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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1906.

No. 2817-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will pay a State visit to Agra to receive His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, leaving Calcutta at 11-24 P.M. Calcutta time on the 6th January and arriving at Agra at 10-30 A.M. on the 8th January 1907.

His Excellency is expected to return to Calcutta on the 16th January 1907.

The departure from and return to Calcutta will be private.

F. L. ADAM, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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1 A

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BIR SINGH DEO BAHADUR, of Samthar.

FRANCIS MONTAGUE ALGERNON BEATY, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.

NAWAB MIRZA MAHDI HUSAIN KHAN BAHADUR, of Lucknow.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CHARLES TREW GRAY GAMBIER PLANT, Indian Army, late of the South Waziristan Militia.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

MISS ANNE JANE ASKWITH, Principal of the C. M. S. "Sarah Tucker" College, Palamcottah, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency.

HAJI AHMED DEOJI, of Bombay.

SISTER MARIE, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay, Burma.

VASUDEO RAMKRISHNA PANDIT, Barrister-at-Law, of Nagpur, and a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

DOCTOR GOPAL RAO RAMCHANDRA TAMBE, Surgeon of the Indore State.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1.—The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

No. 2.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Finlay has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 5.—The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh from the Honourable Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 1st January 1907.

No. 7.—The services of Major C. P. Thompson, I.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 7th November 1906.

SANITARY.

The 2nd January 1907.

No. 2.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 2045, dated the 22nd November 1906, Captain L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Health Officer of Simla, during the absence on leave of Captain J. H. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd January 1907.

No. 1.—The Reverend B. Kitchin, a chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be chaplain of Nasirabad, Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties there.

No. 2.—The Reverend P. G. Bruce-Austin, chaplain of Nasirabad, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 9 months in continuation, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties.

EDUCATION.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, B.A.
Mr. R. S. Highet.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1907.

No. 1—320-2.—The services of Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1907.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1907.

No. 1.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. Liversidge, a covenanted temporary Engineer employed in the Public Works Department, Burma, to the permanent Engineer Establishment of that Province as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 2.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

Mr. Frederick Maurice Wainwright.
 „ Cecil Bourke Connell.
 „ Francis M. Dowley.

To Bombay.

Mr. Salman Budrudin Tyabji.
 „ John Washington Carters Coates.
 „ Wilfred Neville Cartland.
 „ Francis Joseph Von Bock.

To Bengal.

Mr. Mattison Harrison.
 „ John Glynn Powell.

To United Provinces.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Arthur Woodhead.
 „ William Francis Byrnes.

To Punjab.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. John Lewis Sale.
 „ Sydney Herbert Bigsby.
 „ Albert Croad.
 „ Francis Archibald Farquharson.
 „ John Hussey Sullivan.
 „ James Duncan Jackson.

To Burma.

Mr. Douglas Thurburn Wells.
 „ Thomas Hare.

To Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Edmund Plunkett Burke.
 „ James Ogilvie Rennie.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1-S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to and promotions in the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Maharaja SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIAR BAHADUR, of Mysore.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor-designate of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. MURRAY HAMMICK, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, at present acting as Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, J.P., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major His Highness Maharaja RAJ RAJESHWAR SIROMANI SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, of Bikaner, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., and Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To be Knights Commanders.

HERBERT HOPE RISLEY, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

FRANCIS WHITMORE SMITH, Esquire, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Pandit SUNDER LAL, Rai Bahadur, Advocate, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. R. V. SRINIVASA AIYAR, Diwan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations.

EDWARD ALBERT GAIT, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

ROBERT GEORGE KENNEDY, Esquire, lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

ARTHUR HILLS GLEADOWE-NEWCOMEN, Esquire, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, lately President of the Commercial Mission to Southern and Eastern Persia.

EDWARD ANTHONY DORAN, Esquire, Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Major HENRY THOMAS PEASE, Principal, Veterinary College, Punjab, at present Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Major MALCOLM SYDENHAM CLARKE CAMPBELL, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer,
First Class, Indian Ordnance Department.

Major ARTHUR LEGRAND JACOB, D.S.O., Indian Army, lately Commandant, South
Waziristan Militia.

JOHN BOLSTER, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent
Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1-G.B.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of
Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES EDMUND FOX, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, J.P., of Bombay.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1907.

No. 1-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Honour-
able Maharaja Girija Nath Roy, of Dinajpur, the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a personal
distinction.

No. 2-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja
as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Thakurai Gobind Prasad Singh Bahadur, Ranka, Palamau.

Lal Sheo Mangal Singh, of Mainpuri.

Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E.

No. 3-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi
Abdul Wahab Sahib, of the Arabic College, Vellore, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a per-
sonal distinction.

No. 4-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit
Banki Rai, of Delhi, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction.

No. 5-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Mandayam Osuri Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avergal, District Judge, Godavari, the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

No. 6-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rauf Ahmed Sahib, grandson of Nawab Azim Jah, the first Prince of Arcot, Madras.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Safdar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation.

Maulvi Ashfak Hussain, M.A., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bengal.

Saiyid Jafar Hussain, Deputy Magistrate, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, United Provinces.

Saiyid Muhammad Hadi, M.R.A.C., M.R.A.S., Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces.

Yar Muhammad Khan, Malik of Kalabagh, Mianwali District.

Maulvi Aziz-ur-Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Saiyid Aulad Hussain, Inspector of Registration Offices, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Khan Muhammad Ghous Sahib, Honorary Magistrate, Kamptee.

Hospital Assistant Hafizullah Khan (retired), Health Officer for the Ajmer City.

Risaldar Major Mir Wahid Bakhsh, Mekran Levy Corps.

Risaldar Gulsher Khan, Native Officer, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle.

No. 7-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Moti Lal Haldar, late Subordinate Judge, Bengal.

Babu Kishori Lal Goswami, Serampore.

Babu Uma Charan Basu, Bhagalpur, retired Deputy Collector, Bengal.

Babu Sheo Karan Das Goenka, Calcutta.

Chaube Ram Das, Honorary Magistrate of Muttra.

Rai Jagat Narain Sahib, Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad.

Lala Mulraj, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Sheo Parshad, of Delhi.

Babu Nobin Chandra Datta, Civil Surgeon, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Babu Satish Chandra Chaudhuri, Zamindar in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Seth Nemichand, Soni, of Ajmer.

Munshi Sheo Pratap, Director of Schools, Kotah State.

Kazi Ugyen Dorji, Bhutan Agent.

Pandit Harprasad Dar, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department (attached to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway).

No. 8-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Tanjore Venkata Narasimhulu Nayudu Garu, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Puranam Venkatappayya Puntulu Garu, Vice-President of the Kistna District Board.

Mr. Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Jagatrai Khubchand, late District Deputy Collector, Thar and Parkar,

Rao Sahib Krishnalal Ochhavram, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad.
 Pandit Vasudeo Rao Ramkrishna Rao, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Nagpur.
 Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, Central India.

No. 9-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Saiyid Burhan-ud-din Sahib, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras.
 M. Najeed Khan, Hospital Assistant, Police Hospital, Mozaffarpore.
 Munshi Mazhar Hussain, of Moradabad.
 Fakir Saiyid Zaffar-ud-Din, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
 Chaudhri Waris Khan, of Rawalpindi.
 Hafiz Asghar Ali, Famine Central Officer, Karauli State.
 Paindan Khan, Khibzai, Zhob District, Baluchistan.
 Madghali Khan, Subadar-Major, Khyber Rifles.
 Munshi Amir Ali Khan, Native Assistant to the Political Agent in Gilgit.

No. 10-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Anthur Chandu Nambiar Avergal, Tahsildar, Malabar District.
 Lala Jai Ram Das, of Bhiwani, Hissar District.
 Srijut Siddhananda Chaudhuri, retired Overseer in the Public Works Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Pandit Jagat Narain, Kamdar of Baoni, Central India.
 Lala Ganeshdass, Inspector of Police, Quetta City.
 Lala Ganga Sahai, M.A., late Assistant Settlement Officer, Kurram, North-West Frontier Province.
 Lala Thakur Dass, Overseer, Irrigation Department, lately employed with Seistan Mission.
 Mr. Conjeevaram Varadarajoo Mudaliyar Avergal, Contractor, Conjeevaram, Chingleput.
 Lala Ganesh Das, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Services.
 Assistant Surgeon Apurba Krishna Chaudhuri, L.M.S., Junior Medical Officer, Port Blair.
 Mr. Tranquebar Tirumalai Kundaswami Mudaliyar, Treasurer, Currency Office, Madras.
 Babu Priya Lal Ganguli, B.A., Chief Clerk, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 11-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Coom Mariappa Mudaliar Avergal, District Registrar of South Arcot.
 Dinker Ruggonath, Traffic Canvasser, Traffic Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
 Naryan Yeshvanth Pradhan, Native Agent to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.
 Mr. Ramnarayan Amarchand (Marwadi), Poona.
 Vithal Purshottam Puranik, Vice-Chairman of the Wun Taluq Board, Berar.
 Mr. Vinayek Narayin Nene, late First Assistant, Magnetic Department, Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

No. 12-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Balwant Singh, Public Works Department, Punjab.
 Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

No. 13-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwē Salwe ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkun Hsok, *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk.

Sawlawi T. D. M., *Sawbwa* of Gantarawaddi.

No. 14-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Taung Gyi, an Inspector of Police in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 15-I.C.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Long Kiao, Titular Myosa of Mōng Ping, Kōngtūng State, Burma.

Maung Ba O(2), Township Judge, Burma.

The 29th December 1906.

No. 3190-G.—Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Senior Surgeon and *ex officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, with effect from the 25th November 1906, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Smyth, or until further orders.

(Foreign Department Notification No. 2636-G., dated the 6th November 1906, is hereby cancelled).

The 31st December 1906.

No. 3198-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. A. C. Vander Hoop as Consul-General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

The 2nd January 1907.

No. 6-G.—Lieutenant F. H. Humphrys, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th of December 1906.

No. 12-G.—Mr. F. Field, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is placed temporarily on special duty as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 21st November 1906.

No. 16-G.—Mr. F. Field, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, relinquished charge of his duties as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, on the afternoon of the 7th December 1906, on retirement from the service.

The 3rd January 1907.

No. 28-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the general cadre of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the appointment of Major Sir F. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, and with effect from the 27th June 1906—

Major S. F. Bayley, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major R. L. Kennion, a Political Agent of the 4th class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain A. L. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain R. W. E. Knollys, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above mentioned officers on the dates specified.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 38-F.—Captain W. W. Bickford, Indian Army, Adjutant (Infantry) Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed provisionally to be Second-in-Command of that Corps, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

No. 61-G.—Captain C. A. Smith, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Assistant Political Agent, Chitral.

No. 65-G.—Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan Hakim is appointed temporarily to be Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 27th December 1906, *vice* Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh employed on special duty.

No. 58-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Cantonments of Deesa and Bhuj, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act for the said Cantonments:—

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the Cantonments of Deesa and Bhuj.

Kinds of stamps.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—

- (a) impressed stamps, and
- (b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

3. (1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely:—

Hundi.

(a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay or Karachi and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

4. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay or Karachi.
8. The Superintendents of Stamps at Bombay and Karachi are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.
9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.
- Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.
- (2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.
10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.
- Mode of affixing and impressing labels.
- (2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.
- (3) Any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer, under sub-section (2) of this rule.
11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India or the Cantonments of Deesa and Bhuj and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the Cantonments of Deesa and Bhuj shall be stamped with impressed labels.
- Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.
- (2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.
- Bills of exchange.
13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.
- Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.
14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna" or "Half Anna" as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.
- Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.
15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—
- Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.
- (a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and out of the Cantonments of Deesa and Bhuj and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

- (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."
- (c) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."
- (d) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also if he thinks fit call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay or Karachi for destruction.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the rules.

	Number of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration-bonds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(e) Articles of clerkship	11
(f) Bills-of-lading	14
(g) Charter-parties	20
(h) Declaration of trust	64A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(kk) Mortgages of crops	41
(l) Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
(m) Policies of insurance	47
(n) Revocations of trust	64B
(o) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(p) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.

	Number of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
(c) Awards	12
(d) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in the Cantons of Deesa and Bhuj	13 (b) and (c).
(e) Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56, and 57.
(f) Certificates of sale	18
(g) Composition-deeds	22
(h) Conveyances	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	46A
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46B
(m) Instruments of exchange	31
(n) Instruments of gift	33
(o) Instruments of partition	45
(p) Leases	35
(q) Letters of license	38
(r) Mortgage-deeds	40
(s) Powers-of-attorney	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
(u) Releases	55
(v) Settlements	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e), of Schedule I of the Act	62 (c), (d), and (e).

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1907.

No. 65-E.O.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 25th of November 1906,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to revert to class II,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class III,

Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to class V, and

Mr. J. Davidson to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of December 1906,

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to revert to class V, and

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th of December 1906,

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 15th of December 1906,

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to class III of Accountants General.

Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to class II,

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class III, and

Messrs. T. P. Srinivasan and C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

No. 66-E.O.—The following substantive promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 14th of November 1906,

Mr. L.B. Ward is promoted substantively to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr. J. G. Bhandari reverts substantively to the class of Probationers but is appointed to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 2nd January 1907.

No. 10-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 40 of Schedule I of the said Act on mortgage deeds executed by an officer of the Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1907.

No. 23—334.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Post Office of India, consequent on the confirmation of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S., as Director General of the Post Office, with effect from the 1st October 1906 :—

Mr. W. Maxwell, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of the 1st grade, officiating in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General, to be confirmed in that grade ;

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, and Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, to be Postmaster General of the 1st grade, and to continue to officiate in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General, during the absence of Mr. Maxwell with the Telegraph Committee, or until further orders ;

Mr. C. J. Lalkaka, Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, to continue to officiate in the 1st grade of Postmasters General, *vice* Mr. Harrison, or until further orders ;

Mr. W. F. Cockell, 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office, and officiating Postmaster-General of the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment ;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, officiating 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office to be confirmed in that appointment ;

Mr. P. J. Gorman, 4th Assistant Director General of the Post Office, to be 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office ;

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be 4th Assistant Director General of the Post Office, *vice* Mr. Gorman, and to continue to act as Assistant Director General in the R1,000 grade.

EMIGRATION.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 172-56.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 101 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that, for the purposes of that Act, the probable length of the voyage of vessels using

steam power from the Port of Calcutta to the undermentioned Colonies of the West Indies shall be held to be as follows, namely:—

		Length of voyage.
British Colonies	British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitt and Nevis.	} Eleven weeks.
Dutch Colony	Dutch Guiana	
British Colony	Jamaica	Twelve weeks.

CARBIDE.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 101—10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to Carbide of Calcium the provisions of sections 8 to 15, 17, 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act, and to prescribe that for the quantity of petroleum mentioned in section 11 of the same Act, such quantity or quantities of Carbide of Calcium shall be substituted as may be prescribed by the rules for the time being in force relating to the possession and transport of Carbide of Calcium.

Home Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 11th August 1899, is hereby cancelled.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain J. Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant A. C. Ross, 20th Deccan Horse, vacated. Dated 1st December 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 2.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th December 1906, pages 8538 and 8539.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
December 4th, 1906.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles G. M. Fasken, C.B., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th September 1906.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Army to be Colonels:—

Henry A. Carleton, 12th Cavalry. Dated 9th October, 1906.

Charles F. Grantham, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 13th October, 1906.

Louis A. Gordon, 32nd Lancers. Dated 23rd October, 1906.

Arthur H. Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 11th November, 1906.

Almond P. Westlake, D.S.O., 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 29th November, 1906.

The promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur B. Scott, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, India, is antedated to 22nd January, 1906.

MEMORANDA.

Major-General George L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-General in succession to General Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., promoted. Dated 28th October, 1906.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 3.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the pension establishment:—

Conductor Harry Garside Beckett, Ordnance Department.

Conductor Job Parkinson, Ordnance Department.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 4.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

3rd October 1906.

Hugh Ryves Wallis, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

29th December 1906.

George Sidney Sheppard, Military Accounts Department.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

3rd November 1906.

Harold Monck Mason Hackett, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

13th November 1906.

John Basil Whitmore Hay, 36th Sikhs.

Edward George Thomas Tuite-Dalton, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Archibald George White, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Gilbert Valentine Farrell, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Walter Lowry-Corry, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Arnold Charles Grover, 121st Pioneers.

Geoffrey de Saumarez Hume Middlemass, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Stewart George Cromartie Murray, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).

Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.

Edward John Cumming, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
 James Alfred Collum, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
 Robert Tilly, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
 Charles Arnold Beer, 3rd Brahmins.
 Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.
 James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.
 Richard Buller Kitson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 John Turner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
 Alan Henry Bald, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
 Hugh Geoffrey Maturin, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.
 Oriel Augustus Duke, The 101st Grenadiers.
 Christopher Heathfield Harrison, 72nd Punjabis.
 Frank Berkeley Abbott, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 William Knowles Rebsch, 92nd Punjabis.
 Atherley Renfrew Mellis, 10th Jats.
 Austin Carlos Bird, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
 Frank James, 28th Light Cavalry.
 Noel Fiennes Nicoll, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Claude Emanuel Montefiore, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Etienne Bessonnet Mangin, 107th Pioneers.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 5.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—
 Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Murray Sherman to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;
 Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Walter David Bartley is absorbed in the rank of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant;
 with effect from the 2nd December 1906, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain J. R. Simon *superannuated*.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 6.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Cumming Debeaux Prince, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.—16th November 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 7.—Lieutenant Kenneth Macleay Kirkhope to be Captain, *vice* Millard, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 28th November 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Linter Cole to be Lieutenant, *vice* Kirkhope, promoted. Dated 28th November 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 4th January 1907.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Army Department between the 22nd December 1906 and 4th January 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment.	Lieutenant John Maxwell Craigie.	20th November 1906.	Multan.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th December 1906 and 4th January 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Walter Quentin*	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Army	30th June 1906.	Testate.	R s. p. 2,438 8 3	Claims should be submitted to the widow in England.
Rupert Hunt-Grubbe†	Captain.	1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.	14th August 1906.	Intestate.	2,164 9 1	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.
David Henry Llewelyn Thomas‡	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment.	10th September 1906.	Intestate.	336 11 3	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

* Widow—Mrs. Marion Quentin.
 Daughter—Miss Blanche Ethel Mary Quentin.
 Address—Camberley, Surrey.

† Next-of-kin—Father—Admiral Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe, G.C.B.
 Address—Sandlands, Seaview, Isle of Wight.

‡ Next-of-kin—Father—W. Thomas, Esq.
 Address—Brynhanlog, Swansea, Wales.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 4th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 116.—Major G. A. Robertson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Kenny, vacated. Dated 1st January 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 68.—Chief Engineer W. Torrie, R.I.M., M.L.N.A., is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, *vice* Chief Engineer F. S. Lamb, R.I.M., with effect from the 27th December 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 69.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th February 1907 :—
Lieutenant H. C. E. Dobbin, R.I.M.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1907.

No. 1.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 26th November 1906 and until further orders.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Adie, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with temporary rank in class I, grade 1, from the 16th November 1906 and until the return of Mr. F. D. Kiernander from leave. This cancels Railway Board Notification No. 259, dated the 23rd November 1906.

No. 3.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 105, dated the 16th May 1906, Major V. Murray, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 26th November 1906.

The 4th January 1907.

No. 4.—Mr. Pushkar Lal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 5.—Mr. R. C. Gupta, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 3rd September 1906.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1907.

No. 16.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in Civil employ, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 111, dated the 15th January 1904, as amended by Notification No. 3926, dated the 8th December 1905 :—

(1) For rule IV the following shall be substituted :—

IV.—At Levées, Drawing Rooms and State ceremonials, officers of the Army in Civil employ, for whom no political or special uniform is prescribed, shall wear the uniform of the Corps or Department to which they belong; and, on all occasions on which military mess dress is worn by officers in Military employ, it may also be worn by Military officers in Civil employ. But when a Military officer is appointed substantively to any Civil office for which uniform is prescribed, he shall wear the uniform of that office.

- (2) In clause 3 of Part I of the schedule to the rules the following shall be inserted between the entries 'Director-General of Telegraphs' and 'Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue,' namely :—
'Director of Railway Construction.'

The 10th January 1907.

No. 74.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that retired Judges of the Calcutta High Court shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1907, which are not declared * by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta with the exception of—

- (1) The office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,
- (2) The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan holidays.

Id-uz-zuha	On the 25th January, but if the moon be not visible on the 15th January, then on the 26th January.
Muharram	On the 23rd and 24th (Sunday) February, but if the moon be visible on the 13th February, then on the 22nd and 23rd February.
Fatiha-e-duázdaham	On the 26th April, but if the moon be visible on the 13th April, then on the 25th April.
Id-uf-fitr	On the 8th November, but if the moon be not visible on the 7th November, then on the 9th November.

II.—Hindu holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas	October 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 22nd.
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III.—Other holidays.

The third, fourth and fifth days following Christmas	28th, 29th (Sunday) and 30th December.
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ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th January 1907.

No. 31.—The services of the following substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collectors are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :—

Babu Ras Bihari Mukharji;
Maulvi Kamaruddin Ahmad.

No. 36.—The services of Mr. L. Robertson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1907.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 45.—The services of Mr. J. M. Turing, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 16th January 1907.

The 11th January 1907.

No. 54.—The services of Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 29th November 1906.

JAILS.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 1.—The services of Lieutenant J. Anderson, I.M.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

The 10th January 1907.

No. 3.—The services of Major G. Y. C. Hunter, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment in the Jail Department with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th January 1907.

No. 41.—Mr. C. W. Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd January 1907.

No. 42.—The Hon'ble Mr. Syud Sharf-ud-din, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd January 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th January 1907.

No. 7.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information:—

Tour programme of the Metropolitan's visit to the Diocese of Lahore in 1907.

Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta . . . .	...	Monday, 28th January . . .	...
Dinapur	Tuesday, 29th January . . .	Wednesday, 30th January . . .	...
Delhi	Thursday, 31st January . . .	Friday, 1st February . . .	...
Amritsar	Saturday, 2nd February . . .	Monday, 4th February . . .	(Visiting Batala).
Lahore	Tuesday, 5th February . . .	Friday, 8th February . . .	(Visiting Bahrwal).
Peshawar	Saturday, 9th February . . .	Sunday, 10th February . . .	...
Calcutta	Wednesday, 13th February . . .	...	...

Urgent letter intended to reach the Metropolitan may be sent to the places printed in italics.

Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Reverend Canon Luckman, Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Bishop's Commissary.

Sd. JOHN GODBER,

Bishop's Chaplain.

The 10th January 1907.

No. 14.—The Reverend P. H. Crozier, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 5th December 1906.

No. 17.—The Reverend Thomas Harold Dixon has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 19.—The Reverend E. R. Clough, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 22nd November 1906.

G. B. H. FELL,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1907.

No. 3.—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd December 1906.

No. 4.—Mr. M. H. Arnott, Superintendent of Works, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 22nd December 1906, and until further orders.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 5.—Mr. E. G. Stanley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Department Secretariat, with effect from the 10th January 1907.

No. 6.—Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Officiating Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. E. G. Stanley, placed on special duty, and until further orders.

No. 7.—Mr. E. G. Stanley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is granted, under the provisions of Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from the 25th January 1907, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 10th January 1907.

No. 8.—Mr. Kshirode Chandra Sen, passed Engineer student, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an apprentice and is posted to Bengal.

The 11th January 1907.

No. 9.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway.

No. 10.—Mr. J. Moran, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 11.—Mr. K. Balarama Ayyar, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is posted to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3th January 1907.

No. 78-G.—With reference to rule IV of the rules published in Notification No. 1680-G., dated the 27th July 1906, the undermentioned officers are confirmed in the Political Department as Assistants of the 3rd class:—

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker.

Lieutenant W. H. I. Shakespear.

Lieutenant C. T. Daukes.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 90-G.B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 400-G.B., dated the 22nd February 1906, Mr. M. Ries, Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 5th December 1906.

No. 93-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1987-G.B., dated the 31st August 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. Calder as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, has been confirmed.

No. 96-G.B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 428-G.B., dated the 26th February 1906, Mr. M. Ries, Consular Agent for France at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 5th December 1906.

No. 99-G.—Major A. B. Dew, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan Sub-division.

No. 100-G.—The services of Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 29th November 1906.

No. 59-E.C.—Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th October 1906.

The 10th January 1907.

No. 108-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. French-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, on vacating the office of Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind Brigade, is re-appointed Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.

No. 111-G.—Captain J. W. Little, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, held the appointment of Residency Surgeon in Gwalior, from the 30th November to the 10th December 1906, both days inclusive.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

PRESIDENCY BANKS, ETC.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1907.

No. 136-A.—It is hereby notified in pursuance of Section 42 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), that the Governor General in Council has consented to the establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay of a branch of the said Bank at Indore, Central India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th January 1907.

No. 169-E. O.—The privilege leave for 20 days granted to Mr. A. C. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, in the notification in this Department No. 7123-E. O., dated the 20th December 1906, is extended by 18 days.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 204-E. O.—Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to be a Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 19th of December 1906.

No. 205-E. O.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 3rd of January 1907, granted privilege leave for two months and four days, and furlough for one year, one month and ten days in continuation.

Mr. K. B. Wagle is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the same date.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1907.

No. 70-Accts.—The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the 1st December 1906, *vice* Mr. L. L. Kalberer, retired :—

Name.	From	To
Major W. A. M. Bruce	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain J. H. Hudson	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain G. E. J. Perry, 99th Deccan Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain H. F. Shairp, 79th Carnatic Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain H. T. S. Rogers, 2-10th Gurkha Rifles.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant H. Murray, 5th Light Infantry.	Attached Officer.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1907.

No. 300-13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. Lockhart Smith, the Chairman of the Association, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Traill.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 10th January 1907.

No. 322-198.—The undermentioned officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents in the Geological Survey of India with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. A. Page	afternoon of 27th December 1906.
Mr. H. C. Jones	afternoon of 2nd December 1906.
Mr. A. M. Heron	afternoon of 27th December 1906.

The order of seniority shall be as indicated above.

LEAVE & APPOINTMENTS—POST OFFICE.

The 11th January 1907.

No. 384-133.—The services of Mr. Knox Homan, Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 2nd December 1906.

With effect from the same date, Mr. H. Tulloch, officiating Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, is provisionally appointed as a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade.

Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Deputy Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough out of India for three months, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

With effect from the same date, Mr. H. Tulloch is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, during the absence on leave of Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, with effect from the 1st January 1907, *vice* Mr. H. Tulloch, or until further orders.

POST OFFICE.

The 11th January 1907.

No. 374.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 10 (1) and 36 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that rules 3 and 41 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by subsequent Notifications in that Department and in the Department of Commerce and Industry, shall be further amended as indicated below:—

(a) In rule 3 substitute the following for the rates of postage under the heads *letters, postcards, printed papers (including newspapers and books), business papers (legal and commercial documents) and samples*:

(1) *For the United Kingdom and the following British Possessions and Protectorates:—*

- Ascension.
- Australian Commonwealth.
- Bahamas.
- Barbados.
- Bermuda.
- British East Africa.
- British Central Africa.
- British Guiana.
- British Honduras.
- Canada.
- Cape Colony.
- Cayman Islands.
- Cyprus.
- Falkland Islands.
- Fiji Islands.
- Gambia.
- Gibraltar.
- Gold Coast Colony.
- Hong Kong (including the British Postal Agencies at Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu kung Tau Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin in China).
- Jamaica.
- Johore.
- Labuan.
- Lagos.
- Leeward Islands, namely—Antigua, St. Kitts, Navis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.
- Malta.
- Mauritius.
- Malay States (Federated), namely—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang.
- Natal.

Newfoundland.
 New Zealand.
 Nigeria (Northern).
 Nigeria (Southern).
 North Borneo.
 Orange River Colony.
 St. Helena.
 Sarawak.
 Seychelles.
 Sierra Leone.
 Somaliland Protectorate.
 Straits Settlements.
 Tobago.
 Transval.
 Trinidad.
 Turks Islands.
 Uganda.
 Windward Islands, namely—Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Lucia and Zanzibar.

(2) *For Egypt (including the Soudan)—*

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	One anna.
For every additional half ounce or part of that weight	One anna.

For any other part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional half ounce or part of that weight	Two and a half annas.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India	Indian inland rates.

POSTCARDS.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.

For a single postcard	One anna.
For a reply postcard	Two annas.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India	Indian inland rates.

PRINTED PAPERS (INCLUDING NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.

For a packet not exceeding two ounces in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India	Indian inland rates.

BUSINESS PAPERS (LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.

For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India	Indian inland rates.

SAMPLES.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight	One anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.
For Portuguese India	Indian inland rates.

(d) Substitute the following new rule for rule 41:—

41. (1) The sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying a fee, in addition to the postage and registration fee, of one anna in the case of a registered article addressed to Ceylon or Portuguese India, and of two annas in the case of a registered article addressed to any other such country.

(2) When the sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union has not paid the fee for an acknowledgment of its delivery and desires to have an enquiry made by the Post Office regarding the disposal of the article, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an acknowledgment of delivery.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st December 1906:—

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers, to be extra Aide-de-Camp.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 9.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Havildar Taj Muhammad to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.
Dated 1st October 1906.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lance Naick Hira Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.
Dated 10th October 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 10.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen in the Cantonment of Saugor in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (20), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on the 11th February 1907.

2. Any objections or suggestions received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. No person shall practise in any public place as a broker, measurer or weighman without having previously obtained from the Cantonment authority a license authorising him so to practise, and unless such license is still in force. In case of breach of this rule, the offender shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

Licenses once granted, and not suspended or cancelled, may be renewed from year to year by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, subject to report of such renewal to the Cantonment authority.

2. No person convicted of an offence under Chapter XIII or under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and no person who, on conviction of any offence, has been punished with imprisonment, shall, while such conviction remains in force, be licensed to practise as a broker, measurer or weighman.

3. No person shall be licensed to practise as a broker, unless he is able to read and write. But this rule shall not apply to any person who, at the time when these rules came into force, is practising as a broker in the Saugor Cantonment.

4. No person shall be licensed to practise as a measurer or weighman unless he is in possession of weights and measures, verified and stamped by order of the Cantonment authority under section 286 (1), Cantonment Code, 1889. Such weights and measures shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee, or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Committee who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf, or by any Police officer above the rank of Constable.

5. Every person licensed to practise as a broker shall keep, or cause to be kept, regular and accurate accounts of all his dealings as a broker in a bound book, which shall be supplied to him at his expense by the Cantonment authority. The pages of such book shall be numbered consecutively in the office of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, and the first and last pages of such book shall be signed by the Secretary, who shall certify to the number of pages contained in such book. The book shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

6. The Committee shall frame—

(a) a scale of fees payable by licensees under these rules ;

(b) a scale of rates at which licensees may charge for their services.

The Cantonment authority may from time to time make alterations in scales so fixed.

7. No broker, measurer or weighman shall charge or endeavour to obtain payment for his services, at a higher or lower rate than that prescribed under rule 6. The licensee's charges shall be payable by the seller, or by the purchaser, according to the agreement made in each case. In the absence of any special agreement the charge shall be borne half by the seller and half by the purchaser.

8. Licenses under these rules, unless suspended or cancelled, shall be in force from the 1st of April of the year in which they are granted up to the 31st March of the ensuing year. Licenses granted on any date subsequent to the 1st April shall continue in force up to the 31st March following, and no longer. But only half fees shall be charged for licenses granted on or after the 1st October in any year.

9. Every license shall be in the vernacular, in the form appended, and shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. Licenses are not transferable. The terms of every license granted under these rules shall be fully explained to the licensee, at the time when it is granted by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee or by some servant of the Cantonment authority appointed by the Secretary for the purpose, and a copy in the vernacular of the rules and of the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (b) shall be supplied to him with the license. Licenses shall be given in the form appended to these rules.

10. Copies in the vernacular of the rates prescribed under rule 6 (b) shall be suspended at such public offices or places as the Cantonment authority may think requisite for their due publication. No alteration in rates shall take effect until notice of the proposed alteration has been posted up at the above mentioned offices or places for a period of at least 15 days.

11. The Cantonment authority may, for good and sufficient reason, refuse to grant a license under these rules, and may for misconduct and non-compliance with the requirements of these rules on the part of the licensee, or for any other good and sufficient reason, suspend or cancel a license so granted. Such suspension or cancellation shall not entitle the licensee to any refund of fees paid on account of such license.

12. Every order of the Cantonment authority refusing the grant of a license under these rules or cancelling or suspending a license so granted, shall be recorded in writing by the Secretary to the Committee, and shall contain a brief statement of the reasons for the discussion of the Committee. A copy of such order shall be supplied free of cost to the person thereby affected, on application by him to the Committee.

13. The Cantonment authority shall at the time of granting a license to a weighman or measurer under these rules cause to be supplied to him a suitable badge of office. A fee not exceeding one rupee shall be paid by the licensee for such badge when first supplied or on renewal, when it becomes unserviceable. No weighman or measurer shall practise his calling in any public place without such badge, which must always be conspicuously worn by him while so practising his calling. Such badges are not transferable.

14. Every licensee under these rules shall when practising his calling produce his license, badge, or both, as the case may be, for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf.

15. Every licensee under these rules shall deliver up to the Cantonment authority the license granted to him on its expiry, suspension or cancellation. When a license is so delivered up, the badge, supplied to the licensee by the Cantonment authority in accordance with the provisions of rule 13, shall also be surrendered. But on renewal or restoration of the license, the badge, if still serviceable, shall be returned to the licensee free of charge.

16. If after issue of any license or badge granted under these rules, such license or badge is lost or destroyed, the licensee shall not practise in any public place as a broker, measurer or weighman until he has, on application to the Cantonment authority, obtained a fresh license or badge. If the Cantonment authority is satisfied that such license or badge has been accidentally lost or destroyed, a fresh license or badge may be issued by the Committee to the licensee in place of it, on payment in either case of an additional fee of eight annas. Every license as issued shall have the word "duplicate" written in large letters across it in red ink.

17. No licensee under these rules, while practising his calling in any public place, shall without reasonable cause refuse to transact business for any person calling on him to do so.

18. The following acts are included in the term "misconduct" within the meaning of rule 11:—

- (a) Taking part in a combination to enhance or reduce the prices of goods, or to divert traffic from the Cantonment markets.
- (b) Intentional betrayal by a licensee of the interests of any person employing him, or connivance in any fraud against persons not employing him.
- (c) The purchase or sale of goods by a licensee, on his own account, while in the exercise of his calling.
- (d) Interference by a licensee between buyers and sellers, when his services are unsought, or the demand of payment from any person who has not employed him.
- (e) Demand by a licensee from any person employing him of any charge not authorised by rule 6.

Form of license for a Broker or Weighman

(No. 9 of the Rules for licensing Brokers, Measurers or Weighmen.)
(To be maintained in duplicate, the bound copy being retained in the
Cantonment office for record.)

of _____ caste _____ resident
is hereby authorised to practise as _____
in all public places within the limits of the Saugor Cantonment. This license shall not be
in force after the 31st March _____

Not transferable.

The attention of the licensee is drawn to the rules (non-compliance with which may entail cancellation of the license, *vide* rule 11) and the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (b), copies of which have been supplied to him with this license.

The sum of R _____ has been paid on account of this license.

Secretary, Cantonment Committee

Dated _____

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 11.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 14th December 1906, pages 8811, 8812 and 8813.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
14th December 1906.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieutenant Lionel H. Wilcox, from the Army Service Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to appointment to the Indian Army, *vice* G. E. Toynbee, who exchanges. Dated 15th December 1906.

India Office,
14th December 1906.

The King has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Edmund Charles Thwaytes (since retired). Dated 11th August 1906.
James Mann Ransom, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 26th September 1906.
Kenneth James Buchanan, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 27th September 1906.
Harry Seymour Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry. Dated 3rd October 1906.

Dated 23rd October 1906.

Brevet Colonel Hamilton Bower, 17th Cavalry.
William Alexander Wickede Strickland, Supernumerary List.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 19th September 1906.

Bertram Clarke Waterfield, Supernumerary List.
Cecil Norris Baker, Military Accounts Department.
Stuart George Knox, Supernumerary List.
James Leslie Alexander, 33rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.
Archibald Roberts, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 3rd October 1906.
Arthur Ward, 30th Punjabis. Dated 19th October 1906.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 15th September 1906.

Herbert Hingston Syer, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
George Benson Brown, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Robert Francis Finlay, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd October 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick George Brown, 101st Grenadiers from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 6th September 1906, but to rank from the 19th January 1904.
Lieutenant Richard James Keath Potter, 117th Mahrattas from the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards. Dated 26th August 1906, but to rank from 26th June 1904.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from the 13th August 1904.

- Arnold Charles Gover. Dated 1st November 1905.
 Edward Rolleston Palmer Berryman. Dated 29th October 1905.
 Henry Crossley Fielding. Dated 24th April 1906.
 Hugh Gordon Benton. Dated 29th July 1906.
 Noel Fiennes Nicoll. Dated 29th October 1905.
 Frederick Charles Mockler. Dated 2nd August 1906, but to rank from 6th May 1905.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1906.

- Robert Joseph Macnamara, M.D.
 Herbert Wilson Pilgrim, M.B., F.R.C.S.
 Francis Wyville Thomson, M.B.
 Edwin Harold Brown, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
 Charles Norman Bensley.
 Selby Herriot Henderson, M.B.
 Brenman Buhot Grayfoot, M.D.
 David Wilson Scotland, M.B.
 Charles Robert Mortimer Green, F.R.C.S.
 Richard Henderson Castor.
 Thomas Edward Dyson, M.B.
 Edward Christian Hare.
 Frank Cecil Clarkson.
 John Gregory Jordan, M.B.
 Herbert Mackinlay Morris.
 Allan Rupert Postance Russell.
 James Morwood, M.D.
 Frederick George Maidment.
 Edmund Alexander William Hall, M.B.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th July 1906.

- Arthur Gwyther, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
 John Archibald Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 22nd August 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

- George Thomas Milchem.
 Arthur D'Cruz.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

- Charles Arthur Owen, F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).
 Arthur Robert Paterson.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Dated 10th August 1906.

- Willie Cresswell Link.
 Francis Naylor.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking. Dated 10th August 1906.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 10th August 1906.

Harry Robert Arthur.

John Leather.

James Hynds.

The following is substituted for the notification in the *London Gazette* of the 15th May 1906, regarding the following Officers of the Northern Circle, Ordnance Department:—

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Wilkinson. Dated 14th November 1904.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 14th November 1904.

John James Headwards.

Thomas Oakley Drake.

William Goodman.

Joseph Callow.

Robert Rhubottom.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Dated 18th March 1905.

John James Headwards.

Thomas Oakley Drake.

William Goodman.

Joseph Callow.

Robert Rhubottom.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 18th March 1905.

George Collins.

Albert Henry Williams.

George Henry Bittles.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Cartmill Galloway. Dated 14th November 1904.

Dated 18th March 1905.

William Mumford Huggins.

Thomas Robert Todd.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Dated 28th June 1905.

Frederick Gilbert Rawlings.

Benjamin Edwin Smith.

Robert Kerwick.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Jackson Jellie. Dated 28th June 1905.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 28th June 1905.

Walter James Bray.

Patrick Kelly.

Albert Craven.

The date of the promotions of Honorary Captains Dawson-Moray and Holland and Honorary Lieutenants Pike and Underwood, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 15th May 1906 is the 27th June 1905 and not as therein stated.

The notification of the promotion of Honorary Captain Frederick Richards in the *London Gazette* of the 13th November 1906 was in substitution for that regarding this Officer in the *London Gazette* of the 24th March 1905.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Alfred Harris. Dated 1st October 1906.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

George Pendleton. Dated 4th July 1906.

Michael Joseph Flannery. Dated 1st October 1906.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler Ferris. Dated 29th October 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement of the following Officers:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Henry Macan Mason. Dated 14th November 1906.

Colonel Cathcart Dempster. Dated 9th July 1900.

Colonel Malcolm Alexander Gray. Dated 7th November 1906.

Colonel Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne. Dated 6th December 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred James Phayre Nuthall. Dated 10th February 1901.

Major Guy Mortimer Audain. Dated 15th November 1906.

Major Edward James Lugard, D.S.O. Dated 10th November 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Julius Brown. Dated 22nd August 1906.

James William Hogan. Dated 3rd August 1906.

George Gill. Dated 24th September 1906.

John Charles Bailey. Dated 1st January 1905.

George Thomas Boileau. Dated 8th March 1906.

Valentine James Staggs. Dated 1st April 1906.

Joseph Anthony Pereira. Dated 1st March 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 27th March 1906.

Albert Campbell.

John Fisher.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Major.

Joseph John Horton-Bennett. Dated 10th August 1906.

Samuel Durrell. Dated 25th May 1906.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Edgar Bredin. Dated 25th July 1906.

Alfred Benjamin Colvill. Dated 28th March 1906.

Frederick Gilbert Rawlings. Dated 13th September 1906.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

• John William Morrison. Dated 5th May 1906.

William Hamilton Mitten. Dated 24th August 1906.

Mark Carroll. Dated 7th September 1906.

Thomas Reilly. Dated 29th May 1906.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Slaney. Dated 12th July 1906.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned Officers :—

Captain Harold Whale, Indian Medical Service. Dated 30th November 1906.

Lieutenant Percy Byng Hall, D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 7th December 1906; and of the retention of his rank by the latter on resignation.

PROMOTIONS.**INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 12.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

21st November 1906.

Harry Triscott Brooking, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

8th January 1907.

Hugh Clayton Szczepanski, Military Accounts Department.

No. 13.—The provisional promotion of Major O. A. Smith, 27th Punjabis, published in Military Department Notification No. 894 of 1905, is confirmed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.*Southern Circle.*

No. 14.—Store Sergeant Alexander Handy to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Johnston appointed Assistant Overseer in the Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras and *seconded*; with effect from the 10th August 1906.

No. 15.—Sub-Conductor William Robert Murphy to be Conductor, Store Sergeant George Charter McLaurin to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor T. Morris transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 10th September 1906.

No. 16.—Store Sergeant William Giltinan to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. Foster transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1906.

No. 17.—Store Sergeant Albert Edward Rogers to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor E. J. Howe appointed Assistant Overseer in the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and *seconded*; with effect from the 30th September 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 18.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Dafadar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Imam Ali Khan transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Ressaidar Mian Shibdeo Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Fazl-Dad Khan, *Khan Sahib*, to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Fazil Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Nizamud-din transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 23rd October 1906

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Ressaidar Ram Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Nihall Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Chandgi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Phul Singh (1st) transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1906.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Azizullah to be Ressaidar, *vice* Badhawa Singh transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 14th November 1906.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Kishundat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Hetram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 16th August 1906.

29th Punjabis.

Havildar Sundar to be Jemadar, *vice* Rama transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Basant Singh (1) to be Subadar and Havildar Mundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

47th Sikhs.

Subadar Hari Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sadda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gujjar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Jemadar Sowam Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Colour-Havildar Zarif Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazl Khan deceased; with effect from the 24th July 1906.

7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Sanak Sing Thapa, from the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Subadar, *vice* Aitadhoz Rai transferred to the Pension Establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

Jemadar Singbir Gurung, from the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Subadar, *vice* Dhanbir Thapa dismissed the service; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 19.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Pluckrose, Military Works Services, Barrack Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st September 1906.

No. 20.—In Army Department Notification No. 483, dated 21st September 1906, for "1st October 1906" read "1st January 1907."

SPECIAL.

No. 21.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned Officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list; with effect from the dates specified:—

Captain A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E., Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.—Dated 24th October 1906.

Captain C. H. Buck, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.—Dated 29th October 1906.

Captain H. Harrison, Indian Army, Assistant Political Resident, 2nd grade.—Dated 21st December 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

- No. 22.—The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Edward Edleston Procter to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Reddie transferred to the supernumerary list.—Dated 30th November 1906.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

- No. 23.—Second-Lieutenant John Lionel Dias resigns his commission.—Dated 29th November 1906.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

- No. 24.—Thomas Fraser, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 5th December 1906.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

- No. 25.—Captain John Humphrey resigns his commission. Dated 3rd December 1906.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

- No. 26.—Lieutenant John Orlando Summerhayes to be Captain, *vice* Hayworth transferred to the supernumerary list.—Dated 1st April 1906.

Second Lieutenant Henry Tristram Holland to be Lieutenant, *vice* Summerhayes promoted.—Dated 1st April 1906.

Ralph Stuart Bliss, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Holland promoted.—Dated 14th November 1906.

James William Nicol Cumming, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stranick transferred to the supernumerary list.—Dated 14th November 1906.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

- No. 27.—The promotions of Lieutenants G. W. Moore and J. Colville to the rank of Captain and of Second-Lieutenants R. H. Martin, F. J. Page and J. H. Lambert to the rank of Lieutenant and the appointment of Messrs. W. G. H. Carmichael, F. J. Graham and G. H. Newton to the rank of Second-Lieutenant, notified in Army Department Notification No. 423, dated 24th August 1906, have effect from the 1st April 1906 and not as therein stated.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

- No. 28.—Captain William Wogan Badcock to be Major, *vice* Christie promoted.—Dated 1st April 1906.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

- No. 29.—Major Edgar Rowe Parry, M.B., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer to complete the establishment.—Dated 19th October 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th January 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates

specified, were received in the Army Department between the 5th and 11th January 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Public Works Department.	Honorary Captain John Lee.	1st January 1907.	Mozuffar-nagar.	...	...
1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment.	Lieutenant Thomas Henry Stuart Riddell.	5th January 1907.	Ahmed-nagar.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and 11th January 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Leslie Stuart Roome.	Captain	1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.	10th September 1906.	Dying declaration of wishes.	R s. p. 866 10 8	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Madras.
William Humphrys †	Lieutenant	17th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers.	4th July 1906.	Will left	663 15 4	10th March 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Brother—Major Frederick Roome.
Address—Hightown, Liverpool, England.

† Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Alice Sandys.
Address—Srinagar, Kashmir.
Brother—Lieut. Nugent Winter Humphrys, 2nd Manchester Regiment, Fort George, Guernsey.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 11th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2.—In the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th January 1907, under the Department of Military Supply, for Notification "No. 116," read "No. 1."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 20th April 1903:—

No. 700, Ghaus Muhammad (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—In the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th January 1907, under Marine Department, for "No. 68" and "No. 69" read "No. 1" and "No. 2."

No. 4.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 13th November 1906:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

R. A. Melhuish.

To be Assistant Engineers.

Albert Henry Frederick de Woolfson.

George Archibald Smeaton.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 5.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 31st December 1906:—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Alfred Henry Baker.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1907.

No. 6.—Mr. A. E. Adie, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was placed on special duty under the Government of Burma on the Bhamo-Tengyueh Railway Survey from the 13th November 1905 to the 18th May 1906.

No. 7.—The transfer of Mr. A. T. Stowell, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the North-Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, ordered in Railway Board Notification No. 126, dated the 8th June 1906, is hereby cancelled.

No. 8.—Mr. A. Watson, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and permanently promoted to class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

No. 9.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 252, dated the 28th November 1905, Mr. W. A. Hutchison, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector on the afternoon of the 3rd November 1906.

No. 10.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal India Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, State Railways, and are posted as follows:—

To the Katihar-Godagari Railway.

Mr. Alexander Armitage Richardson.

To the North Western Railway.

Mr. Percy Hamilton Maflin.

The 9th January 1907.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 203, dated 3rd October 1906, Mr. J. N. D. La Touche, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, held charge of the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, with effect from the 19th to the afternoon of the 24th October 1906, *vice* Mr. R. W. Egerton on privilege leave.

No. 12.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 212, dated 12th October 1906, and 17, dated 9th January 1907, Mr. H. R. Walton held charge of the office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, from the 25th October to the 5th November 1906 inclusive, during which period he continued to hold the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 13.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 248, dated the 2nd November 1906, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will hold officiating rank in Special Class, 2nd grade, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Burt's leave and, thereafter, temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 14.—Captain F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, is, on reversion to the Railway Branch, granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 12 months under Articles 233 and 303 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1906.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th January 1907.

No. 41-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Agra from the Fort Station at 11 P.M. on Tuesday, the 15th January.

His Excellency's departure from Agra will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort at Agra on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th January, to announce His Excellency's departure.

From Agra His Excellency will proceed direct to Calcutta, arriving at Howrah at 10-10 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Thursday, the 17th January. His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

Viceroy's Camp, Agra, the 13th January 1907.

No. 56-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover, Dowager Duchess of Cumberland, Court Mourning is ordered for two weeks from the 11th January 1907, half mourning commencing from the 18th January 1907.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, Ladies will appear in black and Officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, *Lt.-Col.*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1907.

The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE MARRIAGE WITH FOREIGNERS ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CHAPTER 40.]

A. D. 1906.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Marriages between British Subjects and Foreigners.

[29th November 1906.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad.

1. (1) Any British subject who desires to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of that country may, if it is desired for the purpose of complying with the requirement of the law of that country to obtain the certificate hereinafter mentioned, give notice of the marriage, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, and if resident abroad, to the marriage officer, and apply to the registrar or officer for a certificate that after proper notices have been given no legal impediment to the marriage has been shown to the registrar or officer to exist, and the registrar or officer shall, after the conditions set out in the Schedule to this Act have been complied with, give the certificate applied for unless the certificate is forbidden or a caveat is in operation as provided in that Schedule, or some legal impediment to the marriage is shown to the registrar or officer to exist.

(2) If a person—

(a) knowingly and wilfully makes a false oath or signs a false notice of marriage for the purpose of a certificate under this section; or

(b) forbids the granting of a certificate under this section by falsely representing himself to be a person who is authorised to forbid the certificate, knowing that representation to be false,

that person shall be guilty of perjury, and if the offence is committed abroad, may be tried in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be, and dealt with in the same manner in all respects as if the offence had been committed in that county or place.

(3) If any person enters a caveat on grounds which the registrar or officer, or, in case of appeal, the Registrar General declares to be frivolous, that person shall be liable to pay as a debt to the applicant for the certificate such sum as the registrar or officer or, in the case of appeal, the Registrar General considers to be proper compensation for the damage caused to the applicant by the entering of the caveat.

(4) Such fees may be charged in respect of any notice of an intended marriage, or any application for or grant of a certificate, or the entering of a caveat under this section, as may be fixed, as respects certificates to be granted by or caveats entered with registrars, by the Registrar General, with the consent of His Majesty in Council, and, as respects certificates to be granted by or caveats entered with a marriage officer, as may be fixed by Order under the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891.

2. (1) Where arrangements have been made to the satisfaction of His Majesty with any foreign country for the issue by the proper officers of that country, in the case of persons subject to the marriage law of that country proposing to marry British subjects in the United Kingdom, of certificates that after proper notices have been given no impediment according to the law of that country has been shown to exist to the marriage, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations—

Marriage of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom.

- (a) requiring any person, subject to the marriage law of that foreign country, who is to be married to a British subject in the United Kingdom, to give notice of the fact that he is subject to the marriage law of that country to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and
- (b) forbidding any person to whom such a notice is given to solemnise the marriage or to allow it to be solemnised until such a certificate as aforesaid is produced to him.

(2) If any person knowingly acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any such regulation, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to relate or have any reference to any marriages between two persons professing the Jewish religion solemnised according to the usages of the Jews in the presence of the secretary of a synagogue authorised by either the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1836, or the Marriages (Ireland) Act, 1844, or by the Marriage and Registration Act, 1856, to register such a marriage, or of a deputy appointed by such secretary by writing under his hand, and approved by the president for the time of the London committee of deputies of the British Jews by writing under his hand.

7 Will. 4, c. 86.
8 Vict., c. 81.
& 20 Vict.,
19.

3. His Majesty may by Order in Council make general regulations prescribing the forms to be used under this Act and making such other provisions as seem necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act, and may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this Act.

4. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

the expressions "Registrar General" and "registrar" mean respectively the Registrar General within the meaning of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1836, and a superintendent registrar of marriages within the meaning of the Marriage Act, 1836; and

the expression "marriage officer" means a marriage officer for the time being under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, and includes any person for the time being empowered to register a marriage under section eighteen of that Act.

& 56 Vict., c. 23.

5. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

Application to Scotland.

- (1) references to the forbidding of a certificate shall not apply;
- (2) a reference to a caveat shall be construed as a reference to an objection, and the provisions respecting the entry of a caveat on frivolous grounds shall not apply;
- (3) the expressions "Registrar General" and "registrar" mean respectively the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, and the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for a parish or district under the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1854, and the Acts amending that Act;
- (4) paragraph (a) of subsection one of section two shall be read as if the following words were inserted after the word "solemnised," namely, "or to any registrar, law agent, or other person whom he desires to draw up any declaration of irregular marriage between him and a British subject"; and paragraph (b) of the same subsection shall be read as if the following words were inserted after the word "solemnised," namely, "or to aid in effecting the said irregular marriage";
- (5) the duly appointed minister of a synagogue shall be substituted in subsection (3) of section two for the secretary of the synagogue or deputy as described in that subsection.

& 18 Vict., c. 80.

6. In the application of this Act to Ireland the expressions "Registrar General" and "registrar" mean respectively the Registrar General and registrar within the meaning of the Marriages (Ireland) Act, 1844.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as the Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE EXCEPT IN SCOTLAND.

A.—CONDITIONS.

1. The applicant shall sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, nationality, and residence of each of the parties to the marriage, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor.

A. D. 1906.

2. The applicant shall at the time of giving the notice make and subscribe in a book to be kept by the registrar or officer for the purpose, an oath—

- (a) that the applicant believes that there is no impediment to the marriage by reason of kindred or alliance, or otherwise; and
- (b) that the applicant has for three weeks immediately preceding had his usual residence within the district of the registrar or officer; and
- (c) if the applicant, not being a widower or widow, is under the age of twenty-one years, that the consent of the persons whose consent to the marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is no person having authority to give that consent, as the case may be.

3. The registrar or officer shall file every such notice and keep it with the archive of his office, and shall forthwith enter in a book of notices to be kept by him for the purpose, and post up in some conspicuous place in his office a copy of every such notice, and shall keep it so posted up for at least twenty-one days.

4. The book in which the notice is entered, and the copy posted up, shall be open at all reasonable times without fee to the inspection of any person.

B.—PROVISIONS AS TO FORBIDDING CERTIFICATE, AND AS TO CAVEATS.

5. Any person whose consent is required by law to marriages solemnised in England may forbid the certificate by writing the word "forbidden" opposite to the entry of the application in the book of notices, and by subscribing thereto his name and residence and the character by reason of which he is authorised to forbid the certificate.

6. (a) Any person may enter with the registrar or officer a caveat against the granting of the certificate, signed by him or in his behalf and stating his residence and the grounds of his objection.

(b) The registrar or officer shall examine into the matter of the caveat and decide whether it ought to obstruct the giving of the certificate or not, but he may if he thinks fit refer the matter to the Registrar General to decide. If the registrar or officer decides the question himself, and decides that the caveat ought to obstruct the granting of the certificate, the applicant for the certificate may appeal to the Registrar General in manner provided by regulations made under this Act.

(c) The caveat shall cease to operate—

- (i) if withdrawn by the persons entering it; or
- (ii) if it is decided by the registrar or officer or by the Registrar General on appeal that it ought not to obstruct the giving of the certificate.

PART II.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE IN SCOTLAND.

A.—CONDITIONS.

1. The applicant shall give a notice to the registrar of the parish or district in which he shall have resided for a period of not less than fifteen clear days previous to the giving thereof. Such notice shall be in the form as nearly as may be set forth in Schedule A to the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878, but shall state, in addition to the particulars therein set out, the nationality of the parties to the intended marriage. 41 & 42 Vict., c.

2. On the receipt of a notice of an intended marriage the registrar, being satisfied that the notice is conformable to the requirements of this Act, shall forthwith enter the particulars set forth in the notice in the Marriage Notice Book kept in terms of the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878, and shall on the same day post or put up in a conspicuous and accessible place on the door or outer wall of his office a public notice of the intended marriage, in the form as nearly as may be set forth in the Schedule B annexed to the said last-mentioned Act, but stating, in addition to the particulars therein set out, the nationality of the parties to the intended marriage, and shall keep the same so posted or put up for seven consecutive days thereafter.

B.—PROVISIONS AS TO OBJECTIONS.

3. (a) Any person may enter with the registrar an objection against the granting of the certificate signed by him or on his behalf, and stating his residence and the grounds of his objection.

(b) The registrar shall refer any objection to the Registrar General, who shall decide whether it ought to obstruct the granting of the certificate or not, and shall instruct the registrar accordingly, and the instructions so given shall be carried out by the registrar.

(c) The objection shall cease to operate—

- (i) if withdrawn by the person entering it; or
- (ii) if it is decided by the Registrar General that it ought not to obstruct the granting of the certificate.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1907.

No. 166.—The services of Mr. R. Burn, of the Indian Civil Service, Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer for India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the date of termination of the period of his deputation in connection with Gazetteer revision.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th January 1907.

No. 70.—Mr. C. Fisher has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th September 1906.

The 17th January 1907.

No. 85.—The services of Mr. C. A. Innes, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 15th February 1907.

The 18th January 1907.

No. 93.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th November 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 18th January 1907.

No. 57.—The services of Captain W. V. Coppinger, M.D., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment as officiating Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh.

No. 60.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 16th October 1905 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Campbell, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal),
Major D. R. Green, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal),
Captain S. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S.,
Captain T. H. Delany, M.D., I.M.S.,
Captain H. Innes, M.B., I.M.S.,
Civil Assistant Surgeon Kunja Lal Sanyal,
" " " Durga Nanda Sen,
" " " Debendra Nath De,
" " " Kashi Nath Ghose,
" " " Hari Charan Sen,
" " " Kshirod Chandra Ray,
" " " Gopal Chandra Chatterji, M.B.,
" " " Gopal Chandra Mukharji,
" " " Gopal Chandra Mukharji, M.B.,
" " " Shaikh Ilahi Bakhsh,
" " " Bharat Chandra Dhar, M.B.,
" " " Suresh Chandra Banarji, M.B.,
" " " Chuni Lal Nundi,
" " " Nripendra Nath Basu,
" " " Banamali Ray,
" " " Nani Lal Pramanik,

Civil Assistant Surgeon	Hem Chandra Sarkar,		
"	"	"	Harendra Kumar Das,
"	"	"	Barada Shankar Bhattacharji, M.B.,
"	"	"	Brajendra Nath Basu,
"	"	"	Shah Jahan Ali,
"	"	"	Narendra Nath Mukharji,
"	"	"	Basanta Kumar Bhaumik,
"	"	"	Sarasi Lal Sarkar,
"	"	"	Upendra Nath Ray Chaudhuri,
"	"	"	Asutosh Datta,
"	"	"	Binay Lal Mazumdar,
"	"	"	Kshetra Gopal Mukharji,
"	"	"	Rajani Kanta Das Gupta,
"	"	"	Basanta Kumar Ray,
"	"	"	Upendra Nath Bakhshi,
"	"	"	Ashwini Kumar Das,
"	"	"	Satish Chandra Ghosh.

No. 64.—The undermentioned officers whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by the Home Department notifications noted against their names, were employed under the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, from the 16th October 1905 until the dates on which they were relieved of their duties in that province:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Jordan,
M.B., I.M.S., (Bengal) | No. 787, dated the 13th September 1906. |
| (2) Major W. D. Hayward, M.B.,
I.M.S., (Bengal) | No. 884, dated the 19th October 1906. |
| (3) Captain W. V. Coppinger,
M.D., I.M.S. | No. 57, dated the 18th January 1907. |
| (4) Assistant Surgeon Rai Ganga
Gobinda Sarkar Bahadur. | No. 356, dated the 12th April 1906. |

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 17th January 1907.

No. 74.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated the 11th January 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires, Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy, Calcutta.

The Board of Health have imposed the following measures against Jeddah for plague. Application of Circular regarding rat destruction and quarantine for five days, with disinfection. Medical visit will be imposed on pilgrims returning from Mecca before they embark at Jeddah. Measures of sanitation and rat destruction to be put in hand at both Jeddah and Mecca.

JAILS.

The 16th January 1907.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following jails in Eastern Bengal and Assam as places to which persons under sentence of transportation may be sent:—

All central jails and the Gauhati, Tezpur and Sylhet jails.

The 17th January 1907.

No. 7.—The services of Captain J. E. Clements, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1907.

No. 12.—Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 7th January 1907, and until further orders.

No. 13.—Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chakrabatti, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st January 1907, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 14.—Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank, supernumerary*, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is, on return from service under the Government of Cape Colony, permanently transferred to the Punjab.

The 16th January 1907.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 162, dated the 31st July 1906, the services of Major S. H. Powell, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th January 1907.

The King has been graciously pleased to give Orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order:—

HIS MAJESTY SIRAJ-UL-MILLAT-WAD-DIN, Amir Habibulla Khan, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th January 1907.

No. 130-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Thomas Kipping as Vice-Consul for Norway at Cocanada.

Notification under the Cantonment Act XIII of 1889.

The 18th January 1907.

No. 234-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonment Act XIII of 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5024-I., dated the 24th December

1891, and with reference to the Notification No. 50-B., dated the 11th January 1907, imposing property rates in the Cantonment of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council hereby extends to the said Cantonment the provisions of the Enactments and rules hereinafter specified for the imposition of penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Enactments and rules for the assessment and recovery of the said tax in the adapted form set forth below. The said provisions as so adapted may be cited as "the Nowgong Cantonment Taxation Penal Regulations":—

**ENACTMENT OR
RULE.**

The City of
Bombay Municipal
Act, 1888, Section
471, as amended
by Section 58, the
City of Bombay
Municipal
(Amendment)
Act, 1905.

ADAPTED FORM.

Whoever—

- (a) contravenes any provision of any of the Sections, Sub-Sections or clauses mentioned in the first column of the following table, or of any regulation made thereunder or,
- (b) fails to comply with any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said Sections, Sub-Sections or clauses, shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the third column of the said table.

Explanation.—The entries in the second column of the said table headed "Subject" are not intended as definitions of the offences described in the Sections, Sub-Sections and clauses mentioned in the first column or even as abstracts of those Sections, Sub-Sections or clauses, but are inserted merely as reference to the subjects of the Sections, Sub-Sections and clauses, the numbers of which are given in the first column.

Section, Sub-Section or Clause.	Subject.	Fine which may be imposed.
1	2	3
The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Section 149.	Notice to be given of transfer of title Nowgong Cantonment Taxation Regulations, Section 3.	Fifty Rupees.
The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Section 150.	Requisition to produce instrument of transfer. Nowgong Cantonment Taxation Regulations, Section 4.	
The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Section 152.	Notice to be given of the erection of new building, etc. Nowgong Cantonment Taxation Regulations, Section 6.	Fifty Rupees.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1907.

No. 107-Accts.—The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave:—

Captain E. S. J. Anderson, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, and class, Military Accounts Department, for the 21st October 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1907.

No. 386-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

December 1906.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DEC.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Budget 1906-1907.	Actuals, Preliminary 1905-1906.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,12	1,89	13,96	13,34	31,07	29,75
Opium	73	69	6,38	6,22	7,25	8,20
Salt	45	52	4,76	4,79	6,60	6,54
Stamps	43	41	4,36	4,28	5,95	5,81
Excise	66	65	6,25	6,04	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	29	32	1,92	2,32	3,39	4,22
Customs	44	46	4,57	4,53	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	14	14	1,49	1,40	1,88	1,84
Forest	21	25	1,54	1,61	2,68	2,40
Registration	3	3	42	40	53	54
Tributes from Native States	4	2	37	35	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	31	29	3,38	3,00	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,85	5,67	49,40	48,28	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—13	—9	—2,97	—2,83	—4,86	—4,14
Opium	—1	—1	—2,73	—2,69	—2,80	—2,82
Famine Relief	—	—1	—14	—2	—37	—5
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,62	—2,88	—24,23	—23,15	—35,93	—33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,76	—2,99	—30,97	—28,69	—43,96	—40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—22	—17	+33	+36	+04	+69
Marine	—3	—3	—23	—24	—31	—32
Military Receipts	+4	+0	+66	+65	+80	+99
Military Issues	—1,64	—1,66	—14,86	—14,75	—20,59	—20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+17	+19	+3,00	+2,49	+4,40	+3,61
State Railways	+2,68	+2,47	+23,46	+20,10	+38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+51	+51	+4,92	+4,74	+1,07	+2,08
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+5	+22	+68	+1,80	+94	+90
Telegraph	+7	+7	+65	+63	+94	+90
TOTAL	+3,48	+3,46	+32,71	+29,76	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—80	—90	—8,25	—7,72	—13,91	—12,25
State Railways	—1,55	—1,42	—16,06	—13,51	—22,83	—23,18
East Indian Railway	—28	—34	—3,04	—2,97	—	—
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—0	—18	—	—18
Telegraph	—10	—10	—82	—77	—1,12	—1,09
TOTAL	—2,82	—2,76	—28,26	—25,15	—37,91	—36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,10	—1,07	—9,45	—9,37	—12,41	—13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—	—12	+4,50	+3,79	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—8	+2,02	—37	+3,59	—	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—4,57	—	—	—
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+1,06	—	+12,71	—	—	—
Temporary Advance from Gold Standard Reserve	+3,80	—	+3,80	—	—	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	+2	—	+10	—	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	—7,43	—3,84	—31,65	—24,58	—26,70	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—69	+31	—1,56	+1,99	—3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,34	—67	—17,14	—15,11	—25,80	—24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,44	+94	—7,26	—4,89	—1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,85	10,29	17,67	16,12	19,05	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,41	11,23	10,41	11,23	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th January 1907.

No. 249-E.O.—Rai Nitya Gopal Basu Bahadur, on return from foreign service, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 4th of January 1907.

The 17th January 1907.

379-E.O.—Mr. K. L. Datta is placed on special duty in the Financial Secretariat with effect from the 15th of January 1907.

Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCISE.

The 15th January 1907.

No. 320-E.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to Berar sections 1 to 4 of the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), so far as they are suitable, and subject to the modification that all references to the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1907.

No. 496-8.—Comparative Statement for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906, showing the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers and packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1905.

Classes of Postal Articles.	Half-year which ended on the 30th September 1905.	Half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (–) during the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1906, as compared with the half-year which ended on the 30th September 1905.
Letters, Unregistered . . .	143,591,000	152,225,000	+ 6.01
" Registered . . .	7,191,000	7,580,000	+ 5.41
Postcards . . .	154,979,000	166,551,000	+ 7.47
Registered newspapers . . .	19,003,000	21,442,000	+ 12.83
Book and pattern packets, Unregistered. . .	20,106,000	20,670,000	+ 2.81
Book and pattern packets, Registered. . .	524,000	534,000	+ 1.91
+ { Registered parcels . . .	1,588,777	1,674,828	+ 5.42
{ Unregistered parcels . . .	827,362	883,004	+ 6.73
TOTAL (in round figures)	347,810,000	371,560,000	+ 6.83

* Computed on the enumeration made in the second week of August.
† Actual postings.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 16th January 1907.

No. 605—205.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act all tufaceous limestone quarries, being "mines" within the definition contained in section 3 (d), in the Dehra Dun District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th January 1907.

No. 720-1.—The following promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 16th January 1907:—

Mr. G. A. Thomas, Assistant Collector, class II, to officiate in class I.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Assistant Collector, class III, to officiate in class II.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

89th Punjabis.

No. 30.—Jemadar Alah-Yar Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 151 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 10th November 1906.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 31.—Noel G. B. Kirwan and J. Hotton Robinson, Gentlemen, to be 2nd-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 32.—Conductor William Alderton, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 33.—The promotion of Captain Arthur Ward, 30th Punjabis, to the rank of Major has effect from the 18th October 1906, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 535 of 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Northern and Eastern Commands.

No. 34.—Sub-Conductor James Archibald Willis to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor J. W. Tyler, deceased, with effect from the 28th July 1906.

No. 35.—Sub-Conductor Roland Martin Quinn to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor T. Rossiter, deceased, with effect from the 4th August 1906.

No. 36.—Sub-Conductor James Kenn e Conductor, on augmentation of establishment, with effect from the 17th August 1906.

No. 37.—Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary George Tacchi to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant) Lewis Walters to be absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor William Shirvell to be Conductor ;

vice Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain W. H. Mitton, transferred to pension establishment, with effect from the 25th August 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 38.—No. 83, Second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Solomon Ezekiel, to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 127, 1st class Hospital Assistant Tookaram Laxuman to be Senior Hospital Assistant, second class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* No. 49, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Duryaw Singh, superannuated, with effect from the 13th November 1906.

No. 39.—No. 112, 1st class Hospital Assistant Rajé Khan to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* No. 90, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant Ramji Khondoji Kadum, deceased, with effect from the 5th November 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 40.—The following promotions are made :—

39th (Prince of Wales' Own) Central India Horse.

Kot-Duffadar Santa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

1st (Prince of Wales' Own) Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Bunyad Ali to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Sur Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from 1st February 1907.

33rd Punjabis.

Havildar Buland Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ditta Khan, discharged ; with effect from the 12th September 1906.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Kuppusami to be Jemadar, *vice* Appalsami, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

No. 41.—In Army Department Notification No. 585 of 1906, under "93rd Burma Infantry", for "30th September 1906" read "1st October 1906".

RESIGNATION.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 42.—The undermentioned native officers of the Supply and Transport Corps are permitted to resign their commissions :—

Jemadars—

Mutab Din	} of the Jullundur District.
Harnam Singh	
Asadullah Khan	
Mehr Chand	
Chuhar Singh	
Fazl Karim of the Hoshiarpur District.	
Sirdar Nikka Singh of the Ambala District.	

RETIREMENTS.

No. 43.—Major Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1907.

No. 44.—Major Thomas Steward Barton, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

No. 45.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Stoddard, Supply and Transport Corps—18th January 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Joseph Sampson, I.S.M.D., Bombay—28th December 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Andrew Lyon Mercado, I.S.M.D., Bombay—16th December 1906.

SPECIAL.

No. 46.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Political Assistant, 2nd Class—9th November 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps—(Artillery Company).

No. 47.—Thomas Maxwell, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Powell transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th June 1906.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 48.—Second-Lieutenant George Elliott Llewellyn, to be Captain, *vice* J. B. Rutherford promoted. Dated 18th August 1906.

Lieutenant Joseph Elliot Rutherford resigns his commission. Dated 8th October 1906.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 49.—Major Emanuel Charalampus Apostolides, V.D., Commandant, Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Henry resigned. Dated 11th December 1905.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 50.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur William Slater, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 6th December 1906.

Frank Porter, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Slater promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 51.—Captain Hugh Alan Cameron, R.E., to be Major, *vice* Bagley promoted. Dated 28th November 1906.

Lieutenant Arthur Ernest Pearse to be Captain, *vice* Cameron promoted. Dated 28th November 1906.

Lieutenant Alan Henry Lawrence Mount, R.E., to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pearse promoted. Dated 28th November 1906.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 52.—David Leslie, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 28th November 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 53.—Captain Percy Bingham Arbuthnot, to be Major, *vice* Campbell promoted.
Dated 15th December 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 18th January 1907.

PROMOTIONS.**INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.****HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.***Madras Establishment.*

No. 4.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 13th April 1906.

No. 1339, Joseph Fenelon.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 6.—Engineer W. C. Sharvell, R.I.M., Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, is granted an extension of one year in that appointment, with effect from the 20th December 1906.

LEAVE.

No. 7.—In Gazette Notification No. 32, dated 15th June 1906, for "22nd May 1906" read "26th May 1906."

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 15th January 1907.

No. 15.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company for a proposed railway from Trichinopoly to Tirukoilur, a distance of about 97 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Madras, and will be known as the Trichinopoly-Tirukoilur Railway Survey.

The 16th January 1907.

No. 16.—Mr. D. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 12th August 1906.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



26. JA. 07

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1907.

No. 128.—Mr. Rustamji Faridunji, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Berar, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Berar, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th January 1907, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Hastings or until further orders.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 23rd January 1907.

No. 88.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 21st January 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Port Said.

The 25th January 1907.

No. 102.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 23rd January 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Suez.

SANITARY.

The 25th January 1907.

No. 98.—Captain D. Harvey, M.B., R.A.M.C., is placed on special duty at the Central Research Institute, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1907.

No. 132—14-2.—Messrs. G. H. Garrad and C. W. Mason are appointed to be Supernumerary Agriculturist and Supernumerary Entomologist respectively in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 20th December 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1907.

No. 16.—Mr. W. G. Newton, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th February 1907.

The 23rd January 1907.

No. 17.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. MacLagan, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 26th December 1906.

No. 18—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. Murphy, covenanted temporary Engineer, employed in the Public Works Department, Bombay, to the permanent Engineer Establishment of that Province, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th January 1907.

No. 28.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire held a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Diwan-i-Am at Agra, at 9 P.M., on Saturday, the 12th January 1907.

At this ceremony His Excellency the Grand Master in accordance with His Majesty's Commands first *invested* His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiar Babadur, of Mysore, with the Insignia of the First Class; and the Hon'ble Mr. John Prescott Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, with the Insignia of the Second Class, of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and *decorated* the Hon'ble Mr. John Mitchell Holms, Indian Civil Service; the Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, Indian Civil Service; Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh; and the Hon'ble Mr. William Henry White, J.P., with the Badge of the Third Class of the same order.

His Excellency then *invested* Major His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Bikaner, A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Insignia of the First Class; and Maharaja Bhagwati Prasad Singh, of Balrampur in Oudh; and Herbert Hope Risley, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, with the Insignia of the Second Class, of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and *decorated* Lionel Truninger, Esq.; Charles Raitt Cleveland, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Thomas Robert John Ward, Esq.; the Hon'ble Malik Umar Haiyat Khan; James Houssemayne DuBoulay, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Major William John Daniel Dundee, Royal Engineers; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Pandit Sunder Lal; Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., V.D.; Edward Anthony Doran, Esq.; Major Malcolm Sydenham Clarke-Campbell; and John Bolster, Esq., with the Badge of the Third Class of the same order.

Before the proceedings of the Chapter began, His Excellency the Viceroy, with the special permission of His Majesty the King-Emperor, *invested* His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan as a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and *decorated* Colonel Arthur Phayre with the Badge of the third class of the same order.

The following members of the two Orders attended :—

His Highness the Raja of Nabha, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
 The Right Hon'ble Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
 His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
 His Highness the Maharaja of Datia, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
 His Highness the Raja of Tehri, K.C.S.I.
 Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala, K.C.S.I.
 His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I.
 His Highness the Raja of Chamba, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Raja Muhammad Tasadduk Rasul Khan, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
 Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Muhammad Faijaz Ali Khan of Pahesu, C.S.I.
 Sir Harold A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Sir H. H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.
 His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh of Benares, G.C.I.E.
 General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
 Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, G.C.I.E.
 Maharaja Sir Raveneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur of Gidhaur, K.C.I.E.
 The Nawab of Loharu, K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K.C., K.C.I.E.
 Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
 Sir L. W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Major Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Thakur Bechu Singh of Dholpur, C.I.E.
 Rai Mehta Panna Lal of Udaipur, C.I.E.
 Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, C.I.E.
 Major John Manners-Smith, C.I.E., V.C.
 Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Rana Dalip Singh of Baghat, C.I.E.
 R. M. Dane, Esq., C.I.E.
 F. E. Dempster, Esq., C.I.E.
 Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E.
 Raja Balwant Singh of Awa, C.I.E.
 H. C. Ferard, Esq., C.I.E.
 Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E.
 Rajkummar Major Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. McKay, C.B., C.I.E.
 Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E.
 Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E.
 Khan Bahadur Fardoonji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
 Subadar-Major Sardar Khan, C.I.E.
 Colonel Sardar Ausaf Ali Khan, C.I.E.
 Sidney Preston, Esq., C.I.E.
 S. H. Butler, Esq., C.I.E.
 S. M. Fraser, Esq., C.I.E.
 Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, C.I.E.
 Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E.
 Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lal, C.I.E.
 Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmukund Das, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kizilbash, C.I.E.
 Major H. Hudson, C.I.E.
 Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E.
 C. H. A. Hill, Esq., C.I.E.
 E. H. S. Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.
 Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E.
 C. W. Waddington, Esq., C.I.E.
 Raja Rampal Singh, C.I.E.
 Major R. Bird, C.I.E.
 Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E.
 H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Watson, C.I.E.
 Sardar Bahadur Arjun Singh, C.I.E.
 Major R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.

L. W. DANE,
*Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India
 and the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st January 1907.

No. 152-G.—Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Charsada Sub-Division of the Peshawar District.

No. 156-G.—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from leave, as District Judge, Peshawar.

The 22nd January 1907.

No. 215-E.A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Notification No. 2935-E.A., dated the 13th July 1906, announcing the grant of combined leave to Mr. Sequeira, for the words "19th April" read "20th April."

No. 216-E.A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Notification No. 3415-E.A., dated the 17th August 1906, announcing the appointment of Mr. Gandhi to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, for the words "19th April" read "16th April."

The 24th January 1907.

No. 168-G.-B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 911-G.-B., dated the 4th May 1906, Mr. E. Hopman, Consul for Germany at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 28th December 1906.

No. 171-G.—On being relieved of his duties as an officiating Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

No. 174-G.-B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2302-G.-B., dated the 2nd October 1906, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Belgium at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd December 1906.

No. 177-G.-B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2305-G.-B., dated the 2nd October 1906, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Sweden at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd December 1906.

No. 180-G.-B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1326-G.-B., dated the 15th June 1906, Mr. A. Scholl, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd January 1907.

No. 183-G.—Mr. J. L. Mafley, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 187-G.—*Corrigendum.*—In Notification No. 2658-G., dated the 6th November 1906, posting Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, officiating Under-Secretary, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for "7th October" read "6th October."

No. 190-G.—Captain W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and officiating Agency Surgeon, Meshed, is granted privilege leave for the period from the 17th August to the 14th September 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 193-G.—Captain W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class (supernumerary), is posted, on return from leave, as British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

No. 195-G.—Lieutenant F. M. Bailey, a Political Probationer, is posted temporarily as Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim and Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi.

The 25th January 1907.

No. 202-G.—In Notification No. 905-G., dated the 13th May 1904, publishing, for general information, a list of officers exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments, who are entitled to wear the uniform prescribed under the orders contained in the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department,

No. 111 (Public), dated the 15th January 1904, delete under "Bengal", "Political Officer, Sikkim second class" and insert "Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States first class".

No. 206-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the list of civil cadre of the Political Department, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 11th July 1906 :—

Captain B. C. Waterfield, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class (provisional).

Mr. C. L. S. Russell to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

These changes are made without prejudice to superior officiating appointments, if any, held by these officers on the date specified.

The appointment of Mr. Russell to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, provisional, ordered in Notification No. 1626-G., dated the 20th July 1906, is hereby cancelled.

No. 212-G.—Major R. L. Kennion, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1907.

No. 486-E. O.—Mr. A. G. Barr is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 10th of January 1907.

ACCOUNTS.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

The 24th January 1907.

No. 540-A.—It is hereby notified in pursuance of Section 42 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), that the Governor General in Council has consented to the establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal of a branch of the said Bank at Gwalior Central India.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1907.

No. 167-Accts.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Mr. R. J. Blaikie, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division, for 9 months.

No. 168-Accts.—Lieutenant R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 3rd January 1907.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.
POST OFFICE.*Calcutta, the 21st January 1907.*

No. 748—14.—Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., officiating Postmaster-General of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 31st December 1906, on the retirement of Mr. F. Whympere.

No. 755—18.—Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, 4th Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 3 days with furlough out of India on medical certificate for 7 months and 27 days in continuation, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th January 1907.

With effect from the same date Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as 4th Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January 1907.

No. 817—123.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. C. Goodall .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating	28th August 1906.
Mr. S. Babington .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Ditto	Permanent	3rd September 1906.
Mr. C. Goodall .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Temporary	3rd September 1906.
Mr. C. de V. Babington .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	Officiating	3rd September 1906.
Mr. J. G. Morgan .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6th September 1906.
Mr. C. Goodall .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Reversion	18th October 1906.
Mr. J. G. Morgan .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	24th October 1906.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th January 1907.

No. 867—1.—Mr. A. E. Boyd is appointed an Assistant Collector, Class IV, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 25th January 1907 and is posted to Bombay.

No. 868—1.—Mr. W. W. Nind is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 28th January 1906 and is posted to Burma.

No. 871—1.—Mr. C. R. Watkins is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 27th May 1906, and is posted to Madras.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1907.

No. 894—82.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the last sentence in rule 30 of the rules regarding Mine Managers and their certificates, published with Notification No. 2968—82, dated 21st April 1906, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Every regulation made by the Board under this rule shall be published in the local official gazette, and except as regards examinations held before the end of January 1907, no such regulations shall take effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published.”

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1907.

No. 822—48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Scale No. 2 (A) [Of Ordinary Provisions, showing the daily rations and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant] of Schedule G, annexed to the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886 [as subsequently amended], the following additions shall be made, namely :—

- (1) After the words “(A) Of Ordinary Provisions” add the words “applicable to emigrant vessels sailing from ports other than Madras.”
- (2) At the end of the Scale (A) insert the following :—

THE FOLLOWING SCALE OF ORDINARY PROVISIONS IS PRESCRIBED FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS.
[In provisioning emigrant vessels, water, salt, tobacco and medical comforts shall be shipped for the whole voyage, dry provisions for issue, when cooking is impossible, for one-twentieth part of the voyage and ordinary provisions for the rest of the voyage. Two emigrants under ten years of age shall count as one emigrant.]
Showing the Daily Rations, and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant.

Articles.	POSSIBLE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING WEEKLY QUANTITIES.										How to be packed.	REMARKS.		
	Daily rations.		Weekly quantities.		In ounces.								Total of week's issue.	
	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.		TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.				oz.	dr.
					Breakfast.	Dinner.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Breakfast.	Dinner.				
Rice	28	...	154	...	124	11 5	124	11 5	154	...	In bags	• See scale of dry provisions.		
Dal	5	...	35	...					35	...	"			
Ghee	1	...	7	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	7	...	Tins	Mustard oil two-thirds; coconut oil one-third.		
Mustard and coconut oil	2	...	14	...	3	3	3	3	14	...	"			
Mutton (a) or fish (b)	2	...	14	...	6	6	6	6	14	...	"			
Potatoes (c)	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Onions	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Pumpkins or yams (d)	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Garlic	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Chillies	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Black pepper	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Mustard seed	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Coriander seed	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Cumin	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Fenugreek	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Turmeric	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Green ginger	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Tamarind	2	...	14	...					14	...	"			
Salt	1	...	7	...	1	1	1	1	7	...	"			
Tobacco prepared	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	"	
Water (e)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	"	
	1 gallon	...	7 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	7 gallons	...	Tanks	From municipal hydrants.

(a) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji via South Australia, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week, dried fish for two weeks, and preserved mutton for the rest of the voyage. As one sheep weighing 60 lbs. yields about 35 lbs. of available flesh, four sheep are approximately equivalent to one week's supply of fresh mutton at scale rate for 100 emigrants, and shall be so reckoned in calculating requirements.

(b) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places east of the Cape, and to Fiji via Torres Straits, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week, and dried fish for the rest of the voyage.

(c) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji via South Australia, in lieu of fresh potatoes, 10 days' supply of preserved potatoes (at scale rates and according to rule of substitution) shall be shipped at Madras. In substituting dried preserved potatoes for fresh potatoes, one part by weight of preserved potatoes shall be reckoned as equal to four parts by weight of fresh potatoes.

(d) In the case of vessels proceeding to Colonias west of the Cape, five-sevenths of the allowance of mutton (sheep) and vegetables shall be taken at Madras, and two-sevenths the balance at the Cape or St. Helena.

(e) Of the whole quantity of water required for emigrants, Masters, officers and crew, cabin and other passengers, if any, and the live stock, a reduction of three-sevenths will be allowed when a condenser is carried, and further reduction of one-seventh if the vessel is to take water at an intermediate port.

N.B.—Excepting spirits or wine, no surplus articles of diet, or water, of a previous voyage shall be utilised as emigrant stores for any succeeding voyage.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 54.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

Ajit Singh of the Amritsar District to be a Jemadar.

JUDICIAL.

No. 55.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Fort William Act, 1881 (XIII of 1881), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the officer for the time being holding the office of Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort William, being a commissioned officer in His Majesty's Army, with power to try persons charged with any infringement of the rules made under section 3 of the said Act.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 56.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

8th December 1906.

Albert Giles, 11th Rajputs.

The 22nd January 1907.

John Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., Supernumerary List.

Charles Mowbray Dallas, Supernumerary List.

Frederick Cecil Rynd, Supply and Transport Corps.

Stuart Hill Godfrey, Supernumerary List.

Bt. Lt.-Col. Charles Merewether Ducat, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Poona Horse.

Charles George Nurse, 113th Infantry.

Philip James Gordon, Supernumerary List.

Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Herbert Arrott Browning, Supernumerary List.

Richard Henry Dugdale Thring, 27th Light Cavalry.

Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Supply and Transport Corps.

James Outram Spens Fayer, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Kellow Chesney, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Charles Arnold Kembell, C.I.E., Supernumerary List.

George Russell Row, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate's Department.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

The 22nd January 1907.

George Oliver Turnbull, 26th Punjabis.

John Duncan Grant, V.C., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Frederick Skipwith, 24th Punjabis.

Henry Clifford Kay, 8th Cavalry.

Richard John Charles Burke, Political Department, Bombay.

Sydney Boyce Combe, 47th Sikhs.

William Henry Irvine Shakespear, Political Department, India.

Hugh Lennox Dyce, 9th Hodson's Horse.
 Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson, 38th Dogras.
 Leonard Douglas Watling, 24th Punjabis.
 Robert James Malet, 64th Pioneers.
 Athol Bulkley Merriman, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
 David Campbell Crombie, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 George Whitehill Ross, Military Accounts Department.
 Herbert Trevor Raban, Military Accounts Department.
 James Francis Woodham, 76th Punjabis.
 Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Richard Clifford, 22nd Punjabis.
 William Bruce Dunlop, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Hugh Probyn Malet Lord, Civil Employ, Burma.
 D'Arcy MacKenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
 Sydney Frederick Muspratt, 12th Cavalry.
 Godfrey Marchant, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
 Vere Arthur Coaker, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

No. 57.—Lieutenant William Louis Oberkirch Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Captain, with effect from the 22nd January 1907, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 58.—The surname of Colonel A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps, is as here stated and not as published in Army Department Notification No. 666 of 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 59.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Kot-Duffadar Walidad Khan to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Duffadar Mahmud Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st December 1906.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Subadar Gurdatt Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sada Singh to be Subadar, and Colour Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdatt Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from 16th December 1906.

76th Punjabis.

Havildar Raj Wali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Khan (on probation) resigned ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

98th Infantry.

Jemadar Yusuf Ali Khan to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Muhammad Kale Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Dirgaj Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1905.

Havildar Jaipal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mumraj deceased ; with effect from the 5th January 1906.

127th Princess of Wales'

Jemadar Akibat Shah to be Subadar
 Fakir Muhammad transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th September 1906.

Baluch Light Infantry.

Havildar Zainullah to be Jemadar, *vice* [blank] transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th September 1906.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Sanman Nagarkoti to be Subadar and Havildar Parbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Chandarbir Mal transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Havildar Kripa Ram Bisht to be Jemadar, [blank] Subadar Sanak Sing Thapa transferred to the 7th Gurkha Rifles ; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

Havildar Gungadhar Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Singbir Gurung transferred to the 7th Gurkha Rifles ; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 60.—Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th February 1907.

No. 61.—General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th February 1907.

No. 62.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry John Moore, 3rd Brahmins, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 22nd January 1907.

No. 63.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Thomas Archibald Bay, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.—26th September 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Francis Alexander Wynne, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.—1st December 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain James Robert Simon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Madras.—2nd December 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 64.—Second-Lieutenant Hugh Blackmore resigns his commission. Dated 1st September 1906.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 65.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned. Dated 12th November 1906.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 66.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned. Dated 20th August 1906.

Madras Artillery Volunteers.

(Electrical Engineer Company.)

No. 67.—Second-Lieutenant Harrie Boyd Peirce, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brown resigned. Dated 1st January 1907.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 68.—Major Arthur Leffe Saunders, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Porter resign. Dated 23rd October 1906.

Marie Elilx Desire John Sice, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel Eusta Ferrers Nicholson, V.D., Commandant, resigns his commission. Dated 10th November

Cannor Volunteer Rifles.

No. 70.—Bertram Richard Brisk, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Atkinson transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 21st December 1906.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 71.—Major Henry Hargrave Deay, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th December 1905.

Captain Harold George Abbott, V.D., to be Honorary Major. Dated 1st October 1904.

Captain Albert Clifford Owen, V.D., to be Honorary Major. Dated 7th November 1906.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 72.—Allan Edgar Percy Rae, Esq., to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 13th December 1906.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 73.—Second Lieutenant Frederick William Otto, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 20th December 1906.

Robert Ponsonby Loftus Townshend, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Otto promoted. Dated 20th December 1906.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 74.—The Honourable Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 6th December 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th January 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, was received in the Army Department between the 12th and 25th January 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Captain William Edward James Tuohy.	19th January 1907.	Kamptee .	...	...
Indian Army .	Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, C.B., D.S.O.	21st January 1907.	Ambala .	...	...

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 25th January 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M., (p.a.) for 4 months.

Sub-Lieutenant H. Gwyn, R.I.M., (m.c.) for 18 days.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 17th January 1907.

No. 17.—Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd January 1907.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



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No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1907.

No. 153.—The services of Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the date on which he returns to duty in India.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 1st February 1907.

No. 143.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kálahasti in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam or Mahasivaratri Festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Chendragiri, Tirupati West, Tirupati East, Rénigunta, Yerpedú, Kálahasti, Yellakarú, Venkatagiri, Vendon, Kondagunta and Gudur on the South Indian Railway and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mámándurú, Rénigunta, Pédi, Tadukú, Puttúr, Vepagunta and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 6th to the 11th February 1907 (both days inclusive) and from the 1st to the 18th March 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam or Mahasivaratri Festival at Kálahasti.

JAILS.

The 1st February 1907.

No. 19.—The services of Captain H. M. H. Melhuish, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1907.

No. 38.—The Reverend J. G. S. Syme, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 25th January 1907.

No. 40.—The Reverend F. C. Buckwell, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 11th January 1907.

The 31st January 1907.

No. 42.—The Reverend J. King, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 20th December 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1907.

No. 215—172-3.—In Notification No. 1990—140-9, dated the 7th December 1906, for the words "1st November 1906" read "28th October 1906."

AGRICULTURE.

The 29th January 1907.

No. 157—230-6.—Dr. J. W. Leather, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is appointed to officiate as Director, Agricultural Research Institute and Principal, Agricultural College, Pusa, during the absence on combined leave for 9 months of Mr. B. Coventry, in addition to his own duties.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1907.

No. 19.—Mr. G. K. Watts, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 13th February 1907, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 20.—Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in succession to Mr. G. K. Watts, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.

The 1st February 1907.

No. 21.—The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	31st December 1906.
„ W. R. Butterfield	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary.	...	31st December 1906.
„ H. H. D. Butterfield	Deputy Examiner, Class I, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary.	...	5th January 1907.
„ B. Stanley	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary Supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Supernumerary.	...	Ditto.
„ T. Ryan	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary Supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Supernumerary.	...	Ditto.
„ F. J. Puce	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	...	Ditto.
„ J. O'Brien	Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	...	Ditto.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th January 1907.

No. 246-G.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 19th January 1907.

No. 250-G.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 28th January 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 253-G.—Captain R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and lately Residency Surgeon in Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave.

The 31st January 1907.

No. 327-E.C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil or Revenue Courts situate beyond the limits of British India which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council :—

1. The Amini Goshwara Kacheri of Hanumannagar.
2. " " " Birganj.
3. " " " Taulihwa.
4. " " " Nepalganj.

The 1st February 1907.

No. 368-E.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders :—

PART I.

1. The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this part, are hereby applied to the Aden Protectorate, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.
2. For the purpose of facilitating the applications of the said enactments to the Aden Protectorate, any Court for the Aden Protectorate may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.
3. No legal practitioner shall be permitted to appear in any case before any Court without the express authority in writing of the Political Resident.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Enactments applied.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860	.	Penal Code.
Act V of 1898	.	Criminal Procedure.
Regulation IV of 1901	.	Frontier Murderous Outrages.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

(1) *In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—*

- (a) The Court of Session may take cognisance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate and shall, when so taking cognisance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.
- (b) Save as hereinafter provided, no appeal shall lie from any order of any Sessions Judge.
- (c) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.
- (d) In cases under Regulation IV of 1901 no sentence of death passed by an Assistant Resident shall be carried out unless and until it is confirmed by the Political Resident.
- (e) In cases under other Acts, no sentence of death passed by any Court shall be carried out unless and until it is confirmed by the Governor of Bombay.
- (f) All sentences of imprisonment passed by an Assistant Resident for a term exceeding one year shall be submitted for confirmation to the Political Resident.
- (g) In any case in which an Assistant Resident passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, an appeal shall lie to the Political Resident.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the Aden Protectorate—

1. The Political Resident and, with the sanction of the Political Resident in writing, the Assistant Resident for the time being at Aden shall exercise the powers of District

Magistrates and Sessions Judges as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and of Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Judges under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901, as applied by this Notification.

2. If in any case in which the complainant (if any) and the accused person or all the accused persons are not British subjects, the Court deems it expedient for political reasons to decline to exercise the powers so conferred on it, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to do so.

3. The Political Resident and Assistant Residents for the time being at Aden are hereby appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the Aden Protectorate.

4. The High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the Court to which European British subjects charged with an offence punishable with death, and persons charged jointly in such cases with European British subjects, shall be committed for trial.

5. If any European British subject shall be charged in Aden with any offence (other than an offence punishable with death) which a Justice of the Peace shall not be competent to punish, and there shall be sufficient grounds for committing him for trial, such European British subject shall be committed to the Court of the Resident, and shall be tried by the Resident.

No. 276-G.—Captain W. Lethbridge, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th December 1906, combined with furlough for eleven months and twelve days, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 277-G.—Captain N. E. H. Scott, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon at Maskat, with effect from the 5th December 1906.

No. 281-G.—Captain T. H. Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 4th December 1906.

No. 283-G.—Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Turbat-i-Haidari, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th December 1906 and until further orders.

No. 428-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad, and Aurangabad, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1897) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to Carbide of Calcium the provisions of sections 8 to 15, 17, 18, 23, and 24 of the said Act, and to prescribe that, for the quantity of petroleum mentioned in section 11 of the same Act, such quantity or quantities of Carbide of Calcium shall be substituted as may be prescribed by the rules for the time being in force relating to the possession and transport of Carbide of Calcium.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1907.

No. 665-E.O.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd of January 1907—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class I ;

„ K. L. Datta to officiate in class II ; and

Messrs. T. P. Srinivasan and C. A. G. Rivaz to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 4th of January 1907—

Messrs. T. P. Srinivasan and C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 15th of January 1907—

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class II; and

„ T. P. Srinivasan to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 666-E.O.—In consequence of the return from the foreign service of Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur, the following substantive reversions are made in the Account Department, with effect from the 4th of January 1907 :—

Mr. F. D. Gordon to class IV of the Enrolled List; and

„ O. A. Travers to the class of probationers, but to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

No. 679-E.O.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is promoted substantively to the Enrolled List of the Finance Department with effect from the 25th of January 1907 and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1907.

No. 189-Accts.—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

I.—From the 1st December 1906, in consequence of the permanent promotions made in Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 70-Accts., dated 9th January 1907—

Captain R. H. B. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—From the 25th December 1906, the date following that of Captain J. H. Hudson's return from leave out of India—

Captain R. H. B. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1907.

No. 827—1.—Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 15th February 1907.

J. CAMPBELL,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 75.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Captain James Henry Morison Davie, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), and Captain Ilion Arthur Keble, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 76.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 18th November 1905:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, Scots Guards. (Captain Bulkeley will officiate as Comptroller of the Household with effect from the 18th November 1905.)

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 77.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:—

16th Cavalry.

Bharat Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 78.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Jemadars:—

Muhammad Ali

Atta Ulla

Muhammad Hazir Khan

Sardar Sujjan Singh

Khan Dairan Khan of Gujranwala District.

} of Lahore District.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 79.—In Army Department Notification No. 636, dated 7th December 1906, for the words "vice Major W. C. C. Leslie," substitute "vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson."

No. 80.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs600 a month, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs700 a month, vice Lieutenant-Colonel

J. H. Christie on furlough, in place of Major W. C. C. Leslie, who reverts to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month.

Major E. Waller to continue to officiate in the 2nd grade;

With effect from 1st October 1906.

No. 81.—The following promotions are made in consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, having vacated his appointment under the operation of Article 163, Army Regulations, India, Volume I :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, substantively.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month.

Lieutenant J. K. Knowles, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, substantively.

Captain A. T. Kirkwood, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain R. H. Palin, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, substantively.

Captain T. C. Browning, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Christie on furlough, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor, to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, *vice* Major W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, 1st grade.

Major C. W. Field, to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie on furlough, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys, promoted.

With effect from 30th December 1906.

ORGANISATION.

No. 82.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 17th December 1906, the control of the Contracts and Registration branch of the Supply and Transport Corps is transferred from the Department of Military Supply to that of the Army Department.

2. The executive administration of the whole Supply and Transport Corps is now vested in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and all business relating thereto will be conducted by the Quartermaster-General in India.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 83.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Substantive Colonel.

10th April 1906.

Brevet-Colonel William St. Lucien Chase, V.C., C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta Division.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

15th January 1907.

Charles John Melliss, V. C., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

17th January 1907.

Stephen Francis Biddulph, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

30th January 1907.

Everard Thuillier Gastrell, 41st Dogras.

Albert Edward Whistler, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Ernest Hunter Rodwell, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Rullion Hare Rattray, 22nd Punjabis.

Robert Arthur Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

William Fremantle Cahusac, 121st Pioneers.

William Edwin Bunbury, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Sikhs.

Philip Mainwaring Carnegie, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Captains to be Majors.

30th January 1907.

Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Arthur Mears, Survey of India Department.

Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Civil Burma.

William Fothergill Cooke Tayler, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Alexander William Henry Lee, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Walter Binny Douglas, 8th Rajputs.

Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 38th Dogras.

Edward Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse.

Brevet-Major Montague Leyland Hornby, D.S.O., 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Robert Sears Paul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Robert Lee Morris, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Oscar Michael John daCosta, 35th Scinde Horse.

No. 84.—The provisional promotion of the following officers to the rank of Major, published in Military Department Notification No. 123 of 1906 and Army Department Notifications Nos. 165 and 413 of 1906, is confirmed:—

Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens, 81st Pioneers.

Frederick George Pierce, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

John Lock Orr, 20th Deccan Horse.

Henry Perceval Ainslie, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 85.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Cheverton to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Walter Billing, Supernumerary Chief Clerk, in the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Richard Hartley to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Isaac William Seymore to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Joseph Charlton on Field service in China, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor James William Webster to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant Ernest Dally to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Commissary and honorary Captain G. G. Splane, retired; with effect from the 19th November 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

India.

No. 86.—Barrack Sergeant Thomas Massey, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*.

Sergeant George William Sanderson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Sub-Conductor Maloney, Public Works Department list, Burma, deceased; with effect from the 23rd February 1906.

(This cancels that part of Army Department Notification No. 71 of 1906 which refers to the above.)

No. 87.—Barrack Sergeants William Hayes and John Blake Cullen, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductors, *supernumerary*.

Sergeant Albert Dorsey McDonough, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain James Franklin, retired; with effect from the 28th February 1906.

(This cancels that part of Army Department Notification No. 234 of 1906 which refers to the above.)

No. 88.—Sergeant Eugene O'Farrell, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain John William Morrison, retired; with effect from the 5th May 1906.

No. 89.—Conductor Frederick Wiseman, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*, Thomas Henneasy, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *supernumerary*;

Sub-Conductor William James Collins, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, United Provinces, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Thomas Charlie Hall, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor;

on augmentation of scale, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 90.—Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary Conductor*, James Henry Gibbons, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Services, is absorbed in the rank of Conductor;

Sergeant Ernest Robert Etches, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor;

on augmentation of scale, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 91.—Sergeants Thomas Edward Sullivan, Patrick Ryan and Arthur James Mitchell, Supervisors, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductors, on augmentation of scale, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 92.—Conductor William Chaloner, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*, William Harvey, Barrack Master, 1st class, Frederick William Leason and Henry Edward Lofts, Barrack Masters, 2nd class, to be Conductors, *supernumerary*.

Sub-Conductor John Henry West Eacott, Supervisor, 1st grade, United Provinces, to be Conductor; Sergeant William John Ross Hayes, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Trusler, deceased, with effect from 29th August 1906.

Supply and Transport Corps (9th and 10th Divisions).

No. 93.—Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary Conductor*, Robert Henry to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor.

Sub-Conductor William Henry Penn to be Conductor;

Sergeant Frederick William Hargreaves to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant Robert Meynell to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant, *supernumerary Sub-Conductor*, William Sheppard to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant George Neild to be Sub-Conductor; and

Sergeant John Horace Maule to be Sub-Conductor;

on augmentation, with effect from the 17th August 1906

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 94.—No. 417, supernumerary 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Abdur Rahman (E) is absorbed in that class;

No. 399, 1st class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Wajid Ahmad (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice No. 283, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Niranjan-das, invalided, with effect from the 1st December 1906.

Madras Establishment.

No. 95.—No. 1162, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant T. P. Somasundaram to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar;

No. 1182, 1st class Hospital Assistant S. Solomon to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice No. 1088, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant D. M. Job, retired; with effect from the 7th December 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 96.—The following promotions are made:—

17th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Malik Dost Mohammad Khan to be Rissaldar and Jemadar Usman Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 22nd December 1906.

28th Light Cavalry.

Duffadar Yunus-Ap-Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ibrahim Sharif, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Rekha Ram to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Lahri to be Subadar and Havildar Hukma to be Jemadar, *vice* Molar Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Havildar Shiulal to be Jemadar, *vice* Todar Singh, transferred to the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse); with effect from the 13th January 1907.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Arijang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadama, deceased; with effect from the 20th December 1906.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Budhiman Lama to be Subadar, and Havildar Jagay Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhup Chand Thakur, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd December 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 97.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Bamford, Miscellaneous List, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th December 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 98.—So much of Army Department Notification No. 623, dated 30th November 1906, as relates to Lieutenant George Herbert Moore Medd, is hereby cancelled.

(E) Passed in English.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 99.—William Boyd Thompson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stawell, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 10th December 1906.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 100.—Lieutenant Thomas Edward Taylor resigns his commission. Dated 18th December 1906.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 101.—Second-Lieutenant Percy Douglas Kirkham, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st December 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Alan Bertram Napier, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st December 1906.

John Utting, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Napier, promoted. Dated 1st December 1906.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 102.—Lieutenant Thomas Robert Todd, to be Captain, *vice* Hocking, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 4th January 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 103.—Captain Philip Francis Bowring, to be Major, *vice* Steelt, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st October 1906.

Captain John Albert Alexander Gow, V.D., to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 21st December 1906.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 104.—Lieutenant Robert Moodie resigns his commission. Dated 25th December 1906.

Bengal and North-Western Volunteer Rifles.

No. 105.—Lieutenant Robert Morrison Dundas, to be Captain, *vice* Robinson, deceased. Dated 6th December 1906.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 106.—Lieutenant Alexander Watson resigns his commission. Dated 23rd December 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 107.—Second-Lieutenant George Edmund Bright, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barton, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 24th November 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st February 1907.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Army Department between the 26th January and 1st February 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	Major Harold Joseph Sherwood.	24th January 1907.	Roorkee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th January and 1st February 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decase.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R s p.</i>	
Archibald Malcolm Gillies.*	Lieutenant	59th Scinde Rifles.	30th September 1906.	Intestate	1,253 2 0	31st March 1907.
Guy Stewart Hutton.†	2nd-Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	4th October 1906.	Intestate	822 7 11	Claims should be submitted to the father of the deceased whose address is given below.

* *Near-of-his—Mother*—Mrs. Amelia Gillies.

Address—Glenburn, Ardriaig, North Britain.

† *Near-of-his—Father*—Charles Alfred Richard Hutton, Esq., Retired R. N.

Address—80, Woodvale, Forest Hill, London, S. E. ●

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 1st February 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Broome, 1st Superintendent, to officiate as Director-General, Army Remount Department, with effect from 23rd January 1907, *vice* Colonel H. Goad, Director-General, Army Remount Department, on deputation to Australia and New Zealand.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for 5 days.

Engineer T. R. Wakefield, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for 6 months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1907.

No. 18.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being made by the agency of the Burma Railways Company for a proposed line of railway from Moulmein to Myawaddi, a distance of about 85 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma, and will be known as the Moulmein-Myawaddi Railway Survey.

The 30th January 1907.

No. 19.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 141, dated the 19th June 1906, Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the 21st December 1906.

The 31st January 1907.

No. 21.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 190, dated the 19th September 1906, Mr. U. C. Sandys, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 13th December 1906.

The 1st February 1907.

No. 22.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications No. 119, dated the 1st June 1906, and No. 3, dated 3rd January 1907, Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1 of that establishment, with effect from the 26th November 1906.

No. 23.—Mr. H. G. Arnott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade (Provincial Service), whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st January 1907.

The 30th January 1907.

No. 20.—The following is published for general information :—

No. R. T. $\frac{121 A}{5}$.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1907.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 801 dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's Notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's Notification No. 205, dated 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{163 B}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 3053, dated the 29th October 1906.

Railway Board's Notification No. 263, dated 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 F}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 3428, dated the 5th December 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 3660, dated the 22nd December 1906.

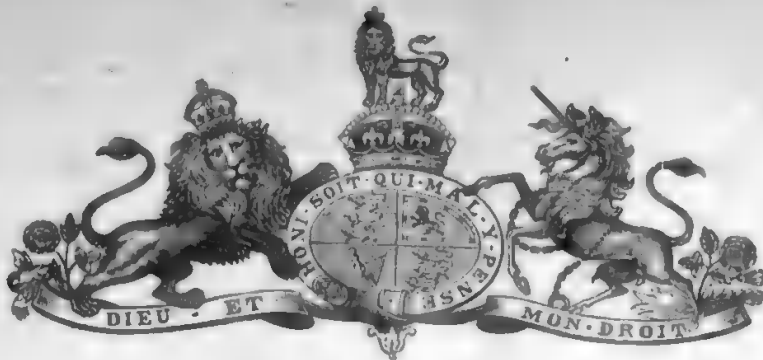
RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of the revised General

Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their Notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{163B}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their Notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum thereto cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Great Indian Peninsula railway system as are situate in British territory.

ORDER — Ordered that this Resolution be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



S. FE. 0

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1907.

No. 402.—Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 1 year, with effect from the 12th February 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 403.—Mr. H. Cloughton, Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence of Dr. E. Denison Ross on furlough or until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th February 1907.

No. 175.—Mr. R. Parry has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th September 1906.

The 6th February 1907.

No. 183.—The services of Mr. M. L. Darling, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties under the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 182.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkónam, Pálúr, Conjeeveram, Wálajábád, Villiyampakkam, Attur and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkónam in the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 11th to the 31st March 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

No. 187.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of the spread of the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, with which the Bellary district of the Madras presidency is visited, if persons from the Bombay presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluq of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa's Car Festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ránibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 17th to the 27th February 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa's Car Festival at Kulahalli.

No. 193.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 5th February 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

All measures against Alexandria suppressed.

SANITARY.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 194.—The services of Captain L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th February 1907.

No. 127.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Ernest Edward Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st February 1907, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bodilly resigned.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1907.

No. 262—35-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Burrard, F.R.S., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 5 months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March 1907 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 263—35-2.—Mr. J. Eccles, M.A., Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Burrard or until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1907.

No. 22.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations List, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Madapa, A. B.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	26th October 1906.
Thomson, G. L.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	1st November 1906.
Ramayya, Mallasamudram.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Ditto	Ditto	1st November 1906.
Knight, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	3rd November 1906.
Ramayya, Mallasamudram.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	16th November 1906.
Thomson, G. L.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st December 1906.
Pollard-Lowsley, Captain H. deL., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd December 1906.
Desenne, O. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd January 1907.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 23.—Corrigendum.—The second Christian name of Mr. H. T. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, is Tunmer, and not as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated the 18th September 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th February 1907.

No. 7-I.E.—The name of Mr. Robert Greig Kennedy, lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, who was appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1907, is as now given, and not as stated in Notification No. 1-I.E., of that date.

L. W. DANE,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th February 1907.

No. 311-G.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Commandant of the Border Military Police, Peshawar, with effect from the 3rd January 1907.

The 6th February 1907.

No. 334-G.—Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, a probationer of the Political Department, is posted as supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

No. 379-F.—The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified against their names and until further orders:—

Major Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class, on return from furlough, from the 23rd November 1906.

Major R. Bird, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, from the 22nd December 1906.

Major A. L. Duke, I.M.S., (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, from the 10th December 1906.

Major Victor Brooke, D.S.O., Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st January 1907.

Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, on return from leave, from the 1st December 1906.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, on return from furlough, from the 7th December 1906.

Lieutenant D. M. Field, Double Company Officer, 14th (P. W. O.) Ferozepore Sikhs, from the 13th November 1906.

Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal, 3rd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Temple Medical College, Patna, from the 15th December 1906.

No. 381-F.—The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified against their names, and until further orders:—

Munshi Muhammad Zafar Khan, Political Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, from the 20th November 1906.

Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, from the 11th December 1906.

Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Fyzabad, United Provinces, from the 14th December 1906.

Risaldar Zahirullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, from the 18th December 1906.

Fakir Saiyid Iftikhar-ud-din, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and Revenue Member of Council in the Tonk State, from the 20th November 1906.

Subadar-Major Sardar Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 69th Punjabis, from the 20th December 1906.

Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Attaché in the Foreign Department, from the 23rd December 1906.

No. 492-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Hubert Kenyon, Special Magistrate, Peermabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 7th February 1907.

No. 349-G.—Captain H. Harrison, First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is appointed temporarily to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th January 1907.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 359-G.—Major C. Archer, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months, with effect from the 17th January 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 360-G.—On being relieved of his duties as an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Jaipur, Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

No. 361-G.—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 533-I.A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (1) of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that drafts of rules which it may be proposed to make under the said Act as so applied shall be published—

- (a) when the Authority making the rules is the Resident in Mysore, in one issue of Part II of the *Gazette of India*; and
- (b) when the Authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in one issue of Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 534-I.B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has and exercises full jurisdiction within those portions of the land forming the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway (including the land occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore;

2. And whereas the Chiefs of Morvi, Wankaner, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Muli, Dhrol and Rajkot, and the Talukdars of Gavridad and Kotharia, in Kathiawar, have ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied by the Morvi Railway (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for all other purposes connected with the Railway and the lands occupied by culverts or bridges over which the Railway passes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has full jurisdiction within those lands;

3. And whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the other States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they had or the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of Railways and of civil and criminal justice in connection therewith, within the lands which lie within their respective territories, or which lie within the parts of their respective territories mentioned or referred to in the third column of the said schedule, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied by the Railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway; and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has full jurisdiction within those lands;

4. In exercise of the jurisdiction referred to, and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders which shall take effect from the 1st July 1907:—

- I.—The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being and from time to time by subsequent enactments of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and the Indian Railways Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), shall apply to all the aforesaid lands.
- II.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16, read with section 148, sub-section (1), of the said Act so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on all Railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands.
- III.—The general rules for working open lines of railway administered by the Government which were published under the Notification of the Railway Board, No. 183, dated 8th September 1906, in the Supplement to the

Gazette of India for 1906, page 1923, shall, as modified for the time being and from time to time for British India, apply to all lines of railway administered by the Government occupying any of the aforesaid lands, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

IV.—The general rules published under the Notification of the Railway Board, No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, shall also apply to—

- (a) lines of railway not administered by the Government, occupying any of the aforesaid lands and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods from such dates and with such modifications as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of their application to the portions of such lines respectively which lie in British India, or to the respective railway systems in British India which administer such lines ;
- (b) the railways comprised in the undertaking of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company and the Morvi Railway, from such dates and with such modifications as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of their application to the Bezwada Extension Railway, and to the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway respectively.

V.—The general rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 480 $\frac{1}{2}$, dated the 30th October 1890, in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 795, shall apply to such portions of the railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands as may for the time being be under construction or sanctioned for construction.

VI.—Subject to the modifications prescribed in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Nos. 301 and 395, dated respectively the 27th August 1902 and 27th October 1903, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1902, Part I, pages 650 and 651, and in the *Gazette of India*, 1903, Part I, page 951, respectively, and any further modifications from time to time prescribed for British India, the rules framed under sections 84 and 85 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, which are appended to the Circular of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. III Railway, dated the 14th February 1902, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1902, Part I, pages 193 to 195, and the directions contained in that Circular shall apply to the railways occupying the aforesaid lands.

VII.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438, and No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190, declaring Railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this notification), with effect from the dates which they bear, respectively, to the administrations of the railways occupying the aforesaid lands.

VIII.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 144 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments, to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the following powers and functions which are now vested in him under the said Act so applied, the powers and functions hereby delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit:—

- (1) *Sections 7, 9 and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.
- (2) *Section 48.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council but only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.
- (3) *Section 51, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), and section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.
- (4) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.
- (5) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police Officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

IX.—The Governments and authorities mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, and of clause VIII of this Notification, to be the Local Governments in respect to such parts of the railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule, as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the second column of the said schedule.

X.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled:—

No. 3063-I.B.,	dated the 13th August 1897.
" 322-I.B.,	" 4th February 1898.
" 3203-I.B.,	" 25th November 1898.
" 2255-I.B.,	" 19th August 1898.
" 1155-I.B.,	" 7th March 1900.
" 1294-I.B.,	" 16th March 1900.
" 4863-I.B.,	" 2nd November 1900.
" 1280-I.B.,	" 26th March 1901.
" 1433-I.B.,	" 12th April 1901.
" 1835-I.B.,	" 10th May 1901.
" 1246-I.B.,	" 13th March 1903.
" 2989-I.B.,	" 26th June 1903.
" 428-I.B.,	" 29th January 1904.
" 4352-I.B.,	" 2nd December 1904.
" 3191-I.B.,	" 26th August 1904.
" 2852-I.B.,	" 21st July 1905.
" 3765-I.B.,	" 15th September 1905.
" 639-I.B.,	" 16th February 1906.

SCHEDULE.

Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	Baroda . . . . .	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Idar . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Agra-Delhi Chord Railway	Bharatpur . . . . .	.....	Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Anand-Petlad-Cambay Railway	Baroda . . . . .	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Cambay . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Barai Light Railway	Hyderabad . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Miraj (Senior)	The villages of Rople and Modnimb.	Ditto.
Bengal-Dooars Railway	Cooch Behar . . . . .	.....	The Government of Bengal.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	Bamra . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Khairagarh . . . . .	.....	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto	Nandgaon . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Raigarh . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Rewah . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Sakti . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Gangpur	The part of the State comprised in the Hingir Taluq.	The Government of Bengal.
Ditto	Ditto	The western parts of the State between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur Railway Stations.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Bengal Nagpur Railway.	Gangpur . . .	The eastern parts of the State.	The Government of Bengal.
Ditto	Khursawan . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Moharbhaj . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Seraikela . . .	...	Ditto.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.			
(Dhoraji-Porbandar Section.)	Gondal . . .	...
Ditto	Navanagar . . .	...
Ditto	Porbandar . . .	...
(Jetalsar-Rajkot Section.)	Gadhka . . .	...
Ditto	Gondal . . .	...
Ditto	Jetpur . . .	...
Ditto	Junagad . . .	...
Ditto	Katharia . . .	...
Ditto	Kotda Sangani . . .	...
Ditto	Lodhika . . .	...
Ditto	Rajkot . . .	...
Ditto	Shapur . . .	...
Ditto	Virpur . . .	...
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Indore . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhopal . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Dewas (Senior Branch) . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Dewas (Junior Branch) . . .	...	Ditto.
Bina-Guna Railway	Gwalior . . .	...	Ditto.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Bajana . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Baroda . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Lakhtar . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patri . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Wadhwan . . .	...	Ditto.
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.	Kalsia . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto	Patiala . . .	...	Ditto.
Dhond-Manmad Railway.	State Hyderabad . . .	...	The Resident at Hyderabad.

SCHEDULE—*contd.**Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Dhrangadhra Railway	Dhrangadhra . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Wadhwan . . .	...	Ditto.
Eastern Bengal State Railway.	Cooch Behar . . .	...	The Government of Bengal.
Godra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.	Baria . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Gwalior . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Indore . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jhabua . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Rutlam . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sailana . . .	...	Ditto.
Goona-Baran Railway	Gwalior . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Tonk . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kotah . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Hyderabad . . .	...	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Ditto	Kurundwar . . .	The villages of Baroti, Dudhani and Rupe-wadi.	The Government of Bombay.
Indian Midland Railway—			
(1) Jhansi-Agra Section.	Dholpur . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Datia . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior . . .	...	Ditto.
(2) Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi Section.	Bhopal . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Gwalior . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Khaniadhana . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kurwai . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Orchha . . .	...	Ditto.
(3) Jhansi-Cawnpur Section.	Samthar . . .	...	Ditto.
(4) Jhansi-Manickpur Section.	Allipura . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Garrauli . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Orchha . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Pahra . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Taraon . . .	...	Ditto.
(5) Saugor-Katni Section.	Panna . . .	...	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir Railway.	Jammu . . . . .	...	The Resident in Kashmir.
Jamnagar Railway	Navanagar . . . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
	Dhrol . . . . .	...
	Jalia . . . . .	...
	Pal . . . . .	...
	Rajkot . . . . .	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway System.	Jodhpur . . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Bikaner . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala . . . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Kalka-Simla Railway	Baghat . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Keonthal . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Kolar Gold Fields Railway	Mysore . . . . .	...	The Resident in Mysore.
Kolhapur State Railway	Kolhapur . . . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Miraj . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sangli . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Kotri-Rohri Railway	Khairpur . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway.	Jind . . . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto	Malerkotla . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Nabha . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Madras Railway	Hyderabad . . . . .	...	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Ditto (Bangalore Branch)	Mysore . . . . .	...	The Resident in Mysore.
Mehsana-Virangam Railway.	Baroda	The villages of Bhisana Boriavi, Hindwa, Hamuan Maknaji, Mehsana, Modipura, Nagarpur, Palwasna, and Sakhpura.	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	The Katosan and Ijpura Estates of the Mahi Kantha Agency. Dhrangadhra . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Morvi Railway	Dhrol . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Gavridad . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kotharia . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Lakhtar . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Morvi . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Muli . . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Rajkot . . . . .	...	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Morvi Railway	Sayla . . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Wadhwan . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Wankaner . . . .	...	Ditto.
Mysore State Railway (from and inclusive of the Harihar Railway Station to and inclusive of the Bangalore Railway Station, and from and inclusive of the Yeswantpur Junction Railway Station to the frontier of the State on the Bangalore-Hindupur Section).	Mysore . . . .	...	The Resident in Mysore.
The Railways comprised in the undertaking of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.	Hyderabad . . . .	...	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Nagda-Muttra Railway	Gwalior . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Dewas (senior) . . . .	...
Ditto	Dewas (junior) . . . .	...
Ditto	Indore . . . .	...
Ditto	Jhalawar . . . .	...
Ditto	Kotah . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Bundi . . . .	...
Ditto	Tonk . . . .	...
Ditto	Jaipur . . . .	...
Ditto	Karauli . . . .	...
Ditto	Bharatpur . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Government of the Punjab.
Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior . . . .	...
North Western State Railway (the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line).	Kapurthala . . . .	...
Ditto	Nabha . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala . . . .	...	Ditto.
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.	Rampur . . . .	...	The Government of the United Provinces.
Palanpur-Deesa Railway	Palanpur . . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Rajpipla State Railway	Rajpipla . . . .	...	Ditto.
Rajputana Bhatinda Railway.	Nabha . . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
	Patiala . . . .	...
Rajputana Malwa Railway— (1) Cawnpore Achnera State Railway.	Bharatpur . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

■ *Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Rajputana-Malwa Railway—<i>contd.</i>			
(2) Holkar State Railway.	Indore	The land to the south of the River Nerbudda.	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto	Ditto	The land to the north of the River Nerbudda.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
(3) Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.	Gwalior . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Meywar . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Tonk . . . .	...	Ditto.
(4) Rajputana State Railway.	Alwar . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Bharatpur . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaipur . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpur . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kishangarh . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Nabha . . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto	Pataudi . . . .	...	Ditto.
(5) Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.	Dujana . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Faridkot . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jind . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Nabha . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala . . . .	...	Ditto.
(6) Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway.	Patiala . . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto	Nabha . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaipur . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Alwar . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpur . . . .	...	Ditto.
(7) Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.	Dhar . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Indore . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaora . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Rutlam . . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sailana . . . .	...	Ditto.
(8) Western Rajputana State Railway.	Baroda . . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.

SCHEDULE—*contd.**Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Rajputana Malwa Railway— <i>concl.</i>			
(8) Western Rajputana State Ry.— <i>contd.</i>	Palanpur . . . .	..	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Jodhpur . . . .	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Serohi . . . .	...	Ditto.
Shoranur-Cochin Railway.	Cochin . . . .	...	The Government of Madras.
Ditto	Travancore . . . .	...	Ditto.
South Indian Railway—			
Travancore Branch .	Travancore . . . .	...	Ditto.
Southern Mahratta Railway—			
(1) Main line	Hyderabad	The villages of Angondankop, Bannikop, Basapur, Bhanapur, Bevinhalli, Bullapur, Dudagali, Ginigeri, Halgeri, Hatanbal, Hosahalli, Itgi, Khanapur, Kidadhal, Kuppai, Melenaikan-kop, Manapur, Rudrapur, Sompur, Talbal, Talkal and Yettinhalli.	The Government of Bombay.
(2) Bijapur Branch .	Akalkot	The villages of Khanapur, Kegaon, Budruk, Kegaon Khurd, Sular Jawaige and Tadval.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramdrug	The villages of Asoti and Somankatti.	Ditto.
Ditto	Sangli	The village of Lachan.	Ditto.
(3) Harihar Branch .	Jamkhandi	The villages of Kamdoli, Kundgol, Pur, Sawshi and Sirur.	Ditto.
Ditto	Miraj (junior)	The village of Gudgeri.	Ditto.
Ditto	Savanur	The villages of Honnikop and Tondur.	Ditto.
(4) Mysore Section .	Mysore	The portion of land which lies between the centre of the Harihar Railway Bridge as measured from bank to bank and the north distant signal of the Harihar Railway Station.	Ditto.
(5) Poona Branch .	Aundh	The villages of Bichud, Kundal and Virawde.	Ditto.
Ditto	Jamkhāndi	The villages of Shirawde.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—*contd.**Railway lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction— contd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Southern Mahratta Railway—<i>contd.</i>			
(5) Poona Branch—	Kolhapur . . .	The villages of Bambual, Budihal, Chinchli, Hubarhatti, Mavin-huda, Morab, Nagral, and Raybag.	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto . . .	Kurundwar (senior)	The villages of Angal and Budihal.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Kurundwar (junior)	The villages of Dawunkutti, Majgaum, Sulga and Yellur.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Miraj (senior) . . .	The villages of Miraj, Narvad and Wuddi.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Miraj (junior) . . .	The village of Budgaon.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Phaltan . . .	The villages of Adarki-Khurd, Hingangaon, Kapadgaon, Koparde, Salpa and Tambwe.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Sangli . . .	The villages of Chandur, Dudhondi, Ghogav, Jhad, Shahapur, Kalkhamb, Karnol, Khangav, Budruk, Khangav Khurd, Mhaisal, Nandre, Sangli, Tumbarguddi, Tupari, Ugar Khurd and Yadalbhavhatti.	Ditto.
(6) Sangli State Railway.	Sangli . . .	The villages of Sangli and Miraj.	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Miraj (Senior)		
Southern Punjab Railway	Bahawalpur . . .	...	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto . . .	Bikaner . . .	...	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Jind . . .	..	Ditto.
Ditto . . .	Patiala . . .	...	Ditto.
Tapti Valley Railway	Baroda . . .	...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto . . .	Sachin . . .	...	Ditto.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1907.

No. 803-E.O.—The privilege leave for 6 weeks granted to Mr. T. P. Srinivasan, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, in the Notification in this Department, No. 7154-E.O., dated the 20th December 1906, is extended by 10 days.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1907.

No. 1229—32—Mr. W. J. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, acted as 4th Assistant Director General of the Post Office from the 17th December 1906 to the 15th January 1907. Mr. O'Grady acted as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office from the 16th to the 18th January 1907.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th February 1907.

No. 1233—I—Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 15th February 1907, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. Harvey, or until further orders.

RAILWAYS.

The 7th February 1907.

No. 1316—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Walajabad, Madurantakam and Karunguzhi Unions under the Chingleput Taluk Board in the Chingleput District, with effect from the 1st of April 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Board's Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 1344—23—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for the rule bearing the same number published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298 Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely:—

41. Abbreviated addresses.—A list of the abbreviated addresses of Government officials to be used in telegrams, either State or Private, is given in sections XI (A) and (B) of the Indian Telegraph Guide. The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 31 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Government officials. These are registered free of charge, and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Government officials should be made to the Director-General of Telegraphs by the heads of the Departments concerned.

CUSTOMS.

The 8th February 1907.

No. 1356—I—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. D. Youngson, of Messrs. MacNeill and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. A. Topping.

J. CAMPBELL,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 108.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:—

38th Dogras.

Dasondi Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 109.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

Umar Draz Khan of the Rawal Pindi District to be Jemadar.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 110.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th January 1907, page 396.

*War Office,
WHITEHALL,
18th January 1907.*

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidates), to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army, with precedence next below G. B. Davies. Dated 24th January 1906, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 19th January 1907:—

John Marcus William O'Rorke.
John Osborne Beattie.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 19th January 1907:—

Hubert John Daniell.
Thomas William Corbett.
Guy Stainforth Wemyss St. George.
Frederick Charles Gunning Campbell.
Vincent Robert Munton.
Henry Darrell Minchinton.
Geoffrey Beresford Walker.
Latham Valentine Stewart Blacker.
Edward Annesley Somerville.
John Nethersole.
Guy Fisher Turner.
Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow.
Alfred George Heales.
Morris Birkbeck.
Edward Clarence Braddyll.
Theophilus John Ponting.
Bertram Seymour Raymond.
Cecil Alexander Boyle.
Ernest John Cripps.
Allan Maxwell Arnott.
William Harvey Loftus John Welman.
Christopher William Farquharson.
Herbert Frederick Belli-Bivar.
George Hamilton Hopkinson.
Sydney Ernest Lodington Baddeley.

Hugh Bertrand Barker.
 John Donald Oglivy.
 Thomas Smith Jobson.
 Wyndham John Coventry.
 Henry Sim Ibbetson Pearson.
 Arthur Cecil Herbert Adrian Eales.
 Reginald Graham Hinde.
 Eric Garnett Atkinson.
 Herbert John Norman.
 Lancelot Bolton Irwin.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 111.—The following provisional promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

22nd January 1907.

Meredith Ashton Hamer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
 William Thomas Featherstonhaugh Thompson, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
 William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

No. 112.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Substantive Colonel.

1st December 1906.

Brevet-Colonel Edward Charles William Mackenzie-Kennedy, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant General, Secunderabad Division.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st February 1907.

Major William Stratford Mardall, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

To be Major.

1st February 1907.

Captain Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Political Employ, Bombay.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

30th January 1907.

Hugh Basil Drake.
 Ernest Charles Hodgson.
 William Sim McGillivray, M.B.
 William Gillitt, M.B.
 William Fredrick Brayne, M.B.
 Charles Harrison Barber, M.B.
 William Tarr, M.B.
 Merwan Sorab Irani.
 Hugh Watts, M.B.
 Ivor Davenport Jones, M.B.
 Walter Taylor Finlayson.
 Seymour Witworth Jones.
 William Thomas McCowen.
 Hugh Ellis Stanger-Leathes.
 John Anderson, M.B.
 Edmund Arthur Roberts.
 Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst.
 Michael Joseph Quirke, M.B.
 John Morgan Holmes, M.B.
 Maurice Forbes White, M.B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 113.—Conductor Lawrence Donaghue to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Robert Cuthbert to be Conductor;
vice Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant H. Slaney, retired; with effect from the 12th July 1906.

No. 114.—Sergeant Walter Henry MacAlister, to be Sub-Conductor; vice Sub-Conductor T. P. Dillon, retired; with effect from the 1st May 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 115.—The following promotions are made:—

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot Daffadar Bhola Singh to Jemadar, vice Ghasi Ram discharged; with effect from the 7th January 1907.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Kot Duffad Major Harphool to be Jemadar, vice Mobarak Singh discharged; with effect from the 16th December 1906.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Subadar Ramabalamb Singh to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Arjun Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Beni Singh to be Jemadar, vice Harnam Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Jemadar Moti Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ramdhan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Dal Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Subadar, vice Ujagar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

38th Dogras.

Jemadar Shib Saran to be Subadar, vice Pyara Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1906.

69th Punjabis.

Jemadar Dasaundha Singh to be Subadar, vice Baryam Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th January 1907.

116th Mahrattas.

Havildar Vishramrao Chowan to be Jemadar, vice Bhikaji Mane deceased; with effect from the 4th September 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, ETC.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 116.—Major Henry Alexander Brown-Constable (Supernumerary List), is, on retirement, permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 15th November 1905.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 117.—Lieutenant John Oakshott Robinson resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1907.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 118.—James Campbell Mitchell, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 28th December 1906.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 119.—Lieutenant Andrew Morrison resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1907.

Lieutenant Francis Murray, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 5th January 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 8th February 1907.**Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 8th February 1907.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R a. p.</i>	
George Francis Gerald Fraser.*	Lieutenant	91st Russell's Infantry.	22nd August 1906.	Intestate	473 8 5	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bombay.
Oliver Alfred well.†	2nd-Lieutenant	Unattached List (attached 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment).	26th September 1906.	No Will found.	1,040 12 3	7th April 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Fraser.

Address—West View, Western Road, Cheltenham, England.

Brother—Lieutenant Alexander Charles Fraser, Supply and Transport Corps, Poona.

† Next-of-kin—Father—O. F. A. Treadwell, Esq.

Address—brookfield, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1907.

No. 24.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 279, dated the 20th December 1906, Mr. J. H. Murray, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the 24th December 1906.

The 5th February 1907.

No. 25.—Lieutenant E. St. G. Kirke, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th January 1907, and posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 26.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 280, dated the 20th December 1906, Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1906, and for so long as Major Murray is employed on special duty.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department, Railways, Notification No. 242, dated 22nd June 1903, Mr. H. C. Sparke, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were lent temporarily to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for employment on the Kalka-Simla Railway, reverted to Government service on 1st January 1907 and is reposted to the North Western Railway.

No. 28.—Captain G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days combined with furlough for 1 year, 9 months and 23 days under Articles 233 and 308 IV (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1907 or subsequent date.

No. 29.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Burma Railway Company for a proposed line of railway on the metre gauge from Henzada to Pantanaw, a distance of about 53 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma, and will be known as the Henzada-Pantanaw Railway Survey.

The 6th February 1907.

No. 30.—The permanent promotions of Messrs. F. D. Fowler and J. Willcocks to Superintending Engineer, 2nd and 3rd classes, respectively, notified in Railway Board Notification No. 188, dated 14th September 1906, are hereby ante-dated to the 3rd July 1906.

No. 31.—The following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers are ordered, with effect from the dates specified:—

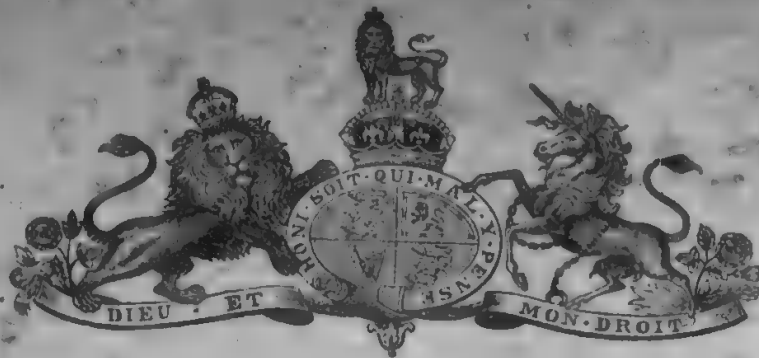
Name.	From	To	Date.
Pratt, C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	1906. 3rd July.
Egerton, R. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	15th July.
Dyson, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Adam, J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary (supernumerary).	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary (supernumerary).	27th August.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Nathan, W.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Napier, Hon'ble E. H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Ditto	22nd September.
Nathan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Rala Ram, Rai Sahib	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Ditto.
Walton, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W., R. E.	Ditto	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	1st October.
Adam, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary (supernumerary).	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary (supernumerary).	Ditto.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Couchman, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Ditto.
Rala Ram, Rai Sahib	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.
Chadwick, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	6th October.
Savory, H. G. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	Ditto.
Johns, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.	Ditto.
Rowland, A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade (supernumerary).	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary (supernumerary).	10th October.
Anderson, G. A.	Chief Engineer, 1st class (temporary).	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	13th October.
Dyson, R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Pratt, C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Woodside, J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Ditto.
Couchman, F. D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.

No. 32.—In the third line of paragraph 2 of Railway Board's Resolution No. R. T. 121A-5, dated the 29th January 1907, which was published under their Notification No. 20, dated the 30th January 1907, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of 2nd February 1907, after the word "sanction" *insert the words* "with effect from 1st July 1907."

The 8th February 1907.

No. 33.—Mr. A. E. Adie, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February 1907.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1907.

No. 285-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 16th February 1907, starting by special train from Sealdah at 4-45 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Excellency will visit Kolabari in the District of Goalpara in Assam.

His Excellency will return to Calcutta on Monday, the 25th February, at 1-10 P.M. (Calcutta time).

His Excellency's departure from and return to Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

Lady Eileen Elliot.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieut.-Colonel F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

All communications, other than those of an urgent nature, should be sent to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, *Lt-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1907.

No. 207.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 7th February 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Alexandria.

The 14th February 1907.

No. 231.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Rallabudugur in the Kangundi division of the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam Festival and Cattle Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Bowringpet, Kámasamudram, Bisánattam, Gudupulli, Kuppan, Múlánúr and Patchur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 18th February to the 14th March 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam Festival and Cattle Fair at Rallabudugur.

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th February 1907.

No. 90.—Mr. C. O'D. Hervey is appointed to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Brookes, 5th Assistant Superintendent, or until further orders.

JAILS.

The 13th February 1907.

No. 28.—The services of Captain N. S. Wells, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th February 1907.

No. 76.—The Reverend A. Kitchin, a senior chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th April 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1907.

No. 324—22-2.—Major R. T. Crichton, I.A., Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, and Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 17 months under Articles 233, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th March 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 325—22-2.—Captain F. C. Hirst, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Major R. T. Crichton, I.A., or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 14th February 1907.

No. 190-F.—158-10.—*Corrigendum.*—Omit the following sentence from the Notification of this Department, No. 544-F., dated the 17th May 1906:—

“ Mr. Muriel reverted from that date to the class of Deputy Conservators on the Burma list.”

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1907.

No. 24.—The special leave granted to Mr. R. N. Burn, late Accountant General, Public Works Department, in Public Works Department Notification No. 114, dated 31st August 1906, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate, and extended by 6 months.

The 12th February 1907.

No. 26.—Mr. J. H. Sharpe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is, on return from leave, transferred to the Central Provinces.

The 14th February 1907.

No. 27.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, special leave for 1 month, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 15th April 1907, under the provisions of Article 650 of the same Regulations.

No. 28.—Mr. A. L. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Mutra Railway, is posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 29.—Mr. G. W. V. de Rhé Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is posted as Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway.

No. 30.—Mr. W. F. Milne, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 31.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch with effect from 1st January 1907:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Mr. L. S. Deane	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Deputy Examiner, class II.	Temporary.
Mr. B. N. Mitra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. H. James	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. K. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade.	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade	Permanent.

No. 32.—Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted under Article 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for 1 month, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

The 15th February 1907.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 80, dated 22nd February 1905, Mr. W. J. Britts, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II, is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 27th January 1907, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th February 1907.

No. 448-F.—The services of Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, late British Agent at Kabul, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 11th February 1907.

The 14th February 1907.

No. 416-G.—Mr. L. M. Crump, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

No. 417-G.—Captain R. S. Paul, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Wana, in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 2nd to the 22nd January, both days inclusive.

The 15th February 1907.

No. 623-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1389-I.B., dated the 13th April 1906, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act as so applied for the aforesaid areas with effect from the 1st April 1907.

RULES ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the areas aforesaid.

Kinds of stamps.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—

- (a) impressed stamps, and
- (b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

Hundi. 3. (1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely:—

(a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay and impressed by that officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange. (4) A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, and by these rules, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments. 5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient. 6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

One anna impressed stamps. 7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay.

8. The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, is empowered to affix and impress labels, and shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases. 9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels. 10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix there-to a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) Any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels. 11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India or the areas to which these rules apply and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the said areas shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.
13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.
14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna" or "Half Anna," as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.
15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—
- (a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India or the areas to which these rules apply and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill".
 - (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer".
 - (c) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial".
 - (d) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, for destruction.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration-bonds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(e) Articles of clerkship	11
(f) Bills-of-lading	14
(g) Charter-parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Mortgages of crops	41
(m) Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
(n) Policies of insurance	47
(o) Revocations of trust	64B
(p) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(q) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	12
(c) Awards	13 (b) and (c).
(d) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in the areas to which the foregoing rules apply	15, 10, 26, 34, 56, and 57.
(e) Bonds	18
(f) Certificates of sale	23
(g) Composition deeds	32
(h) Conveyances	9
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	46A
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	46B
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	31
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership	33
(m) Instruments of exchange	45
(n) Instruments of gift	35
(o) Instruments of partition	38
(p) Leases	40
(q) Letters of license	48
(r) Mortgage-deeds	54
(s) Powers-of-attorney	55
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	58
(u) Releases	62 (c) (d) and (e).
(v) Settlements	
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e) of Schedule I of the Act	

No. 443-G.B.—The following Notification which appeared in the 'London Gazette,' dated 8th January 1907, is republished for general information :—

Whitehall, January 8th, 1907.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 1st January 1907, to confer the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom upon

Charles Edmond Fox, Esq., Chief Justice of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq., J.P., of Bombay.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1907.

No. 995-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
041856 4 % 1854-55	500	Kaikhoshro K. Punthakey	Dec. 31, 1888	Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewala.	552 D, dated 30-7-06	
8009020 3 1/2 % 1842-43	100	Harmusjee Rustomjee Kanga.	Aug. 1, 1902	Dorabjee Edaljee Antia.	6 D, dated 13-9-06	
020041 3 % 1896-97	1,000	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	Dec. 31, 1899	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	728 D, dated 13-9-06	
156422 4 % 1865	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1882	Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni.	793 D, dated 10-10-05	
021141 3 1/2 % 1900-01	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804 D, dated 11-10-06	
021142 " "	1,000					
021143 " "	1,000					
021144 " "	1,000					
021145 " "	1,000					
021146 " "	1,000					
021147 " "	1,000					
021148 " "	1,000					
021294 " "	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	May 1, 1903			
143032 " 1865	500					
043735 " "	500					
043430 " "	500					
000797 " "	500					
119107 " "	500					
003798 " 1842-43	500					
8001993 " "	1,000					
		The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.	Feb. 1, 1904	Pragji Kapoorchand	841 D, dated 23-10-06	
070311 " 1865	1,000	V. Venketroya	May 1, 1903			
M006344 " "	4,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1903			
M002577 " 1879	1,000					
M002474 " "	1,000					
M002646 " "	1,000					
B006969 " "	100	Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji and Ramkore, his wife, or either.				
B006970 " "	100					
B006971 " "	100					
025899 3 % 1896-97	1,000					
025900 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1901	Sarat Kumar Das	875 D, dated 5-11-06	
025902 " "	1,000					
025903 " "	1,000					
025904 " "	1,000					
030571 " "	500					
030672 " "	500					
030673 " "	500					
030674 " "	500					
013454 3 1/2 % 1900-01	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukhoda Dasi	885 D, dated 7-11-06	
B002198 " 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1899	Meherjee Dhunjee-bhooy Kharas.	901 D, dated 12-11-06	
B007173 " "	1,000					
B007391 " "	1,000					
B007462 " "	500					
053560 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Jamsetjee's sons and Hafiz Abdul Karim.	927 D, dated 17-11-05	
085194 " 1842-43	100					
085195 " "	100					
085196 " "	100					
085197 " "	100					
085198 " "	100					
085199 " "	100					
085200 " "	100					
085201 " "	100					
085202 " "	100					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
037622 3½% 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	The Hony. Sec., Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmed- abad.	930 D, dated 17-11-06 .	
037623 022512 3% 1896-97	1,000 500					
022658 " "	500	Maheshari Debi admin- istratrix of Mati Lal Banerji.	June 30, 1902	Panchanand Baner- jee.	968 D, dated 26-11-06 .	
096820 3½% 1865	500					
096821 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	Rajobala Debi, certificate-holder in the estate of Surendra Nath Ganguli.	1029 D, dated 7-12-06 .	
096817 " "	500					
096531 " "	100					
Bom. 8791 " 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1897	Nenses Anand	743 D, dated 14-9-06 .	
140223 " 1865	1,000	Port Commissioners, Calcutta.				
139450 " "	1,000	Gopal Chandra Chakra- butty.				
137661 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.	993 D, dated 30-11-06 .	
136721 " "	100					
154676 " "	100					
155116 " "	100					
155117 " "	100					
095844 " 1842-43	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1905			
072728 " "	100	Brindaban Chunder Dutt				
065655 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany.	May 1, 1905	Ashu Tosh Mazum- dar.	1015 D, dated 4-12-06 .	
121112 " 1865	5,000	Ashu Tosh Majumdar, certificate-holder, estate Mohima Chandra Majumdar.				

B

009710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 .	Jan. 28, 1888.
022154 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi	Apr. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, alias Babua Panday.	1003 D, dated 30-1-91 .	Aug. 24, 1901.
025521 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	449 D, dated 21-7-03 .	Feb. 13, 1904.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator Gen- eral, Bengal, ad- ministrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 .	Jan. 28, 1888.
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhada Sundari Dassi, exe- cutrix to R. N. Dutt.	53 D, dated 20-4-93 .	Aug. 12, 1893.
108529 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mullia Bibee.	490 D, dated 20-7-97 .	Feb. 5, 1898.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Pawl	986 D, dated 16-11-97 .	Ditto.
134907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	1168 D, dated 31-12-97 .	Aug. 13, 1898.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty.	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, cer- tificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00 .	Aug. 11, 1900.
003025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday, alias Babua Panday.	1003 D, dated 30-1-91 .	Aug. 24, 1901.
166325 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Messrs. C. C. Dags & Co.	361 D, dated 19-8-02 .	Feb. 28, 1903.
038685 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482 D, dated 10-8-98 .	Feb. 25, 1899.
007477 " "	5,000	Madhoby Dasseo	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dasseo.	87 D, dated 9-1-00 .	Aug. 11, 1900.
007430 " "	2,500					
007156 " "	500	Rajkumar Sen	Aug. 1, 1897	Raj Kumar Sen	926 D, dated 4-1-01 .	Aug. 24, 1901.
041100 " "	100					
041107 " "	100					
041590 " "	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussamat Rukhma- bai.	059 D, dated 9-9-01 .	Feb. 8, 1902.
050322 " "	1,000	Anund Chunder Mookerjee.	Aug. 1, 1898	Anund Chunder Mookerjee.	958 D, dated 21-12-01 .	Ditto.
051408 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1897	Kedar Nath Bhatta- charjee.	81 D, dated 24-4-02 .	Aug. 7, 1902.
051409 " "	100					

† Half notes—D duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
057337 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1898	Chunder Nath	549, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903
048773 " "	5,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Ditto	Saphul.	D	
048528 " "	1,000	Bepin Kristo Roy	Ditto			
060070 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany	Jan. 31, 1895	Baroda Churn Banerjee.	654, dated 10-9-02	Ditto.
053603 " "	1,000	Baroda Churn Banerjee	Feb. 1, 1897	M. R. Saldanha	D	Aug. 15, 1901
041796 " "	700	M. R. Saldanha	Aug. 1, 1899		1050, dated 13-1-03	Aug. 20, 1901
B002927 31%	500			Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	1170, dated 14-1-04	
B002928 " "	500	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	Feb. 1, 1897			
B002929 " "	500					
B002930 " "	500					
B002931 " "	1,000					
B4601 " "	500	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado and J. X. Fernandes.	Aug. 1, 1895	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	126, dated 4-5-04	Ditto.
B4602 " "	100					
B4603 " "	100					
B4604 " "	200	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.	Aug. 1, 1895			
B4605 " "	500					
B4606 " "	500					
B4607 " "	100					
B260 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1894			
B261 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1895			
031078 " "	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar				
041306 " "	100					
041307 " "	100					
041308 " "	100					
041309 " "	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041310 " "	100					
041311 " "	100	Govindrao N. Kelkar	Feb. 1, 1901	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	381, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
041312 " "	500					
041313 " "	500					
041314 " "	500					
041315 " "	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041316 " "	500					
041317 " "	500					
041318 " "	500					
045027 " "	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mohamed Shah.	364, dated 31-5-04	Ditto
Non-transferable Try. Note.						
041305 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai Kelkar				
041320 " "	1,000					
041322 " "	1,000					
041313 " "	500	Rukhmabai	Feb. 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321, dated 9-6-04	Ditto.
041319 " "	500					
041287 " "	500					
041321 " "	1,000	Lakhmibai				
015359 " "	600					
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
003796 " "	500					
031438 " "	500					
017645 " "	2,500	Nibaran Chunder Ghose	Aug. 1, 1899	Nibaran Chunder Ghose.	795, dated 15-9-04	Feb. 18, 1905
066127 " "	500	M. Robinson	Feb. 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1149, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905
057854 " "	5,000	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vaidal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	Aug. 1, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906
057855 " "	25,000		Ditto	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	794, dated 16-11-05	Ditto.
080038 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal		G. M. D'Sylva	924, dated 21-12-05	Ditto.
B011399 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1902			
062419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164, dated 5-5-06	Aug

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
029753 3½ 1854-55	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate-holder to the estate of Imtoonissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossain	$\frac{809}{D}$, dated 6-11-01.	Feb. 8, 1902.
046823 " "	500	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	Dec. 31, 1898	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	$\frac{184}{D}$, dated 15-5-02.	Aug. 7, 1902.
046824 " "	500					
046825 " "	500					
046826 " "	500					
046827 " "	500					
046828 " "	500					
046829 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	$\frac{649}{D}$, dated 9-9-02.	Feb. 28, 1903.
046830 " "	500					
039299 " "	1,000					
021531 " "	2,000					
083544 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Hari Pada Set	$\frac{909}{D}$, dated 22-11-02.	Ditto.
028261 " "	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	$\frac{185}{D}$, dated 20-3-03.	Aug. 15, 1903.
028262 " "	1,000					
010397 " "	500	G. K. Sinclair	Dec. 31, 1897	G. K. Sinclair	$\frac{920}{D}$, dated 12-11-03.	Feb. 13, 1904.
024149 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1900	Romoni Mohan Basu	$\frac{744}{D}$, dated 24-9-03.	Ditto.
002171 " "	1,000	Braja Behary Shome	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	$\frac{1341}{D}$, dated 26-2-04.	Aug. 20, 1904.
049140 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Panchanan Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{1309}{D}$, dated 10-3-04.	Ditto.
040755 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	June 30, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	$\frac{1471}{D}$, dated 30-3-04.	Ditto.
B2637 " "	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.	June 30, 1895	Ganoda Dabi.	$\frac{84}{D}$, dated 26-4-04.	Ditto.
B000645 " "	500	J. L. Menzes	June 30, 1896	Romnaldodo Rozario Pereira.	$\frac{217}{D}$, dated 21-5-04.	Ditto.
005883 " "	2,000	Dhoney Money Dabi, administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	June 30, 1901	Dhone Money Dabi, administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{342}{D}$, dated 11-6-04.	Ditto.
005884 " "	1,000					
045082 " "	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dassi.	$\frac{406}{D}$, dated 29-6-04.	Ditto.
025033 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Surgeon Lieut.-Col. D.N. Parakh, Administrator to the Estate of J. D. Parakh.	$\frac{703}{D}$, dated 31-8-04.	Feb. 13, 1905.
B003867 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
B012018 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1900	Jeevanjee, Merwanjee Cooper.	$\frac{1387}{D}$, dated 25-3-05.	Aug. 26, 1905.
048744 " "	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	$\frac{324}{D}$, dated 13-7-05.	Feb. 24, 1906.
Not transferable Note.						
017225 " "	900	Krishnabai, manager for the temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda.	June 30, 1896	Yadeo Sambheo Gosai, Fajari of the Temple of Dattatraya, Chanda, C.P.	$\frac{553}{D}$, dated 4-9-05.	Ditto.
032269 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1901	Dr. Nagindass Pranji-vandas Mehta.	$\frac{758}{D}$, dated 8-11-05.	Ditto.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	$\frac{164}{D}$, dated 5-5-06.	Aug. 11, 1906.
047418 " "	500					
054952 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Bagola Sundari Debi	$\frac{230}{D}$, dated 21-5-06.	Ditto.
054953 " "	1,000					
054954 " "	1,000					
054955 " "	1,000					
054956 " "	1,000					
054957 " "	1,000					
B006153 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 27-6-06.	Ditto.
103146 4%, 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissea.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	$\frac{13}{D}$, dated 19-3-87.	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	$\frac{481}{D}$, dated 27-7-91.	Feb. 20, 1892.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886			
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	$\frac{673}{D}$, dated 7-7-96.	Mar. 6, 1897.
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	$\frac{244}{D}$, dated 11-6-98.	Aug. 13, 1898.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	$\frac{422}{D}$, dated 27-7-98.	Feb. 25, 1899.
309872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	$\frac{579}{D}$, dated 29-8-98.	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
038346 4% 1865	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others, surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumari Ghose.	991 D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
236070 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Monkerjee.	993 D, dated 3-1-99	Ditto
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154085 " "	1,000					
255959 " "	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal	1435 D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199 D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
363641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyengar, N. A. Srinivas Iyengar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyengar.	723 D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
025611 " "	1,000	Braja Mohan Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Braja Mohan Buxi.	811 D, dated 24-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
182598 " "	1,000	Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mahendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1003 D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
086696 " "	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882 D, dated 29-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
035763 " "	500	G. H. Blaquiere, Exr. of S. Blaquiere.	May 1, 1893	Braja Bala Dabi alias Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee.	376 D, dated 6-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee		Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar.	601 D, dated 24-8-03	Ditto.
245931 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1893			
060874 " "	500	Moltan Chand	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
060875 " "	500					
024223 3½%	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65 D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
080430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186 D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
043098 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435 D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 1900
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645 D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraborty.	703 D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000					
096797 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1897	Bhabani Charan Mukerjee.	86 D, dated 26-4-02	Ditto.
075171 " "	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	378 D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
101437 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1898	Chunder Nath Saphoi.	649 D, dated 9-9-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
079206 " "	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Ditto			
104997 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898			
103621 " "	3,000	F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, executors of H. S. Groves.	Ditto.	Accountant General, Madras.	114 D, dated 1-5-99	Ditto.
100424 " "	1,000					
100425 " "	1,000					
100426 " "	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany				
100427 " "	1,000					
025784 " "	1,000					
025786 " "	1,000	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185 D, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
025790 " "	1,000					
069306 " "	1,000					
006575 " "	500	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
102014 " "	500					
023467 " "	500	Kissen Doyal Dutt				
021317 " "	500	Coonaparazu Seshadri Row.	May 1, 1900	C. Seshadri Row	1322 D, dated 19-3-03	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
Bom. 5603 3½% 1865	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher	May 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher.	1170, dated 14-1-04	Aug. 20, 1904
" 5604 " "	500					
" 5605 " "	500					
Bom 5497 " "	1,000					
Bom 5504 " "	1,000					
Bom 5505 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1896			
Bom. 5399 " "	1,000					
" 3103 " "	1,000					
" 3108 " "	1,000	J. E. Dawer	May 1, 1897			
Bom 4926 " "	1,000	Devkaran Nanjee				
102007 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	May 1, 1900	Nawab Taksia Begum.	1471, dated 30-3-04	Ditto
120515 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
120788 " "	1,000					
063723 " "	500	Ganoda Dabi	May 1, 1895	Ganoda Dabi	84, dated 26-4-04	Ditto.
B928 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	126, dated 4-5-04	Ditto.
B929 " "	500					
B930 " "	500					
B9783 " "	500					
B9784 " "	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
067413 " "	1,000	Soudamini Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1897	Saudamini Chau-	258, dated 30-5-04	Ditto
057863 " "	100	Rukhmabai Kelkar	May 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321, dated 9-6-04	Ditto
057864 " "	100					
057865 " "	100					
057866 " "	100					
057867 " "	100					
057868 " "	100					
057869 " "	100					
057870 " "	100					
057871 " "	100					
057872 " "	100					
057873 " "	1,000					
057874 " "	1,000					
057875 " "	1,000					
057876 " "	1,000					
057877 " "	1,000					
057878 " "	500					
125663 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1900	Alice Duhan	991, dated 1-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
040051 " "	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.	Nov. 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee.	740, dated 13-9-04	Ditto.
040031 " "	1,000					
080329 " "	500	Benoy Kristo Hazra	May 1, 1899	Lucky Moni Dassi	833, dated 7-10-04	Ditto.
075908 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany				
109432 " "	1,000	Annapoornaba Wakenkar	Nov. 1, 1899	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	1064, dated 21-12-04	Ditto.
109433 " "	1,000					
077090 " "	200	M. Robinson	May 1, 1902	M. Robinson	1149, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1995.
113507 " "	300	Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1894	Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, administrator, Estate Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	1345, dated 13-3-05	Ditto.
045008 " "	7,500					
000334 " "	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
057839 " "	500					
025259 " "	500					
080553 " "	1,000	Mahendra Natu Sreemany.	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	340, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
073122 " "	500	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
073122 " "	500	Comptroller General		The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	358, dated 22-7-05	Ditto.
073122 " "	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.	Nov. 1, 1900			
073122 " "	500	Hurry Singh				
080062 " "	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lal Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, administrator, estate, Gosto Lal Sen.	582, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.
055321 " "	500					
0001454 " "	100	Deepchand Naichund	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhowanagary.	109, dated 22-2-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
04437 " "	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	Nov. 1, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	187, dated 23-4-06	Ditto.
03973 R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
06776 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modaliar.	1, dated 8-2-83	Ditto.
05431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
06807 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344, dated 25-7-91	Feb. 11, 1893.
02851 " "	500	Pramatha Nath Basu	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty - Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.

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016155 R 4%, 1879	₹ 500	Nilmani Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Mutyial Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmani Chatterjee.	475 D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
A019744 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
042456 " "	1,000	} Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R.B. The Bank of Bengal Comptroller General	} Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49 D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500					
031473 " "	500					
085202 " "	500					
093988 " "	300	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 16, 1893	Dorabji Edulji Hadiwala.	504 D, dated 7-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
A034917 " "	5,000	Maharaja Soor Chandra Sing.	July 16, 1890	Maharani Premamaye.	1368 D, dated 22-3-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
003153 3½ % "	500	Rajani Mani Dasi	July 16, 1897	Troilocho Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rajani Mani Dasi.	748 D, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 12, 1901.
007442 " "	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	July 16, 1897	Kadar Nath Bhattacharjee.	81 D, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1903.
008428 " "	5,000	} Khetsi Lalji	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordas, certificate-holder to the estate of Khetsi Lalji.	542 D, dated 11-8-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
008423 " "	5,000					
012267 " "	1,000	Peroshow Pallonjee	July 16, 1900	Peroshow Pallonjee	1073 D, dated 17-12-03	Feb. 1, 1904.
002644 " "	500	} Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	} July 16, 1899	} Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the Estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007 D, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
002694 " "	500					
009049 " "	1,200	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadi Lal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	July 16, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756 D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Bom. 2174 " "	800	Mankarbai	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	414 D, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
013380 " 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.				
003971 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
016068 " "	500	} Ram Kamal Mukerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	925 D, dated 26-11-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
016069 " "	500					
011900 " "	500	} Durga Monsee Dabee	Dec. 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monsee Dabee.	406 D, dated 10-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
011907 " "	500					
011912 " "	100					
011917 " "	100					
017356 " "	500	} Behari Lal Chuckerbutty.	Dec. 31, 1895	Kader Nath Ghosh.	340 D, dated 15-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
017357 " "	500					
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	760 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Powl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
030376 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemany	June 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal	85 D, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
026431 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	26 D, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
000101 " "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	} Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958 D, dated 21-12-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
000162 " "	1,000					
000163 " "	1,000	} Anund Chunder Mukerji	June 30, 1897	Panna Moni Dasi	328 D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
009614 " "	5,000					
029710 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dasi	545 D, dated 15-8-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
013559 " "	1,000	Kamini Moni Dasi.	Dec. 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dasi	1024 D, dated 20-12-02	Ditto.
009576 " "	500	Prasanna Moyee Gupta	June 30, 1899	Ganga Narayan Gupta, administrator on behalf of the minor sons and heirs of the late Prasanna Moyee Gupta.		

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014173 3% 1896-97	500	Prasanna Kumar Mitra	Dec. 31, 1898	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	1130 D, dated 4-2-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
028151 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1898	Ramani Mohan Basu	744 D, dated 24-9-03	Feb. 13, 1904
026823 " "	500		Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	321 D, dated 9-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
038002 " "	1,000	Govind Narayan Kelkar	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031871 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	December 31, 1900.	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031873 " "	1,000					
8000499 " "	1,000	Jewanji Jamasji Mistry & Co.				
031872 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Rukhmabai Kelkar	Ditto	Ditto.
029194 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1900	Ganeshi Lall	642 D, dated 20-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
036005 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899	{ The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow on behalf of Ram Sarup.	1270 D, dated 23-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
036218 " "	300					
023478 " "	2,000	The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras.	June 30, 1902	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	28 D, dated 7-4-05	Ditto.
032661 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Brindaban Chandra Dutta.	293 D, dated 30-6-05	Ditto.
031804 " "	100					
034847 " "	500					
035109 " "	100					
035068 " "	100					
035902 " "	500					
036174 " "	100					
036197 " "	200					
037396 " "	500					
038403 " "	100					
037932 " "	200					
032724 " "	100					
010126 " "	2,500	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	June 30, 1899	Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.	561 D, dated 6-9-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
040958 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	Bepin Mukerjee.	87 D, dated 23-4-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
*074218 4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981 D, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 18, 1905.
†106868 " "	5,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1892	Bajinath Goenka.	1210 D, dated 6-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
†80m.008605, " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	162 D, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
*166427 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narasinha Dutt Bahadur.	452 D, dated 11-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
*027918 3% " "	5,000	{ Hari Lal Sli, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1898	Hari Lal Sli	637 D, dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
*027322 " "	2,100					
*036512 " "	1,000	Surja Prasad Misra	Aug. 1, 1900	Surja Prasad Misra	616 D, dated 12-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†8002904 " "	500	E. W. Proctor Sims	{ Aug. 1, 1899.	E. W. Proctor Sims	165 D, dated 11-5-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
†8002905 " "	500					
†80m.002144 " 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1897	Martand Waman	680 D, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1904.
† " 2174 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India.	June 30, 1897			
*015215 " "	1,000	{ Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.	June 30, 1901	{ Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.	880 D, dated 14-11-02	Feb. 28, 1903.
*015220 " "	500					
†033787 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	June 30, 1898	A. W. Bright	387 D, dated 7-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
†081813 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1903	Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, on behalf of Ramlochan Prasad.	415 D, dated 14-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
†80m.015080, " 1865	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased	162 D, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	{ Peary Churn Banerjee.	291 D, dated 12-6-01	Ditto.
†087133 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
†8010268 " "	10,000	Beatrice Berger	May 1, 1902	Beatrice Berger	518 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†8002277 " "	5,000	J. N. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland				
*100979 " "	1,000	{ Hari Lal Sli, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Nov. 1, 1897	Hari Lal Sli	637 D, dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
*100981 " "	1,000					
*025225 " "	10,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.	880 D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 28, 1903.
*073044 " "	1,000	{ Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.				
*073045 " "	500					
*077227 " "	500					
*087365 " "	500	Bank of Bengal				

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of the Security was first mentioned.
†117685 3½ 1865	500	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1899.	Chatter Singh	1302 D, dated 6-3-05.	Aug. 26, 1905.
†135275 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemany	May 1, 1901.	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd Lahore Division, Mian Mir.	153 D, dated 12-5-05.	Ditto.
†030322 3% 1896-97	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1901.	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mian Mir.	913 D, dated 9-11-04.	Feb. 18, 1905.
†030223 " "	100					
†034897 " "	3,500	Major F. A. Walter	Dec. 31, 1899.	Major F. A. Walter.	84 D, dated 23-4-03.	Aug. 15, 1905.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1907.

No. 913-E.O.—Mr. Balak Ram, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 23 days, with effect from the 5th February 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 120.—Colonel J. H. Poett, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, to be Deputy Adjutant-General with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. B. Capper, vacated. Dated 19th December 1906.

COMMANDS.

No. 121.—Colonel F. H. Kelly, Colonel on the Staff, Karachi Brigade, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Brigadier-General S. C. H. Munro, deceased. Dated 7th February 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 122.—Mr. C. H. West, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, is granted, under the provisions of Articles 233 and 238 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months, with effect from the 21st March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 123.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated 1st January 1907, page 40.

*India Office,
1st January 1907.*

On the recommendation of the Government of India the King has approved of the appointment of the following Imperial Service Cadets to be Second-Lieutenants in the Native Indian Land Forces:—

Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, Gentleman. Dated 4th July 1906.

Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Gentleman. Dated 1st January 1907.

Banwar Pirthi Singh, Gentleman. Dated 1st January 1907.

Bala Sahib Daphle, Gentleman. Dated 1st January 1907.

"London Gazette," dated 4th January 1907, page 119.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major J. K. Tod, 7th Haryana Lancers, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Head Quarters, *vice* Captain H. C. Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 29th December 1906.

"London Gazette," dated 15th January 1907, page 327.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Richard J. K. Potter [late 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards], having been admitted to the Indian Army on 26th August 1906, but to rank from 26th June 1904, is granted the rank of Lieutenant in the Army from the latter date, but without pay or allowances.

"London Gazette," dated 25th January 1907, pages 570, 571 and 572.

*India Office,
25th January 1907.*

The King has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 17th October 1906.
Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell, 26th Punjabis. Dated 29th October 1906.
George William Shafto Hawks, 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 15th November 1906.
George de Sausmaurez De Lisle, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 25th November 1906.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 10th November 1906.

Armine Brereton Dew, Political Employ.
Edward Newnham Davis, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Murray Trent Elderton, 108th Infantry.
Herbert Stuart Shaw, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
George Bloomfield Gough, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Cyril Compton Jackson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Charles Levenax Haldane, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.
Wheaton Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury, Supply and Transport Corps.
Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 84th Punjabis.
Brevet Major Harry de Burgh Codrington, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 28th November 1906.
Augustus Hodson Coke, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 5th December 1906.

Dated 8th December 1906.

George Davenport Latham Chatterton, 66th Punjabis.
 Lancelot Hamilton Ricketts, 62nd Punjabis.
 Herbert Hastings Harington, 92nd Punjabis.
 William Edward Gordon Lillingston, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
 George Aubrey Strahan, 89th Punjabis.
 Godfrey Lambert Carter, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
 William Christian Anderson, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
 Richard Anson Firth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st December 1906.

Ambrose Upton Gledstones, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
 Ernest Elborough Woodcock, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
 Herbert Ponsonby Watts, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Edward Sambrooke John Anderson, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
 Alexander Gordon Lind, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Alfred Aquila Smith, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Lieutenant Robert Francis Day Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment; from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 3rd October 1906, but to rank from 23rd October 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Percy St. John Rance Woodhouse, 28th Punjabis; from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 30th September 1906, but to rank from 18th April 1904.
 Lieutenant Jack Compton Rose Gannon, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force); from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 4th October 1906, but to rank from 22nd January 1905.
 Lieutenant William Montague Arnaud Foster, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); from the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 5th October 1906, but to rank from 22nd January 1905.
 Lieutenant Wilfrid Richardson Peacock Henry, 12th Cavalry; from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 14th October 1906, but to rank from 22nd July 1905.
 Lieutenant Augustus deThierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs; from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 1st October 1906, but to rank from 4th October 1905.
 Second-Lieutenant Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis; from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 26th September 1906, but to rank from 4th October 1905.
 Second-Lieutenant George Augustus Champagne Wetherall, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); from the 15th (The King's) Hussars. Dated 29th September 1906, but to rank from 22nd October 1905.
 Lieutenant John Clarence Hotham, 4th Cavalry; from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 5th October 1906, but to rank from 29th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 4th September 1906.

George Herbert Plinston, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
 William Archibald Swinton Grey, 33rd Punjabis.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 31st August 1906.

Robert Kelsall, M.B.
 John Hay Burgess, M.B., F.R.C.S.
 Charles Hildred Brodribb, M.B.
 John McCallum Anderson Macmillan, M.B.
 Clifford Allchin Gill.
 William Edward James Tuohy.
 Terence Francis Owens.

Richard Francis Steel, M.B.
 George Francis Innes Harkness.
 Arthur Charles Ingram, M.B.
 Gordon William Maconachie, M.B.
 Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M.B.
 Alexander William Montgomery Harvey, M.B.
 Charles Isherwood Brierley.
 John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B.
 Edward Temple Harris.

This is in substitution for the notification regarding the promotion of these officers in the *London Gazette* of the 13th November 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 26th September 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Henry Cooper.
 Richard Cumming Debeaux Prince.
 Thomas Kiddle.
 Thomas McDonough.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

George Robert Gaudoin.
 Septimus George Jackson.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Peter Joseph Burke. Dated 5th August 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Francis Bamford. Dated 22nd November 1906.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant.

Conductor William O'Brien. Dated 25th June 1906.

The King has also approved of the restoration to the Effective List of Lieutenant Edward Patrick Alexander Melville, Indian Army, with effect from the 9th November 1906.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the following officers of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, C.I.E. Dated 28th December 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Selwood Hewett. Dated 30th December 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Brevet-Colonel William Arthur Broome. Dated 18th December 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Henry Young. Dated 21st December 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel James William Caldwell Hutchinson. Dated 22nd January 1907.

Major John Joseph O'Brien Sexton. Dated 1st January 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

George Murphy. Dated 14th September 1906.
 James William Pritchard. Dated 13th October 1906.
 William John Montgomery. Dated 4th November 1906.
 Joseph Brown. Dated 25th August 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain George Gibson Splane. Dated 19th November 1906.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas George Sparkes. Dated 1st January 1906.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed the following to be Nursing Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India:—

Miss Melanie Elsie Tippetts.

Miss Kate Cawley.

Miss Catherine O'Brien.

ERRATA.

The promotions of Majors F. C. Colomb and C. R. Keate to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and of Captain F. H. H. Jeffcoat to the rank of Major have effect from 5th November 1904, 19th December 1905, and 16th November 1905, respectively, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 24th February 1905 and 3rd April 1906.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonels N. A. K. Burne and M. A. Gray is as here stated and not as in the notification of their retirement in the *London Gazette* of the 14th December 1906.

The first Christian name of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Edwin Augustus Bedell, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is as here stated and not as in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd June 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 124.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Substantive Colonel.

12th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Sutton Edward Western, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

28th January 1907.

Major Francis John Fowler, D.S.O., 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

15th February 1907.

Alfred Gilbert Crocker, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Cyril Frank Templer, Army Remount Department.

Ernest Barnes, Supernumerary List.

Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

29th January 1907.

Charles John Robertson-Milne, M.B.

Algernon Francis Stevens.

Clement Henry Bensley.
Francis Hammond Watling, M.B.
Samuel Evans, M.B.
Edgar John Morgan, M.B.
James Haldane McDonald, M.B.
Frank Wall.
Charles Montague Mathew.
John Stephenson, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Frank Needham Windsor, M.B.
Walter Barrie Turnbull, M.D.
Ernest Edwin Waters, M.D.
Edmund Moritz Illington, F.R.C.S.E.
Charles George Webster, F.R.C.S.E.

RESIGNATION.

No. 125.—No. 235, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Manuel Banyan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 126.—Surgeon-General Adam Scott Reid, M.B., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 25th March 1907.

No. 127.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Joseph Henry Willbond, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 23rd January 1907.

No. 128.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Arthur Edwards, India Miscellaneous List, Adjutant General's Division, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 129.—Captain James Frederick Simons (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 11th January 1907.

Lieutenant Alfred Leslie Hall resigns his commission. Dated 15th January 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 130.—Captain Septimus Ernest Stuart-William resigns his commission. Dated, 9th January 1907.

Lieutenant John Parry Williams resigns his commission. Dated 12th January 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 131.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph Francis Balfour Sutherland resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 132.—Captain Bertram Henry Hewett resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1907.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 133.—Henry Lyon Scott, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January 1907.

Reginald Richard Griffith Hembrow, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January 1907.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 134.—Second-Lieutenant George Penn-Simkins, to the Lieutenant, *vice* Lockwood, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st January 1907.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 135.—Lieutenant Graham Thomas Walters Olver, supernumerary list, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Captain, *vice* Gibbs, resigned. Dated 9th October 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 136.—Surgeon-Lieutenant John David O'Donnell to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 2nd November 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 137.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Major Harry Durance Cartwright.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th February 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893. it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 2nd and 15th February 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force)	Lieutenant Cecil Godfrey Bird.	8th February 1907.	Nowshera	...	...
Barrack Department, Madras.	Honorary Captain Edwin Winkworth.	7th February 1907.	Jubbulpore.	...	...

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 15th February 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH,

Bengal Establishment.

No. 6.—The undermentioned 2nd class (supernumerary 1st class) Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in the 2nd class and passed the required

departmental examination, is absorbed in the 1st class, with effect from the 23rd December 1906:—

No. 917, Tika Ram (E).

(E) Passed in English.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1907.

No. 34.—Captain C. F. Anderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred permanently to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in class II, grade 3, and is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 13th February 1907.

No. 35.—Major P. Ashworth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

No. 36.—Lieutenant W. Macrae, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 15th February 1907.

No. 37.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in class I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Articles 465 and 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st March 1907.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1907.

No. 2.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 48.]

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900.

[21st December 1906.]

A. D. 1906.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

SAFETY.

1. Sections four hundred and thirty-seven to four hundred and forty-three of the principal Act (which relate to load-line), except subsections (3) and (4) of section four hundred and forty, shall, after the appointed day, apply to all foreign ships while

Application of British load-line provisions to foreign ships.

they are within any port in the United Kingdom, as they apply to British ships, without prejudice—

- (a) to the power of His Majesty previously to apply those provisions to the ships of any foreign country, if the Government of that country so desire, under section seven hundred and thirty-four of the principal Act; and
- (b) to any direction of His Majesty in Council given under section four hundred and forty-five of the principal Act in the case of ships of any foreign country in which the regulations in force relating to overloading and improper loading are equally effective with the provisions of the principal Act.

Detention of foreign ships when unsafe owing to defective equipment, &c.

2. Section four hundred and sixty-two of the principal Act (which relates to the detention of foreign ships)—

- (1) shall apply in the case of a ship which is unsafe by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, and accordingly that section shall be construed as if the words "by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or" were inserted before the words "by reason of overloading or improper loading"; and
- (2) shall apply with respect to any foreign ships being at any port in the United Kingdom, whether those ships take on board any cargo at that port or not.

Loading of grain cargoes on foreign ships.

3. (1) After the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and seven, sections four hundred and fifty-two and four hundred and fifty-five of the principal Act shall apply to a foreign ship which loads a grain cargo in the United Kingdom so long as the ship is within a port in the United Kingdom.

(2) If, after the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and seven, a foreign ship laden with grain cargo arrives at any port in the United Kingdom, having the grain cargo so loaded that the master of the ship, if the ship were a British ship, would be liable to a penalty under the provisions of Part V of the principal Act relating to the carriage of grain, the master of that foreign ship shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

(3) After the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and seven, section four hundred and fifty-five of the principal Act shall apply to a foreign ship laden with grain which discharges all or any part of her cargo at any port in the United Kingdom so long as the ship is within a port in the United Kingdom.

(4) The provisions of section four hundred and fifty-four of the principal Act, so far as that section provides for the delivery of the notice mentioned therein to the proper officer of customs in the United Kingdom, shall apply to all foreign ships laden with grain cargo arriving at a port in the United Kingdom after the date aforesaid, and the master of the ship shall be liable accordingly.

Power to apply rules as to life-saving appliances to foreign ships in certain cases.

4. Sections four hundred and twenty-seven to four hundred and thirty-one of the principal Act relating to life-saving appliances shall, after the appointed day, apply to all foreign ships while they are within any port of the United Kingdom as they apply to British ships:

Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that those provisions shall not apply to any ship of a foreign country in which the provisions in force relating to life-saving appliances appear to His Majesty to be as effective as the provisions of Part V of the principal Act, on proof that those provisions are complied with in the case of that ship.

Appointed day.

5. For the purposes of this Part of this Act the appointed day shall be the first day of January nineteen hundred and nine, or such other day not being more than twelve months later, as the Board of Trade may appoint; and different days may be appointed for different provisions of this Part of this Act, and for different foreign countries.

Saving for ship coming in under stress of weather, etc.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall affect any foreign ship not bound to a port of the United Kingdom which comes into any port of the United Kingdom for any purpose other than the purpose of embarking or landing passengers, or taking in or discharging cargo or taking in bunker coal.

Coasting steamships not to be exempt from load-line provisions.

7. The exemption of ships under eighty tons register employed solely in the coasting trade under sections four hundred and thirty-seven and four hundred and thirty-eight of the principal Act (which relate to the marking of deck lines and load-lines) shall cease so far as respects steamships:

Provided that the Board of Trade may except from the provisions of this section any class of steamships, so long as they do not carry cargo, and the provisions of this section shall not apply to any steamship belonging to any class so excepted.

Extension of provisions as to the time of marking load-line.

8. (1) Section four hundred and forty of the principal Act (which relates to the time for marking load-lines) shall apply to all British foreign-going ships, and, so far as it is applied by this Act to foreign ships, to all foreign foreign-going ships, whether the owner is required to enter the ship outwards or not.

(2) In the case of a ship which the owner is not required to enter outwards—

- (a) the disc indicating the load-line shall be marked before clearance for the ship is demanded;

- (b) the master shall prepare a statement similar to that required to be inserted in the form of entry under subsection (2) of the said section four hundred and forty, and in the case of a British ship shall enter a copy of the statement in the agreement with the crew and in the official log-book, and subsections (3) and (4) of that section shall apply accordingly ;
- (c) the master shall deliver a copy of the statement to the officer of customs from whom a clearance for the ship is demanded, and a clearance shall not be granted until the statement is so delivered.
- (3) Where the certificate referred to in subsection (4) of section four hundred and forty-three of the principal Act (which relates to regulations as to load-line) is required to be delivered, the provisions of this section as to the statement to be prepared by the master shall not take effect.
- (4) For the purpose of providing for an alteration of marks during a voyage, subsection (5) of section four hundred and forty of the principal Act shall be read as if the words "or, if the mark has been altered abroad in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Trade for the purpose, marked with the mark as so altered" were added after the words "so marked," and subsection (2) of section four hundred and forty-three of the principal Act shall be read as if the purposes for which regulations may be made under that section included provision for the alteration of marks on ships abroad.
9. (1) The master of every British ship shall enter or cause to be entered in the official log-book, a statement, or if there is no official log-book, cause a record to be kept, of every occasion on which boat drill is practised on board the ship, and on which the life-saving appliances on board the ship have been examined for the purpose of seeing that those appliances are fit and ready for use. Entry in log-book of boat drill, etc.
- (2) The master shall, if and when required by any officer of the Board of Trade, produce for inspection any record kept by him for the purposes of this section.
- (3) If the master of a ship fails to comply with any requirement of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
10. (1) If a ship, British or foreign, arrives between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of April in any year at any port in the United Kingdom from any port out of the United Kingdom, carrying any heavy or light wood goods as deck cargo (except under the conditions allowed by this section), the master of the ship, and also the owner if he is privy to the offence, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every hundred and fifty cubic feet of space in which wood goods are carried in contravention of this section. Loading of timber.
- (2) The conditions under which heavy wood goods may be carried as deck cargo are as follows :—
- (a) that they must only be carried in covered spaces ; and
 - (b) that they must be carried only in such class of ships as may be approved by the Board of Trade for the purpose ; and
 - (c) that they must be loaded in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Trade with respect to the loading thereof.
- (3) The conditions under which light wood goods may be carried as deck cargo are as follows :—
- (a) Each unit of the goods must be of a cubic capacity not greater than fifteen cubic feet ; and
 - (b) The height above the deck to which the goods are carried must not exceed—
 - (i) in the case of an uncovered space on a deck forming the top of a break, poop, or other permanent closed-in space on the upper deck, three feet above the top of that closed-in space ; and
 - (ii) in the case of an uncovered space, not being a space forming the top of any permanent closed-in space on the upper deck or a space forming the top of a covered space, the height of the main rail, bulwark, or plating, or one-fourth of the inside breadth of the ship, or seven feet, whichever height is the least ; and
 - (iii) in the case of a covered space, the full height of that space.
 - (c) Regulations may be made by the Board of Trade for the protection of seamen from any risk arising from the carriage of the goods in any uncovered space to the height allowed under this section, and those regulations must be complied with on the ship.
- (4) A master or owner shall not be liable to any fine under this section—
- (a) in respect of any wood goods which the master has considered it necessary to place or keep on deck during the voyage on account of the springing of any leak, or of any other damage to the ship received or apprehended ; or
 - (b) if he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the last day of October as allowed a

sufficient interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive before that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, but was prevented from so arriving by stress of weather or circumstances beyond his control; or

- (c) if he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the sixteenth day of April as allowed a reasonable interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive after that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, and by reason of an exceptionally favourable voyage arrived before that day.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the expression "heavy wood goods" means—

(i) any square, round, waney, or other timber, or any pitch pine, mahogany, oak, teak, or other heavy wood goods whatever; or

(ii) any more than five spare spars or store spars, whether or not made, dressed, and finally prepared for use; and

(b) the expression "light wood goods" means any deals, battens, or other light wood goods of any description; and

(c) the expression "deck cargo" means any cargo carried either in any uncovered space upon deck or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's registered tonnage; and

(d) the space in which wood goods are carried shall be deemed to be the space limited by the superficial area occupied by the goods, and by straight lines enclosing a rectangular space sufficient to include the goods.

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect any ship not bound to a port in the United Kingdom which comes into any port of the United Kingdom under stress of weather, or for repairs, or for any purpose other than the delivery of her cargo.

(7) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Summary prosecution for offences under the loading of grain provisions.

11. Any offence for which a person is liable to a fine under subsection (2) of section four hundred and fifty-two of the principal Act (which relates to the obligation to take precautions to prevent grain cargo from shifting) or under any provision of this Act which relates to the lading of grain cargoes on foreign ships may be prosecuted summarily; but the fine to which a person is liable for any such offence shall not, if the offence is prosecuted summarily, exceed a hundred pounds.

Prohibition of engagement of seamen with insufficient knowledge of English.

12. After the thirty-first day of December nineteen hundred and seven, the superintendent or other officer, before whom a seaman is engaged to be entered on board any British ship at any port in the British Islands or on the continent of Europe between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive, shall not allow a seaman to sign the agreement if, in his opinion, the seaman does not possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the necessary orders that may be given to him in the course of the performance of his duties; but nothing in this section shall apply to any British subject or inhabitant of a British protectorate or to any lascar.

Provided that where a seaman has been allowed to sign an agreement after the date on which this section comes into force, and is discharged before a superintendent or other officer, the superintendent or officer shall note the fact on his certificate of discharge in manner directed by the Board of Trade, and a superintendent or other officer shall not under this section refuse to allow a seaman who holds a certificate so noted to sign an agreement unless the superintendent or officer considers that there are special reasons for the refusal, and in that case he shall make a special report of the matter to the Board of Trade.

PART II.

Passenger and Emigrant Ships.

Inclusion of foreign steamships as passenger steamers.

13. The definition of "passenger steamer" in section two hundred and sixty-seven of the principal Act shall be amended so as to include every foreign steamship (whether originally proceeding from a port in the United Kingdom or from a port out of the United Kingdom) which carries passengers to or from any place, or between any places, in the United Kingdom.

Definition of steerage passenger.

14. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (3) of section two hundred and sixty-eight of the principal Act—

"(3) The expression 'steerage passenger' means all passengers except cabin passengers, and persons shall not be deemed cabin passengers unless:—

"(a) the space allotted to their exclusive use is in the proportion of at least thirty-six clear superficial feet to each statute adult; and

"(b) the fare contracted to be paid by them amounts to at least the sum of twenty-five pounds for the entire voyage or is in the proportion of at least sixty-five shillings for every thousand miles of the length of the voyage; and

"(c) they have been furnished with a duly signed contract ticket in the form prescribed by the Board of Trade for cabin passengers."

15. Where a passenger steamer takes on board passengers from a tender, or lands passengers by means of a tender, she shall be deemed to be taking the passengers on board from, or landing the passengers at, the port from or to which the tender comes or goes, and passengers conveyed in a tender to or from a ship from or to a place in the United Kingdom shall for the purposes of Part III of the principal Act, and for the purposes of any returns to be made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, be deemed to be passengers carried from or to a place in the United Kingdom.

Passengers landed or embarked by means of tenders.

16. (1) A ship shall not carry passengers, whether cabin or steerage passengers, on more than one deck below the water line.

Restriction as to the decks on which passengers may be carried.

(2) If this section is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

17. (1) The Board of Trade may prescribe regulations, scales, conditions, and forms in substitution for those contained in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Schedules of the principal Act (which relate to the number of persons carried on emigrant ships, the accommodation for steerage passengers on emigrant ships, the provisions and water to be issued to steerage passengers on emigrant ships, the carriage of horses and cattle on emigrant ships, and the forms to be used under Part III of that Act).

Regulations substituted for Schedules 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of principal Act.

(2) Any reference in the Merchant Shipping Acts or in any other Act or document to any of those schedules shall be construed as a reference to the corresponding regulations, scales, conditions, or forms prescribed by the Board of Trade under this section.

18. (1) The master of every emigrant ship shall on request produce to any steerage passenger for his perusal a copy of the scale of provisions to which that person is entitled either in pursuance of the principal Act or under any conditions subject to which the Board of Trade have dispensed with that scale in pursuance of their powers under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and shall post up copies of the scale in at least two conspicuous places between the decks on which steerage passengers may be carried, and shall keep them posted so long as any steerage passenger is entitled to remain in the ship.

Copies of scale of provisions applicable to voyage to be produced to steerage passenger and posted up in ship.

(2) The master shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every day during any part of which by his act or default copies of the extracts are not posted up, and shall, if he fails to produce a copy of the scale as required by this section to a steerage passenger, for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) If any person displaces or defaces any copy of the scale posted under this section, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) The obligation of the master under this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any obligation he may be under in pursuance of section three hundred and sixty-one of the principal Act.

19. For the purpose of adapting section three hundred and twenty-eight of the principal Act to any hour of sailing, the following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (i) of that section:—

Provision as to the time at which a steerage passenger is to be ready to embark.

"(i) The steerage passenger is at the place of embarkation before the hour appointed in his contract, or if no hour is appointed in the contract, before any hour fixed for the embarkation of which he has received not less than twenty-four hours notice; and"

20. (1) The Board of Trade, on the application of the owner of any emigrant ship, may, by regulations made under this section, allow the master's bond required under section three hundred and nine of the principal Act, to be given, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, in the form of a continuing bond as respects that ship.

Power to allow continuing master's bond.

(2) The Board of Trade may make regulations for the purpose of adapting the provisions of sections three hundred and nine and three hundred and ten of the principal Act to the case of a continuing bond, and for prescribing the conditions under which continuing bonds may be allowed in the case of any ship.

(3) Sub-section (3) of section three hundred and ten of the principal Act shall have effect with respect to every voyage of the ship during the continuance of the bond, and references to the arrival of the ship and the return of the ship shall be construed as references to the arrival of the ship and the return of the ship after any voyage, so far as respects matters happening during or in connection with the voyage.

21. If the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts which require a passenger steamer to be surveyed and to have a passenger steamer's certificate are not complied with in the case of any such steamer, the master or owner of the steamer shall without prejudice to any other remedy or penalty under the Merchant Shipping Acts, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every passenger carried from or to any place in the United Kingdom, and the master or owner of any tender by means of which passengers

Penalty on master or owner for non-compliance with provisions as to passenger steamers.

are taken on board or landed from any such steamer shall be liable to a like penalty for every passenger so taken on board or landed.

Overcrowding of
passenger steamers.

22. If a passenger steamer has on board at any place a number of passengers which, having regard to the time, occasion, and circumstances of the case, is greater than the number allowed by the passenger steamer's certificate, the owner or master of the steamer shall, for the purposes of section two hundred and eighty-three of the principal Act, be deemed to have received those passengers on board at that place.

Sale of steerage
passages.

23. The provisions of Part III of the principal Act, relating to passage brokers, shall apply to any person who at any place in the British Islands sells or lets, or agrees to sell or let, or is in anywise concerned in the sale or letting of, steerage passages from any place in Europe not within the Mediterranean Sea.

Frauds in inducing
or attempting to
induce persons to
engage passages.

24. The following section shall be substituted for section three hundred and fifty-three of the principal Act :—

"If any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months."

PART III.

Seamen's Food.

Statutory scale of
provisions for crew.

25. (1) The master of every ship for which an agreement with the crew is required under the Merchant Shipping Acts shall, if the agreement is made after the first day of June nineteen hundred and seven, furnish provisions to every member of the crew (who does not furnish his own provisions) in accordance with the scale set out in the First Schedule to this Act, and for the purposes of section one hundred and ninety-nine of the principal Act (which provides for compensation in the case of short or bad provisions) every such member of the crew of the ship shall be deemed to have stipulated by his agreement for provisions in accordance with that scale.

(2) The power of the court to modify or refuse compensation under section one hundred and ninety-nine of the principal Act shall be extended to cases where a member of the crew claiming compensation, although he has not been supplied with the provisions actually required by the scale, has been supplied with provisions containing on the whole the same or a greater amount of wholesome nutriment in their place.

(3) If the master of a ship fails to furnish provisions in accordance with this section, and the court before which the case is tried consider that the failure was due to the neglect or default of the master, the master shall be liable on summary conviction, in addition to paying compensation under section one hundred and ninety-nine of the principal Act, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(4) His Majesty may by Order in Council vary or add to the First Schedule to this Act.

(5) This section shall not apply in the case of lascars, or natives of India or others not accustomed to a European dietary, with whom an agreement is entered into providing an adequate scale of provisions suited to their needs and uses.

Inspection of pro-
visions and water.

26. (1) An inspecting officer appointed under section two hundred and six of the principal Act may inspect (either on board the ship or before shipment) any provisions or water intended for the use of the crew of any British ship which is going from any port in the United Kingdom and for which an agreement with the crew is required under the Merchant Shipping Acts (other than provisions provided by the crew themselves), and if he finds that the provisions or water are in any respect deficient in quality, the ship shall be detained until the defects are remedied to his satisfaction :

Provided that any inspection of provisions or water under this section shall be made before shipment whenever practicable, and, if the master, owner, or agent of a ship gives notice to the inspecting officer that any provisions or water for the ship are ready for inspection, the inspecting officer shall not have power to inspect any such provisions or water under this section, if they are at a convenient place for inspection, except within forty-eight hours after the notice is given, without prejudice to the power of the inspecting officer to inspect any provisions or water not specified in the notice or without unnecessarily delaying the ship to proceed on board the ship in order to satisfy himself that there has been no evasion of the requirements of this section by the substitution of other provisions or water for those which have been inspected on shore or specified in a notice as being the provisions or water for the ship, or otherwise.

(2) Where any provisions or water are found deficient in quality under this section, the master of the ship shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding a hundred pounds, unless the court before which the case is tried think that the finding of the inspecting officer was not justified ; but if the master of the ship shows to the satisfaction of the court that the responsibility for the defects in the provisions or water rests

either with the owner of the ship, or any agent of the owner of the ship, or with the person who has supplied the provisions or water, that agent, owner, or person shall be liable to conviction for the offence instead of the master, and the master shall be exempt.

(3) The master of the ship and any other person having charge of any provisions or water liable to inspection under this section shall give the inspecting officer every reasonable facility for the purpose of his inspection under this section, and, if he refuses or fails to do so, shall be liable for each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

27. (1) After the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and eight, every British foreign-going ship of a thousand tons and upwards gross tonnage, going to sea from any place in the British Islands or on the continent of Europe between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive, shall be provided with and carry a duly certificated cook who is able to prove one month's service at sea in some capacity. Certificated cooks for foreign-going ships.

(2) A cook shall not be deemed to be duly certificated within the meaning of this section unless he is the holder of a certificate of competency in cooking granted by the Board of Trade or by some school of cookery or other institution approved for the purpose by that Board, or is the holder of certificates of discharge showing at least two years' service as cook previously to the said thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and eight.

(3) The cook shall be rated in the ship's articles as ship's cook, or in the case of ships of not more than two thousand tons gross tonnage, or ships in which the crew, or the majority of the crew, provide their own provisions, either as ship's cook or as cook and steward.

(4) In the case of an emigrant ship, the ship's cook shall be in addition to the cook required by section three hundred and four of the principal Act.

(5) If the requirements of this section are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall, if there is no sufficient reason for the failure to comply with the requirements, for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

PART IV.

Provisions as to Relief and Repatriation of Distressed Seamen, and Seamen left behind Abroad.

28. (1) If a seaman belonging to any British ship is left behind out of the British Islands, the master of the ship shall subject to the provisions of this section— Dealing with wages and effects of a seaman who is left behind.

(a) as soon as may be, enter in the official log-book a statement of the effects left on board by the seaman and of the amount due to the seaman on account of wages at the time when he was left behind: and

(b) on the termination of the voyage during which the seaman was left behind furnish to the proper officer within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the ship at the port at which the voyage terminates, accounts in a form approved by the Board of Trade, one (in this section referred to as the delivery account) of the effects and wages, and the other (in this section referred to as the reimbursement account) of any expenses caused to the master or owner of the ship by the absence of the seaman in cases where the absence is due to desertion, neglect to join his ship, or any other conduct constituting an offence under section two hundred and twenty-one of the principal Act. The master shall, if required by the proper officer, furnish such vouchers as may be reasonably required to verify the accounts.

(2) The master of the ship shall deliver to the proper officer the effects of the seaman as shown in the delivery account, and subject to any deductions allowed under this section, the amount due on account of wages as shown in that account, and the officer shall give to the master a receipt, in a form approved by the Board of Trade, for any effects or amount so delivered.

(3) The master of the ship shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the wages or effects any sums shown in the reimbursement account which appear to the proper officer or, in case of an appeal under this section, to a court of summary jurisdiction to be properly chargeable and for that purpose the officer, or, if necessary, in the case of an appeal, the Board of Trade, shall allow those sums to be deducted from the amount due on account of wages shown in the delivery account, and, so far as that amount is not sufficient, to be repaid to the master out of the effects.

The proper officer, before allowing any sums to be deducted or repaid under this provision, may require such evidence as he thinks fit as to the sums being properly chargeable to be given by the master of the ship, either by statutory declaration or otherwise.

Where the master of a ship whose voyage terminates in the United Kingdom is aggrieved by the decision of the proper officer as to the sums to be allowed as properly

chargeable on his reimbursement account, and the amount in dispute exceeds ten pounds, he may appeal from the decision of the proper officer to a court of summary jurisdiction.

(4) Where during the voyage of a ship two or more seamen have been left behind, the delivery and reimbursement accounts furnished as respects each seaman may at the option of the master of the ship be dealt with, as between him and the proper officer, collectively instead of individually, and in that case the master of the ship shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the total amount of the wages and effects of the seamen left behind the total of the amounts allowed under this section as properly chargeable on the reimbursement accounts, and shall be required to deliver to the proper officer on account of wages only the sum by which the total of the amounts shown on the delivery accounts to be due on account of wages exceeds the total of the amounts allowed as properly chargeable on the reimbursement accounts.

(5) The proper officer shall (subject to any repayment made under this section) remit the effects, and any amount received by him on account of wages under this section, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Trade require, and shall render such accounts in respect thereof as the Board direct.

(6) In this section the expression "effects" includes the proceeds of any sale of the effects if these effects are sold under this section, and the effects shall be sold by the proper officer in such manner as he thinks fit when they are delivered to him, unless the Board of Trade direct to the contrary, and, if not so sold, shall be sold by the Board as and when they think fit unless they are delivered to the seaman.

(7) The master shall be under no liability for any loss of effects or for any damage to the effects if he proves to the proper officer that the loss or damage occurred without his neglect or privity after the seaman left the ship.

(8) The Board of Trade shall not be under any liability with respect to anything done under this section, except that, if after the wages or effects of a seaman have been dealt with under this section, any legal proceedings are taken in respect of those wages or effects, or involving the forfeiture of those wages or effects, or of any sum out of the wages, by the seaman against the master or owner of the ship, or by the master or owner of the ship against the seaman, the Board shall, if notice is given to them of the proceedings, and a reasonable opportunity afforded to them of appearing, comply with any order of the court made as respects the wages or effects, so far as they can do so out of the wages and effects remitted to them in respect of the voyage of the ship, and, so far as those wages and effects are not required for reimbursing any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Crown, or incurred by the Government of a foreign country and repaid to that Government by or on behalf of the Crown, as expenses of a distressed seaman on behalf of the seaman.

The Board shall be entitled to appear and be heard in any such proceedings by any of their officers, and for the purpose of this section notice to any superintendent shall be deemed to be notice to the Board.

The Board may, if and so far as they think fit, meet any claim made by a seaman against the master or owner of the ship in respect of any wages or effects dealt with under this section, although legal proceedings are not actually taken in respect thereof: Provided that they have given notice to the master or owner of the ship, and the master or owner has not given written notice of objection within ten days of the notice being given.

For the purposes of this sub-section, any legal proceedings taken or any claim made by a person in whose favour an allotment note has been made, or who claims reimbursement of expenses on behalf of any union or parish under section one hundred and eighty-two of the principal Act, shall be treated as proceedings taken or a claim made by the seaman.

(9) Any sums remitted under this section or arising from the sale of effects under this section shall be paid into the Exchequer, and any sums payable by the Board of Trade under this section shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(10) If the master of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall (without prejudice to any other liability) for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and, if he delivers a false account or makes a false statement or representation for the purposes of this section, he shall in respect of each offence be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(11) The proper officer for the purpose of this section shall be—

- (i) at a port in the United Kingdom, a superintendent;
- (ii) at a port in a British possession, a superintendent, or, in the absence of any such superintendent, the chief officer of customs at or near the port;
- (iii) at a port elsewhere, the consular officer at the port.

(12) This section shall not apply in the case of an absent seaman—

- (a) where the master of the ship satisfies the proper officer that none of the effects of the seaman have to his knowledge been left on board the ship, and that he has paid all wages due to the seaman; or

- (b) where the amount of wages earned by the seaman (after taking into account any deductions made in respect of allotments or advances for which provision is made by the agreement with the crew) appears from the agreement to be less than five pounds, and the master does not exercise his option to deal with the delivery and reimbursement accounts collectively; or
- (c) where the master of the ship satisfies the proper officer that the net amount due to the seaman on account of wages (after taking into account any deductions lawfully made in respect of allotments, advances, or otherwise) is less than three pounds, and the master does not exercise his option to deal with the delivery and reimbursement accounts collectively; or
- (d) where the question of the forfeiture of the wages and effects of the seaman has been dealt with in legal proceedings lawfully instituted before the termination of the voyage, or within forty-eight hours of the arrival of the ship at the port at which the voyage terminates.

29. The provisions of Part II of the principal Act relating to the property of deceased seamen shall be extended so as to apply to seamen belonging to a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, the voyage of which is to terminate out of the United Kingdom, and in that case the British consular officer at the port at which the voyage terminates, or, if the port is in a British possession, the officer of customs there, shall exercise the same powers as he may exercise under those provisions when a ship the voyage of which is to terminate in the United Kingdom touches and remains for forty-eight hours at a port elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, and those provisions shall apply accordingly.

Property of seaman dying on a ship the voyage of which does not terminate in the United Kingdom.

30. (1) The master of a British ship shall not discharge a seaman at any place out of the United Kingdom (except at a port in the country in which he was shipped), unless he previously obtains, endorsed on the agreement with the crew, the sanction of the proper authority as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act, but that sanction shall not be refused where the seaman is discharged on the termination of his service.

Sanction required for discharge of seamen out of the United Kingdom.

(2) The authority to whom an application is made for sanction under this section may, and, if not a merchant, shall, examine into the grounds on which a seaman is to be discharged at a place out of the United Kingdom, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, administer oaths, and may grant or refuse the sanction as he thinks just, but such sanction shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) If the master of a ship fails to comply with this section, he shall, in respect of each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and in any legal proceeding for the offence, it shall lie on the master to prove that the sanction was obtained or could not be obtained or was unreasonably withheld.

31. Where the master of a British ship discharges a seaman at any place out of the United Kingdom, he shall give to that seaman a certificate of discharge in a form approved by the Board of Trade, and, in the case of any certificated officer whose certificate he has retained, shall return that certificate to him.

Certificate of discharge abroad.

32. (1) Where the service of a seaman belonging to a British ship terminates at a port out of His Majesty's dominions otherwise than by the consent of the seaman to be discharged during the currency of the agreement, the master of the ship shall, besides giving the certificate of discharge required under this Part of this Act, and besides paying the wages to which the seaman is entitled, make adequate provision in accordance with this Act for his maintenance and for his return to a proper return port, and the proper authority as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act shall endorse upon the agreement with the crew of the ship which the seaman is leaving the particulars of any provision so made.

Repatriation of seamen on termination of service at foreign port.

(2) If the master fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with this section, the expenses of maintenance and of the journey to the proper return port,—

(a) if defrayed by the seaman, shall be recoverable as wages due to him; and

(b) if defrayed by the proper authority or by any other person, shall (unless the seaman has been guilty of barratry) be a charge upon the ship to which the seaman belonged, and may also be recovered against the person who is the owner of the ship for the time being, or, where the ship has been lost, against the person who was the owner of the ship at the time of the loss, or, where the ship has been transferred to some person not being a British subject, either against the owner for the time being or against the person who was the owner of the ship at the time of the transfer, at the suit of the proper authority or other person defraying the expenses, or, in case they have been allowed to the authority or person out of public money, as a debt to the Crown, either by ordinary process of law or in the court and in the manner in which wages may be recovered by seamen.

(3) This section shall not apply in the case of a foreign seaman who has been shipped at a port out of the United Kingdom and discharged at a port out of the United Kingdom.

Discharge, etc., of seamen on change of ownership of ship at a foreign port. 33. (1) Where a British ship is transferred or disposed of at any port out of His Majesty's dominions, any seaman belonging to that ship shall be discharged unless the seaman consents in writing in the presence of the proper authority as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act to complete the voyage of the ship if continued.

(2) Where a seaman is so discharged, the provisions of this Part of this Act as to the certificate of discharge, and the return of the seaman to a proper return port, shall apply as if the service of the seaman had terminated otherwise than by the consent of the seaman to be discharged during the currency of the agreement, and shall apply to foreign seamen whether they have been shipped at a port in the United Kingdom or not.

Expenses of medical attendance in case of injury or illness.

34. (1) If the master of, or a seaman belonging to, a ship receives any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, or suffers from any illness (not being venereal disease, or an illness due to his own wilful act or default or to his own misbehaviour), the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance and medicine, and also the expenses of the maintenance of the master or seaman until he is cured, or dies, or is returned to a proper return port, and of his conveyance to the port, and in the case of death the expense (if any) of his burial, shall be defrayed by the owner of the ship, without any deduction on that account from his wages.

(2) If the master or a seaman is on account of any illness temporarily removed from his ship for the purpose of preventing infection, or otherwise for the convenience of the ship, and subsequently returns to his duty, the expense of the removal and of providing the necessary advice and attendance and medicine, and of his maintenance while away from the ship, shall be defrayed in like manner.

(3) The expense of all medicines, surgical and medical advice, and attendance, given to a master or seaman whilst on board his ship shall be defrayed in like manner.

(4) In all other cases any reasonable expenses duly incurred by the owner for any seaman in respect of illness, and also any reasonable expenses duly incurred by the owner in respect of the burial of any seaman who dies whilst on service, shall, if duly proved, be deducted from the wages of the seaman.

Recovery of expenses from owner.

35. (1) If any of the expenses attendant on the illness, hurt, or injury of a seaman which are to be paid under the Merchant Shipping Acts by the master or owner, are paid by any authority on behalf of the Crown, or if any other expenses in respect of the illness, hurt, or injury of any seaman whose wages are not accounted for under the Merchant Shipping Acts to that authority, are so paid, those expenses shall be repaid to the authority by the master or owner of the ship.

(2) If the expenses are not so repaid, the amount thereof shall with costs be a charge upon the ship, and be recoverable from the master or from the owner of the ship for the time being or, where the ship has been lost, from the person who was the owner of the ship at the time of the loss, or where the ship has been transferred to some person not being a British subject, either from the owner for the time being or from the person who was the owner of the ship at the time of the transfer, as a debt to the Crown, either by ordinary process of law or in the court and in the manner in which wages may be recovered by seamen.

(3) In any proceeding for such recovery, a certificate of the facts, signed by the said authority, together with such vouchers (if any) as the case requires, shall be sufficient proof that the said expenses were duly paid by that authority.

Certificate of proper authority required where a seaman is left behind abroad.

36. (1) The master of a British ship shall not leave a seaman behind at any place out of the United Kingdom, ashore or at sea (except where the seaman is discharged in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts), unless he previously obtains, endorsed on the agreement with the crew, the certificate of the proper authority as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act, stating the cause of the seaman being left behind, whether the cause be unfitness or inability to proceed to sea, desertion, or disappearance or otherwise.

(2) The authority to whom an application is made for a certificate under this section may, and, if not a merchant, shall, examine into the grounds on which a seaman is to be left behind, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, administer oaths, and may grant or refuse the certificate as he thinks just, but the certificate shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) If the master of a ship fails to comply with this section, he shall (without prejudice to his liability under any other provision of the Merchant Shipping Acts) be guilty in respect of each offence of a misdemeanour, and in any legal proceeding for the offence it shall lie on the master to prove that the certificate was obtained or could not be obtained without unreasonable delay to the ship or was unreasonably withheld.

Account of wages in case of seaman left behind on ground of unfitness or inability to proceed to sea.

37. (1) Where a master of a British ship leaves a seaman behind on shore in any place out of the United Kingdom on the ground of his unfitness or inability to proceed to sea, he shall deliver to the person signing the required certificate of the proper authority a full and true account of the wages due to the seaman, and if that person is a consular officer shall deliver the account in duplicate.

(2) If a master fails without reasonable cause to deliver the account, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and, if he

knowingly delivers a false account, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, in addition in each case to the payment of the wages.

38. (1) The master shall pay the amount of wages due to a seaman left behind on the ground of his unfitness or inability to proceed to sea, if he is left in a British possession to the seaman himself, and if he is left elsewhere to the British consular officer. Payment of wages of seaman left behind on ground of unfitness or inability to proceed to sea.

(2) Where payment is made to a British consular officer, that officer shall retain one duplicate of the account delivered to him, and, if satisfied with the account, endorse on the other duplicate a receipt for the payment, and return it to the master, and the master shall deliver the duplicate within forty-eight hours of his return to his port of destination, if that port is in the United Kingdom, to the superintendent at that port, and, if that port is not in the United Kingdom, to the proper authority as defined for the purpose of this Part of this Act.

(3) The payment shall be made, whenever it is practicable, in money, and, when not so practicable, by bills drawn on the owner of the ship, but if payment is made by bill—

(a) the person signing the required certificate of the proper authority shall certify by endorsement on the bill that the bill is drawn for seamen's wages, and shall also endorse on the agreement with the crew the amount for which the bill is drawn, and such further particulars as the Board of Trade require;

(b) if the bill is drawn by the master, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay the amount to the holder or endorsee thereof; and it shall not be necessary in any proceeding against the owner upon the bill to prove that the master had authority to draw it;

(c) a bill purporting to be drawn and endorsed under this section shall, if produced out of the custody of the Board of Trade or of the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, or of any superintendent, be admissible in evidence: and any endorsement on any such bill purporting to be made in pursuance of this section shall also be admissible as evidence of the facts stated in the endorsement.

(4) If a master fails, without reasonable cause, to make such payment of wages as provided by this section, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction, in addition to the payment of the wages, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

39. Where the amount of wages due to a seaman left behind on the ground of his unfitness or inability to proceed to sea is so paid to a British consular officer, that officer shall deal with the sum so paid to him in the following manner, namely:— Application by British consular officer of payments on account of wages of seamen left behind.

(1) If the seaman subsequently obtains employment at or quits the port at which the payment has been made, he shall deduct out of the sum any expenses incurred by him in respect of the maintenance of the seaman under the Merchant Shipping Acts, except such as the owner or master is by the Merchant Shipping Acts required to defray, and shall pay the remainder to the seaman and deliver to him an account of the sums so received and expended on his behalf;

(2) If the seaman dies before his ship quits the port, he shall deal with the sum as part of the property of a deceased seaman; and

(3) If the seaman is sent to a proper return port at the public expense under the Merchant Shipping Acts, he shall account for the sum to the Board of Trade; and the sum, after deducting any expenses duly incurred in respect of the seaman, except such expenses as the master or owner of the ship is required by the Merchant Shipping Acts to pay, shall be dealt with as wages of the seaman.

40. The Board of Trade shall make regulations with respect to the relief, maintenance, and return to a proper return port of shipwrecked seamen and of seamen found otherwise in distress in any place out of the United Kingdom, and may, by those regulations (in this Act referred to as the distressed seamen regulations), make such conditions as they think fit with regard to that relief, maintenance, and sending to a proper return port, and a seaman shall not have any right to be relieved, maintained, or sent to a proper return port, except in the cases and to the extent and on the conditions provided by those regulations. Regulations as to relief and maintenance of distressed seamen.

41. (1) Where either—

(a) any seamen, whether subjects of His Majesty or not, are found in any place out of the United Kingdom, and have been shipwrecked from any British ship or any of His Majesty's ships, or by reason of having been discharged or left behind from any such ship in any place out of the United Kingdom, are in distress in that place, or Provisions for relief and maintenance of distressed seamen.

(b) any seamen, being subjects of His Majesty, who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in a ship belonging to the government or to a subject or citizen of a foreign country, are in distress in any place out of the United Kingdom,

the proper authority as defined for the purpose in this Part of this Act may, and, if not a merchant, shall, in accordance with and on the conditions prescribed by the distressed

seamen regulations, provide in accordance with this Act for the return of those seamen (who are in this Act included in the term distressed seamen) to a proper return port, and also provide for their necessary clothing and their maintenance until their departure for such a port, and, in addition, in the case of shipwrecked seamen for the repayment of any expenses incurred in their conveyance to port after their shipwreck, and their maintenance while being so conveyed.

(2) The authority shall be paid in respect of the expenses incurred under this section on behalf of distressed seamen such sums as the Board of Trade may allow, and those sums shall, on the production of the bills of disbursements, with the proper vouchers, be paid as provided by this Part of this Act.

Recovery of expenses of relief of distressed seamen.

42. (1) Where any expenses (other than excepted expenses as defined by this section) are incurred by or on behalf of the Crown, or are incurred by the government of a foreign country, and repaid to that government by or on behalf of the Crown, on account of a distressed seaman, either for his maintenance, necessary clothing, conveyance to a proper return port, or in case of death for his burial, or otherwise in accordance with this Act, those expenses (together with the wages, if any, due to the seaman) shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which the distressed seaman belonged, and shall be a debt to the Crown from the master of the ship, or from the owner of the ship for the time being, or, where the ship has been lost, from the person who was owner of the ship at the time of the loss, or, where the ship has been transferred to some person not being a British subject, either from the owner for the time being or from the person who was the owner of the ship at the time of the transfer, and also, if the ship be a foreign ship, from the person, whether principal or agent, who engaged the seaman for service in the ship.

(2) The debt, in addition to any fines which may have been incurred, may be recovered by the Board of Trade, on behalf of the Crown, either by ordinary process of law or in the court and manner in which wages may be recovered by seamen.

(3) In any proceeding for such recovery the production of the account (if any) of the expenses furnished in accordance with this Act or the distressed seamen regulations, and proof of payment of the expenses by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the expenses were incurred or repaid under this Act by or on behalf of the Crown.

(4) For the purpose of this section, excepted expenses are expenses incurred in cases where the certificate of the proper authority obtained on leaving a seaman behind states, or the Board of Trade are otherwise satisfied, that the cause of the seaman being left behind is desertion, or disappearance, or imprisonment for misconduct, or discharge from his ship by a naval court on the ground of misconduct, and expenses incurred on account of the return to a proper return port of a distressed seaman who has been discharged at the port at which he was shipped, or at some neighbouring port.

Penalty for forcing seamen on shore.

43. A person belonging to a British ship shall not wrongfully force a seaman on shore and leave him behind or otherwise cause a seaman to be wrongfully left behind at any place, either on shore or at sea, in or out of His Majesty's dominions, and if he does so he shall in respect of each offence be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Deduction from wages and payment to superintendents, etc., of fines.

44. (1) Every fine imposed on a seaman for any act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine shall be deducted as follows (that is to say) :—

(a) if the offender is discharged in the United Kingdom, and the offence, and the entry in the log-book required by the Merchant Shipping Acts in respect thereof, are proved to the satisfaction, in the case of a foreign-going ship of the superintendent before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship of the superintendent at or nearest the port at which the crew are discharged, the master or owner shall deduct the fine from the wages of the offender;

(b) if the offender enters His Majesty's naval service or is discharged abroad, and the offence and the entry as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship he so enters, or of the proper authority by whose sanction he is discharged, as the case may be, the fine shall be deducted as aforesaid and an entry made in the official log-book of the ship and signed by the officer or authority to whose satisfaction the offence is proved.

(2) Every fine so deducted shall be paid—

(a) if the offender is discharged in the United Kingdom, to the superintendent;

(b) if the offender enters His Majesty's naval service, on the return of the ship to its port of destination, if that port is in the United Kingdom, to the superintendent before whom the crew is discharged, or in the case of a home-trade ship to the superintendent at or nearest the port at which the crew is discharged, and, if the port of destination is not in the United Kingdom, to the proper authority as defined for the purpose of this Part of this Act;

(c) if the offender is discharged at any place out of the United Kingdom, to the proper authority.

(3) A proper authority shall remit any amounts received by them under this section at such times and in such manner, and render such accounts in respect thereof, as the Board of Trade require.

(4) If a master or owner fails without reasonable cause to pay any fine as required by this section, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding six times the amount of the fine not so paid.

(5) An act of misconduct for which any fine has been inflicted and paid by, or deducted from the wages of, the seaman, shall not be otherwise punished under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

45. For the purpose of this Part of this Act, either the port at which the seaman was shipped or a port in the country to which he belongs, or some other port agreed to by the seaman, in the case of a discharged seaman, at the time of his discharge, shall be deemed to be a proper return port: Proper return port.

Provided that in the case of a seaman belonging to a British possession who has been shipped and discharged out of the United Kingdom the proper officer may treat a port in the United Kingdom as a proper return port.

46. (1) A seaman may be sent to a proper return port by any reasonable route, either by sea or land, or partly by sea and partly by land. Mode of providing for return.

(2) Provision shall be made for the return of the seaman as to the whole of the route if it is by sea, or as to any part of the route which is by sea, by placing the seaman on board a British ship which is in want of men to make up its complement, or if that is not practicable, by providing the seaman with a passage in any ship, British or foreign, or with the money for his passage, and, as to any part of the route which is by land, by paying the expenses of his journey and of his maintenance during the journey, or providing him with means to pay those expenses.

(3) Where the master of a ship is required under this Part of this Act to provide for the return of a discharged seaman to a proper return port, the master may, instead of providing the seaman's passage, or the expenses of his journey, or of providing the seaman with means to pay his passage or those expenses, deposit with the proper authority such sum as that authority consider sufficient to defray the expenses of the return of the seaman to a proper return port.

(4) The Board of Trade may, by the distressed seamen regulations, make such provision as may be necessary for enabling the proper authority, and in the case of expenses required to be incurred in the United Kingdom any officer named for the purpose by the Board, to defray on behalf of the authority originally making arrangements for the return of a distressed seaman to a proper return port any expenses on account of that seaman which the authority originally acting in respect of him could defray, and any expenses so incurred shall for the purposes of this Part of this Act relating to distressed seamen be deemed to be expenses incurred on behalf of the distressed seaman.

47. If any question arises as to what return port a seaman is to be sent to in any case, or as to the route by which he should be sent, that question shall be decided by the proper authority, and, in deciding any question under this provision, the authority shall have regard both to the convenience of the seaman and to the expense involved, and also, where that is the case, to the fact that a British ship which is in want of men to make up its complement is about to proceed to a proper return port. Decision of questions as to return by proper authority.

48. (1) Where a distressed seaman is, for the purpose of his return to a proper return port, placed on board a British ship, the authority by whom the seaman is so placed shall endorse on the agreement with the crew of the ship the name of the seaman so placed on board, together with any particulars directed to be endorsed by the distressed seamen regulations. Provisions as to taking distressed seamen on ships.

(2) The master of every British ship shall receive on board his ship, and afford a passage and maintenance to, all distressed seamen whom he is required under this Act to take on board his ship, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall during the passage provide every such distressed seaman with a proper berth or sleeping place, effectually protected against sea and weather.

(3) On the production of a certificate, signed by the authority by whose directions any such distressed seaman was received on board, specifying the number and names of the distressed seamen and the time when each of them was received on board, and on a declaration made by the master before a justice of the peace, or any officer authorised to administer an oath, stating the number of days during which each distressed seaman has received maintenance, and stating the full complement of his crew and the actual number of seamen employed on board his ship, and every variation in that number, whilst the distressed seamen received maintenance, the master shall be entitled to be paid, in respect to the maintenance and passage of every seaman so conveyed, maintained, and provided for by him, exceeding the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew, such sum per diem as the Board of Trade allow.

(4) If any master of a British ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section in the case of any distressed seaman, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Definitions of
"proper authority"
and "seamen."

49. For the purposes of this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) The expression "proper authority" means—

(a) as respects a place out of His Majesty's dominions, the British consular officer, or, if there is no such officer in the place, any two British merchants resident at or near the place, or, if there is only one British merchant so resident, that British merchant; and

(b) as respects a place in a British possession—

(i) in relation to the discharge or leaving behind of seamen, or the payment of fines, a superintendent, or in the absence of any such superintendent, the chief officer of customs at or near the place; and

(ii) in relation to distressed seamen, the governor of the possession, or any person acting under his authority; and

(2) The expression "seamen" includes not only seamen as defined by the principal Act, but also apprentices to the sea service.

(3) The provisions of this Part of this Act shall, for the purpose of sections two hundred and sixty to two hundred and sixty-six of the principal Act (which relate to the application of Part II of that Act), be construed as if they were contained in Part II of that Act.

PART V.

Miscellaneous.

Ships' names.

50. (1) The Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Commissioners of Customs, may make regulations enabling the Board of Trade to refuse the registry of any ship by the name by which it is proposed to register that ship if it is already the name of a registered British ship or a name so similar as to be calculated to deceive, and may by those regulations require notice to be given in such manner as may be directed by the regulations before the name of the ship is marked on the ship, or before the name of the ship is entered in the register.

(2) If the registry of a ship by the name by which it is proposed to register that ship is refused by the Board of Trade, or if any requirements of the regulations are not complied with in the case of any ship which it is proposed to register, that ship shall not be registered under the name proposed or until the regulations are complied with, as the case may be.

Power to inquire
into the title of a
registered ship to
be registered.

51. (1) Where it appears to the Commissioners of Customs that there is any doubt as to the title of any ship registered as a British ship to be so registered, they may direct the registrar of the port of registry of the ship to require evidence to be given to his satisfaction that the ship is entitled to be registered as a British ship.

(2) If within such time, not less than thirty days, as the Commissioners fix, satisfactory evidence of the title of the ship to be registered is not so given, the ship shall be subject to forfeiture under Part I of the principal Act.

(3) In the application of section 50 to a port in a British possession, the Governor of the British possession, and, in the application of this section to foreign ports of registry, the Board of Trade, shall be substituted for the Commissioners of Customs.

Provisions with
respect to mort-
gages of ships sold
to foreigners.

52. (1) Sub-section (1) of section twenty-one of the principal Act shall be read as if the following words were inserted at the end of that sub-section, "and the registry of the ship in that book shall be considered as closed except so far as relates to any unsatisfied mortgages or existing certificates of mortgage entered therein."

(2) It is hereby declared that where the registry of a ship is considered as closed under sub-section (1) of section twenty-one of the principal Act as amended by this section, or under sub-section (10) of section forty-four of that Act, on account of a transfer to persons not qualified to be owners of British ships, any unsatisfied registered mortgage (including mortgages made under a certificate of mortgage) may, if the ship comes within the jurisdiction of any court in His Majesty's dominions which has jurisdiction to enforce the mortgage, or would have had such jurisdiction if the transfer had not been made, be enforced by that court notwithstanding the transfer, without prejudice, in cases where the ship has been sold under a judgment of a court, to the effect of that judgment.

Amendment of 57
& 58 v. act, c. 60,
s. 48.

53. The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2) of section forty-eight of the principal Act:—

"(2) If default is made in registering anew a ship, or in registering an alteration of a ship so altered as aforesaid, the owner of the ship shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in addition to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the offence continues after conviction."

Deduction of spaces
used for water
ballast in ascertain-
ing tonnage.

54. (1) For the purpose of enabling spaces used for water ballast to be deducted in ascertaining the register tonnage of a ship, section seventy-nine of the principal Act shall be read as if the words—

" (iv) Any space (other than a double bottom) adapted only for water ballast and "

were added at the end of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of that section.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of a deduction under this section the owner of any existing ship who claims to be entitled to the deduction may apply to the Board of Trade to have the necessary remeasurements of his ship made, and the Board of Trade, on the payment of such fee, not exceeding in any case one-fifth of the corresponding maximum fee fixed by the Third Schedule to the principal Act, as they may authorise, shall direct those measurements to be made, and the number denoting the register tonnage shall be altered accordingly.

55. Sub-section (1) of section eighty-four of the principal Act shall be read as if the following words were added thereto, namely, " and any space shown by the certificate of registry or other national papers of any such ship as deducted from tonnage on account of being occupied by seamen or apprentices, and appropriated to their use, shall be deemed to have been certified under this Act, and to comply with the provisions of this Act which apply to such a space in the case of British ships, unless a surveyor of ships certifies to the Board of Trade that the construction and the equipment of the ship as respects that space do not come up to the standard required under this Act in the case of a British ship, and if any question arises whether the construction and the equipment of the ship so come up to the required standard a surveyor of ships may inspect the ship for purpose of determining whether such a certificate should be given by him or not." Crew space of foreign ships.

56. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section ninety-two of the principal Act (which relates to the certificates of competency to be held by officers of ships) :— Second mate certificates allowed in small foreign-going sailing ships.

" (b) If the ship is of one hundred tons burden or upwards with at least one officer besides the master holding a certificate not lower than that of —

- (i) mate in the case of a home trade passenger ship ;
- (ii) second mate in the case of a foreign-going sailing ship of not more than two hundred tons burden ; and
- (iii) only mate in the case of any other foreign-going ship."

57. In any action or other legal proceedings by the master of a ship for the recovery of any sum due to him on account of wages, the court may, if it appears to them that the payment of the sum due has been delayed otherwise than owing to the act or default of the master, or to any reasonable dispute as to liability, or to any other cause not being the wrongful act or default of the person liable to make the payment, order that person to pay, in addition to any sum due on account of wages, such sum as they think just as damages in respect of the delay, without prejudice to any claim which may be made by the master on that account. Powers of court in case of unreasonable delay in paying masters' wages.

58. (1) For the purpose of reducing the period of service required as a qualification for the rating of A.B., the period of " three years before the mast " shall be substituted for the period of " four years before the mast," and " two years of that employment " shall be substituted for " three years of that employment," and " two or more years sea service " shall be substituted for " three or more years sea service," in section one hundred and twenty-six of the principal Act. Title to be rated as A.B.

(2) Any superintendent or other officer before whom a seaman is engaged shall refuse to enter the seaman as A.B. on the agreement with the crew unless the seaman gives such satisfactory proof as is required by section one hundred and twenty-six of the principal Act of his title to be so rated ; and if any seaman, for the purpose of obtaining a rating as A.B., makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

59. (1) Where the master of a ship disrates a seaman he shall forthwith enter or cause to be entered in the official log-book a statement of the disrating, and furnish the seaman with a copy of the entry ; and any reduction of wages consequent on the disrating shall not take effect until the entry has been so made and the copy so furnished. Notice of disrating of seaman.

(2) Any reduction of wages consequent on the disrating of a seaman shall be deemed to be a deduction from wages within the meaning of sections one hundred and thirty-two and one hundred and thirty-three of the principal Act (which relate to the delivery of the account of wages and the allowance of deductions therefrom).

60. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and thirty-six of the principal Act, a seaman may except from the release signed by him under that section any specified claim or demand against the master or owner of the ship, and a note of any claim or demand so excepted shall be entered upon the release. The release shall not operate as a discharge and settlement of any claim or demand so noted, nor shall sub-section (4) of that section apply to any payment, receipt, or settlement made with respect to any such claim or demand. Power to except claims from release on settlement of wages.

61. In order to give effect to the provisions of section one hundred and forty-one of the principal Act enabling a seaman to require a stipulation for the allotment of his wages by means of an allotment note, every superintendent or other officer before whom the Obligation to offer allotment notes.

seaman is engaged shall, after the seaman has signed the agreement, inquire of the seaman whether he requires such a stipulation for the allotment of his wages by means of an allotment note, and if the seaman requires such a stipulation shall insert the stipulation in the agreement with the crew, and any such stipulation shall be deemed to have been agreed to by the master.

Time for payment of allotment note.

62. A payment under an allotment note shall begin at the expiration of one month from the date of the agreement with the crew and shall be paid at the expiration of every subsequent month after the first month, and shall be paid only in respect of wages earned before the date of payment.

Master to give facilities to seamen for remitting wages.

63. (1) Where the balance of wages due to a seaman is more than ten pounds, and the seaman expresses to the master of the ship his desire to have facilities afforded to him for remitting all or any part of the balance to a savings bank, or to a near relative in whose favour an allotment note may be made, the master shall give to the seaman all reasonable facilities for so doing so far as regards so much of the balance as is in excess of ten pounds, but shall be under no obligation to give those facilities while the ship is in port if the sum will become payable before the ship leaves port, or otherwise than conditionally on the seaman going to sea in the ship.

(2) If the master of a ship fails to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Increase of crew space.

64. (1) Sub-section (1) of section two hundred and ten of the principal Act (which provides for the space required for each seaman or apprentice in any place in a British ship occupied by seamen or apprentices and appropriated to their use) shall be construed as if a space of not less than one hundred and twenty cubic feet and of not less than fifteen superficial feet measured on the deck or floor of that place were substituted for a space of not less than seventy-two cubic feet and of not less than twelve superficial feet measured on the deck or floor of that place.

(2) In estimating the space available for the proper accommodation of seamen and apprentices, there may be taken into account the space occupied by any mess rooms, bath rooms, or washing places appropriated exclusively to the use of those seamen and apprentices, so, however, that the space in any place appropriated to the use of seamen or apprentices in which they sleep is not less than seventy-two cubic feet and twelve superficial feet for each seaman or apprentice.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect—

- (a) any ship registered before the passing of this Act or which was in course of construction on the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven; or
- (b) any ship of not more than three hundred tons burden; or
- (c) any fishing boat within the meaning of Part IV of the principal Act,

or require any additional space to be given in the case of places occupied solely by lascars and appropriated to their use.

Provisions as to failure to join ship and desertion.

65. (1) Where a seaman who has been lawfully engaged and has received under his agreement an advance note, after negotiating his advance note, wilfully or through misconduct fails to join his ship or deserts therefrom before the note becomes payable, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for not exceeding twenty-one days, but nothing in this section shall take away or limit any remedy by action or by summary procedure before justices which any person would otherwise have in respect of the negotiation of the advance note, or which an owner or master would otherwise have for breach of contract.

(2) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the superintendent that a seaman lawfully engaged has wilfully or through misconduct failed to join his ship, the superintendent shall report the matter to the Board of Trade, and that Board may direct that any of the seaman's certificates of discharge shall be withheld for such period as they may think fit, and, while a seaman's certificate of discharge is so withheld, the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, and any other person having the custody of the necessary documents, may, notwithstanding anything in the Merchant Shipping Acts, refuse to furnish copies of any of his certificates of discharge or certified extracts of any particulars of service or character.

Appeal from decision on investigation as to shipping casualties.

66. Where, on any investigation or inquiry under the provisions of Part VI of the principal Act, the court find that a shipping casualty has been caused or contributed to by the wrongful act or default of any person, and an application for re-hearing has not been made under section four hundred and seventy-five or section four hundred and seventy-eight of the principal Act, or has been refused, the owner of the ship, or any other person who, having an interest in the investigation or inquiry, has appeared at the hearing and is affected by the decision of the court, may appeal from that decision in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which a master may appeal under those sections against a decision with respect to the cancelling or suspension of his certificate.

67. (1) The powers of a naval court under section four hundred and eighty-three of the principal Act (which deals with those powers) shall include a power to send an offender sentenced by the court to imprisonment either to the United Kingdom or to any British possession to which His Majesty by Order in Council has applied this section, as appears to them most convenient for the purpose of being imprisoned, and the court may take the same steps, and for that purpose shall have the same powers, as respects the orders which may be given to masters of ships as a consular officer has for the purpose of sending an offender for trial under section six hundred and eighty-nine of the principal Act, and sub-sections (2), (4), and (5) of that section shall apply with the necessary modification.

Power of naval court to send a person sentenced to imprisonment home to undergo sentence.

(2) Any master of a ship to whose charge an offender is committed under this section shall, on his ship's arrival in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, as the case may be, give the offender into the custody of some police officer or constable, and the offender shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by a court of competent jurisdiction in the United Kingdom or in the British possession, as the case may be.

(3) His Majesty may by Order in Council apply this section to any British possession the Legislature of which consents to that application.

68. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of a naval court ordering the forfeiture of wages, or by a decision of a naval court of a question as to wages, fines, or forfeitures, may appeal to the High Court in such manner and subject to such conditions and provisions as may be provided by rules of court, and on any such appeal the High Court may confirm, quash, or vary the order or decision appealed against as they think just.

Appeal from naval courts.

(2) Sub-section (2) of section four hundred and eighty-three of the principal Act shall not have effect with respect to any order of a naval court which is quashed on an appeal under this section, and, where an order of a naval court is varied on appeal, shall apply as if the order as so varied were the order originally made by the naval court.

69. For the purpose of the limitation under the Merchant Shipping Acts of the liability of owners of ships, docks, or canals, and of harbour authorities and conservancy authorities, the tonnage of a steamship shall be her registered tonnage, with the addition of any engine-room space deducted for the purpose of ascertaining that tonnage, and the words "registered tonnage with the addition of any engine-room space deducted for the purpose of ascertaining that tonnage" shall accordingly be substituted in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of section five hundred and three of the principal Act for "gross tonnage without deduction on account of engine-room."

Calculation of tonnage of steamship for the purpose of limitation of liability.

70. The proviso to section one of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners Act, 1808, shall cease to have effect, but that section shall not be construed so as to extend section five hundred and two of the principal Act to the owners of any ship, or any share therein, after the ship has become a foreign ship.

Liability of ship-owners as respects ships launched but not registered. 61 & 62 Vict. c. 14. Liability of charterer.

71. Sections five hundred and two to five hundred and nine of the principal Act shall be read so that the word "owner" shall be deemed to include any charterer to whom the ship is demised.

Delivery of wreck to receiver.

72. Section five hundred and eighteen of the principal Act shall apply to wreck found or taken possession of outside the limits of the United Kingdom, and brought within the limits of the United Kingdom, as it applies to wreck found or taken possession of within the limits of the United Kingdom.

73. After the date of the passing of this Act a pilotage certificate shall not be granted to the master or mate of a ship unless he is a British subject, but nothing in this section shall affect the renewal of a pilotage certificate granted before the first day of June nineteen hundred and six to a master or mate who is not a British subject.

Alien pilotage certificates.

A pilotage certificate includes not only a certificate which may be granted under sections five hundred and ninety-nine and six hundred of the principal Act, but also the certificate which may be granted under section six hundred and four of that Act.

74. (1) In the United Kingdom, all superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants in mercantile marine offices shall be appointed and removable by the Board of Trade, and all superintendents, whether appointed before or after the commencement of this Act, shall, in carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, be subject to the control of, and obey directions given by, the Board of Trade, except as respects any matter which, under those Acts or any Order in Council made thereunder, is subject to the control of any other Government Department, and the power of removal by this section conferred on the Board of Trade shall be exercisable by the Board as respects superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants appointed before the commencement of this Act.

Provisions as to superintendents, etc.

(2) In sub-section (1) of section two hundred and forty-four of the principal Act the words "such of the provisions of this Act as relate to their powers and duties" shall be substituted for the words "this Act."

75. (1) Any person appointed to be a surveyor of ships under section seven hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act may be appointed either as a ship surveyor or as an engineer surveyor, or as both, and any reference in that section or in any other section of the principal Act to a shipwright surveyor shall be construed as a reference to a ship surveyor.

Substitution of ship surveyor for shipwright surveyor.

(2) Any surveyor of ships who before the passing of this Act has been appointed as a shipwright surveyor, or both as a shipwright surveyor and an engineer surveyor, shall be deemed to have been appointed as a ship surveyor, or both as a ship surveyor and an engineer surveyor, as the case may be.

(3) The surveys required to be made under section two hundred and seventy-two of the principal Act by a ship surveyor and by an engineer surveyor may be made by the same person if that person has been appointed both as a ship surveyor and as an engineer surveyor, and that section shall be construed accordingly.

(4) The Board of Trade may, under sub-section (2) of section seven hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, in addition to appointing a surveyor-general of ships, appoint such other principal officers in connection with the survey of ships and other matters incidental thereto, as the Board think fit.

Return to be furnished by masters of ships as to passengers.

76. (1) The master of every ship, whether a British or foreign ship, which carries any passenger to a place in the United Kingdom from any place out of the United Kingdom, or from any place in the United Kingdom to any place out of the United Kingdom, shall furnish to such person and in such manner as the Board of Trade direct a return giving the total number of any passengers so carried, distinguishing, if so directed by the Board, the total number of any class of passengers so carried, and giving, if the Board of Trade so direct, such particulars with respect to passengers as may be for the time being required by the Board.

(2) Any passenger shall furnish the master of the ship with any information required by him for the purpose of the return.

(3) If the master of a ship fails to make a return as required by this section, or makes a false return, and if any passenger refuses to give any information required by the master of the ship for the purpose of the return required by this section, or gives any false information for the purpose, the master or passenger shall be liable for each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Return as to cattlemen brought to the United Kingdom.

77. (1) The master of every ship which carries any cattlemen to any port in the United Kingdom from any port out of the United Kingdom shall furnish to such person and in such manner as the Secretary of State directs a return giving such particulars with respect to any cattlemen so carried as may be required for the time being by order of the Secretary of State, and every such cattleman shall furnish the master of the ship with any information required by him for the purpose of the return.

(2) If the master of a ship fails to make the return required by this section, or makes a false return, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if any cattleman refuses to give information required by the master for the purpose of the return under this section, or gives any false information for the purpose, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

(3) For the purpose of this section the expression "cattleman" means any person who is engaged or employed to attend during the voyage of the ship on any cattle carried therein as cargo.

Dispensing powers of the Board of Trade.

78. (1) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, and upon such conditions (if any) as they think fit to impose, exempt any ship from any specified requirement contained in, or prescribed in pursuance of, the Merchant Shipping Acts, or dispense with the observance of any such requirement in the case of any ship, if they are satisfied that that requirement has been substantially complied with in the case of that ship, or that compliance with the requirement is unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and that the action taken or provision made as respects the subject-matter of the requirement in the case of the ship is as effective as, or more effective than, actual compliance with the requirement.

(2) The Board of Trade shall annually lay before both Houses of Parliament a special report stating the cases in which they have exercised their powers under this section during the preceding year, and the grounds upon which they have acted in each case.

Power to appoint advisory committees.

79. (1) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, appoint committees for the purpose of advising them when considering the making or alteration of any rules, regulations, or scales for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, consisting of such persons as they may appoint representing the interests principally affected, or having special knowledge of the subject matter.

(2) There shall be paid to the members of any such committee, out of moneys provided by the Parliament, such travelling and other allowances as the Board of Trade fix with the consent of the Treasury.

(3) Committees may be appointed under this section to advise the Board of Trade specially as regards any special rules, regulations, or scales, or generally as regards any class or classes of rules, regulations, or scales which the Board may assign to them.

Power to register Government ships under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

80. (1) His Majesty may by Order in Council make regulations with respect to the manner in which Government ships may be registered as British ships for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and those Acts, subject to any exceptions and modifications which may be made by Order in Council, either generally or as respects any special class

of Government ships, shall apply to Government ships registered in accordance with those regulations as if they were registered in manner provided by those Acts.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the Legislature of any British possession to regulate any Government ships under the control of the Government of that possession.

(3) In this section the expression "Government ships" means ships not forming part of His Majesty's Navy which belong to His Majesty, or are held by any person on behalf of or for the benefit of the Crown, and for that reason cannot be registered under the principal Act.

81. (1) Sections four hundred and thirteen to four hundred and sixteen of the principal Act (which relate to certificates of skippers and second hands on trawlers) shall apply to fishing boats being trawlers of twenty-five tons tonnage and upwards going to sea from any port of Scotland in like manner as they apply to such fishing boats going to sea from any port of England or Ireland, except that in section four hundred and fifteen the date of the commencement of this Act shall be substituted for the dates mentioned in that section, and Part IV of the principal Act shall be construed accordingly.

Application of certain sections of principal Act to Scotland.

(2) The sections aforesaid as hereby applied to Scotland shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the principal Act, be deemed to be portions or provisions of Part IV referred to in section three hundred and sixty-nine of the principal Act (conferring power on the Board of Trade to make exempting or extending orders), and that section (with the substitution of the *Edinburgh Gazette* for the *London Gazette*) and Part IV shall be construed accordingly: Provided that any Order to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* under that section shall be subject to the consent of the Secretary for Scotland.

82. The principal Act in its application to Scotland is amended as follows:—

Amendment of procedure in Scotland.

(1) Sub-section one of section two hundred and thirty-seven of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following words: "And such person found on board without consent as aforesaid may be taken before any sheriff or justice of the peace without warrant, and such sheriff or justice may summarily hear the case, and, on proof of the offence, convict such offender as aforesaid."

(2) The provisions of section six hundred and eighty of the principal Act shall apply to Scotland.

(3) Section seven hundred and two of the principal Act shall be amended by the deletion of the words "by criminal libel at the instance of the procurator fiscal of the county before the sheriff," and every offence referred to in section seven hundred and two of the principal Act may be prosecuted by indictment.

(4) The words "or misdemeanours" in section seven hundred and three of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

83. Section seven hundred and forty-four of the principal Act (which relates to the application of that Act to certain fishing vessels) shall not apply to ships engaged in the whale fisheries off the coast of Scotland and registered at ports in Scotland, and accordingly there shall be added at the end of that section the words "and of ships engaged in the whale fisheries off the coast of Scotland and registered at ports in Scotland."

Amendment of section 744 of 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60, as respects Scottish whalers.

PART VI.

Supplemental.

84. (1) In this Act the expression "principal Act" means the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the expression "Merchant Shipping Acts" means the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900, and this Act.

Construction of references to Merchant Shipping Acts.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any provision of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900, which has been amended by any subsequent Act or is amended by this Act, shall be construed as a reference to the provision as so amended.

85. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed Repeal. to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

86. (1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900, commencement. and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1906.

(2) This Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, come into operation on the first day of June nineteen hundred and seven.

Scale of Provisions.

[illegible]

Conditions and Exceptions in applying Scale.

1. The issue of provisions for which a total weekly, and no daily, amount is given in the above scale shall be reasonably distributed throughout the week.

2. The issue of soft bread under the scale shall not be required—

(a) in a ship of less than one thousand tons gross registered tonnage; or

(b) if rough weather renders the making of the bread impracticable; or

(c) in any ship until the date of the first agreement with the crew entered into after the first day of January nineteen hundred and eight;

but where soft bread is not issued, an equivalent amount of biscuit shall be issued instead.

3. An equal quantity of fish, up to an amount not exceeding three-quarters of a pound in any one week, may be substituted for preserved meat under the above scale.

The fish issued, whether under the scale or as a substitute, must be fresh fish, dried fish, or canned salmon or canned herrings.

4. Within the tropics, a pound and a half of preserved meat or three pounds of fresh meat may be substituted for two pounds of salt pork.

5. Fresh potatoes must be issued for at least the first eight weeks of the voyage in the case of every ship leaving a port within the home trade limits at any time between the last day of September and the first day of May, and at any other time when they can be procured at a reasonable cost.

When fresh potatoes are not so issued, an equal amount of yams, or vegetables preserved in tins, or an equivalent amount of dried or compressed potatoes or dried or compressed vegetables in the proportion of one pound to six pounds of fresh potatoes, must be issued in their place.

6. Fresh vegetables, or vegetables preserved in tins, may at any time be substituted for dried or compressed vegetables in the proportion of half a pound of fresh vegetables, or vegetables preserved in tins, to one ounce of dried or compressed vegetables.

7. A mixture of coffee and chicory containing not less than seventy-five per cent. of coffee may at any time be substituted for coffee in the proportion of five ounces of the mixture to four ounces of coffee.

8. The dried fruit issued under the above scale must be raisins, sultanas, currants, figs, or prunes.

9. The onions to be issued under the above scale must be fresh onions when in season, and, when fresh onions are not in season, an equal amount of onions or vegetables preserved in tins, or an equivalent amount of dried or compressed onions or vegetables in the proportion of one ounce to half a pound of fresh onions must be issued.

10. In port—

(a) soft bread shall be issued in lieu of biscuit; and

(b) when procurable at a reasonable cost, a pound and a half of fresh meat and half a pound of fresh vegetables shall be issued daily, and, when fresh meat and fresh vegetables are so issued, salt and preserved meat and dried or compressed vegetables need not be issued.

11. The stokehold hands are to receive sufficient oatmeal and one quart of water extra daily while under steam.

Substitutes and Equivalents—not to be used without Reasonable Cause.

Fresh meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½ lb.	} To be considered equal.
Salt meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	
Preserved meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	} Ditto.
Coffee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 oz.	
Cocoa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	} Ditto.
Tea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	
Flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	} Ditto.
Biscuit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	} To be considered equal when issued with meat rations.
Split peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 pt.	
Flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	} To be considered equal.
Calavances or haricot beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 pt.	
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 lb.	} To be considered equal.
Marmalade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	
Jam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	} Ditto.
Butter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	
Mustard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	} Ditto.
Curry powder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 "	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 85.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 60 .	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.	<p>Sub-section (2) of section forty-eight, paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section ninety-two, section one hundred and forty-four.</p> <p>Sections one hundred and eighty-six to one hundred and ninety-three; sections two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight and two hundred and thirty-five.</p> <p>In sub-section (2) of section two hundred and forty-six the words "and appoint and remove the superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants," and in paragraph (a) of that sub-section the words "the number of persons to be so appointed and the amount of their salaries and wages, and" and the word "other"; and paragraph (c) of that sub-section; and in paragraph (d) of that sub-section the words "and all persons and offices so appointed shall be subject to the immediate control of the Board of Trade and not of the local marine board of the port"; and in sub-section (3) of the same section the words "and appoint and remove all the requisite superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants."</p> <p>In section two hundred and sixty-seven the words "and every foreign steamship carrying passengers between places in the United Kingdom."</p> <p>Paragraph (3) of section two hundred and sixty-eight.</p> <p>Section two hundred and ninety-one.</p> <p>Section two hundred and ninety-nine.</p> <p>Paragraph (i) of section three hundred and twenty-eight; section three hundred and fifty-three; in sub-section (1) of section four hundred and thirteen the words "of England or Ireland."</p> <p>Section four hundred and fifty-one as from the passing of this Act.</p> <p>In section four hundred and sixty-two, the words "has taken on board all or any part of her cargo," and the word "and" where it next occurs, and the words "whilst at that port"; in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of section five hundred and three the words "gross tonnage without deduction on account of engine room."</p> <p>The Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Schedules as from the dates on which regulations, scales, conditions, and forms are prescribed by the Board of Trade in substitution for those Schedules respectively.</p>
61 & 62 Vict. c. 14 .	The Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners) Act, 1898.	Section one, from "provided," to the end of the section.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 44 .	The Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund, Act, 1898.	Section four.

THE EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 51.]

An Act to continue various Expiring Laws.

[21st December 1906.]

WHEREAS the Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire on the thirty-first day of December nineteen hundred and six:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of those Acts, and of the enactments amending or affecting the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Continuance of Acts in Schedule. 1. (1) The Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of December nineteen hundred and seven, and shall then expire, unless further continued.

(2) Any unrepealed enactments amending or affecting the enactments continued by this Act shall, in so far as they are temporary in their duration, be continued in like manner, whether they are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or not.

2. This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1906.

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

1. Session and Chapter.	2. Short title.	3. How far continued.	4. Amending Acts.
• • (29.) 57 & 58 Vict., c. 12.	• • • The Indian Railways Act, 1894.	• • • The whole Act . .	• • • —
• •	• • •	• • •	• • •

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

'PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1907.

No. 508.—Mr. Hari Nath De, of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Librarian of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the Library, and until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 18th February 1907.

No. 150.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

The 21st February 1907.

No. 155.—Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, is granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 1st February 1907.

No. 156.—Major R. Heard, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Joint Medical Officer of Simla, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Simla, during the absence on leave of Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), in addition to his own duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th February 1907.

No. 105.—Captain F. D. Browne, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd January 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1907.

No. 79.—The Reverend M. C. Sanders, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th March 1907.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 86.—The Reverend H. B. Cogan, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 22nd February 1907.

No. 88.—The services of the Reverend W. Thomson, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 10th November 1906.

EDUCATION.

The 20th February 1907.

No. 142.—Mr. H. W. Orange, C.I.E., Director General of Education in India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 26 days, with effect from the 2nd March 1907.

No. 144.—Mr. E. Giles, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Education in India, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. W. Orange, C.I.E.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 93.—Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1907 during the absence on leave of Dr. T. Bloch or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1907.

No. 406—9-2.—Mr. J. Evershed is appointed to the Imperial Meteorological Department, as Assistant Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, with effect from the 20th January 1907.

No. 410—4-3.—Mr. C. Michie Smith, Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 1st April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 411—4-3.—Mr. J. Evershed, Assistant Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, is appointed to act as Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, during the absence on leave of Mr. Michie Smith or until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1907.

No. 34.—Mr. Bolinarayan Borrah, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 8th April 1907, under the provisions of Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 35.—Addendum.—After 1907 in the penultimate line of Public Works Department Resolution No. 471-E., dated the 30th April 1906, published under Notification No. 69, dated the 8th May 1906, in regard to the discontinuance in the administrative grades of Exchange Compensation Allowance to officers of the Public Works Department Engineer Establishment, recruited in 1907, and subsequent years, add the following:—

With the exception of Coopers Hill Engineers appointed to the Department during that year.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th February 1907.

No. 464-G.—Lieutenant J. A. Brett, a probationer of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 5th February 1907.

No. 470-G.—Captain S. B. A. Patterson, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

No. 650-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, section 2 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), in the modified form set forth below, and to direct that it shall be deemed to have been so applied within the said Cantonments and Bazars, with effect from the 1st April 1905:—

"2. The entire Police establishment in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, shall, for the purposes of the Act, as applied to the said Cantonments and Bazars, be deemed to be one police force and shall be formally enrolled; and shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be constituted in such manner, and the members of such force shall receive such pay as shall from time to time be ordered by the Resident at Hyderabad, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council."

The 20th February 1907.

No. 539-F.—Captain L. Hirsch, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 506-G.—Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, was granted privilege leave for the period from the 26th October to the 1st December 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 692-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889", and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the said coast and islands by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429-I.A., dated the 30th December 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas, to be a Magistrate of the first class, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas, Minab, the Shamilat, Lingah and the Shib-koh ports, the coast of Persia eastwards as far as Gwetter, and all the islands belonging to Persia in the Eastern portion of the Persian Gulf.

No. 693-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889", and sections 22, 24, and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), as applied to the said coast and islands by section 7 of the same Order, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas, Minab, the Shamilat, Lingah and the Shib-koh ports, the coast of Persia eastwards as far as Gwetter, and all the islands

belonging to Persia in the Eastern portion of the Persian Gulf; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

No. 509-G.B.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. M. Gerard as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Bendien.

No. 703-E.C.—The services of Mr. C. A. Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 19th January 1907.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1907.

No. 376-Accts.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Sub-Conductor W. W. Laskey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division (private affairs) up to 31st December 1906.

No. 377-Accts.—Sub-Conductor W. W. Laskey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division, is granted an extension of leave in India on private affairs for 6 days, with effect from 1st January 1907, under the Leave Rules of 1889.

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1907.

No. 1131-E.O.—Mr. T. P. Srinivasan is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 11th of February 1907.

No. 1132-E.O.—Mr. Muhammad Abdul Hafeez is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 12th of February 1907, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras.

SEPARATE REVENUE. OPIUM.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 1143-A.—With reference to clause (3) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3494-A., dated the 22nd June 1906, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd June 1906, it is hereby notified for general information that in each of the 6 months, July to December 1907, both inclusive, not more than 4,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, of which not more than 2,000 chests will be Benares Opium and not more than 2,000 chests Patna Opium.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 20th February 1907.

No. 1090-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at
Civil Treasuries in India.

January 1907.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JAN.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Budget 1906-1907.	Actuals 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)						
Opium	5.24	4.90	19.20	18.24	31.07	29.75
Salt	65	72	7.03	0.94	7.25	8.20
Stamps	61	63	5.37	5.42	6.00	6.56
Excise	51	52	4.88	4.79	5.90	5.89
Provincial Rates	76	72	7.02	6.77	8.72	8.53
Customs	62	70	2.50	3.02	3.39	4.10
Assessed Taxes	63	59	5.20	5.12	6.20	6.32
Forest	18	17	1.77	1.57	1.88	1.84
Registration	22	25	1.79	1.66	2.68	2.67
Tributes from Native States	4	4	47	44	53	54
Other Civil Revenue	23	25	60	60	91	90
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	38	44	3.79	3.44	4.99	5.21
	10.07	9.93	51.52	53.21	80.08	80.83
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and irrigation Works						
Opium	82	—82	—3.82	—3.65	—4.86	—4.69
Famine Relief	—5	—6	—2.79	—2.75	2.80	—2.54
Other Civil Expenditure	...	...	—15	—2	—37	—6
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2.82	—2.73	—27.31	—25.87	—35.93	—34.74
	—3.69	—3.61	—34.07	—32.29	—43.96	—42.33
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)						
Marine	+ 12	+ 21	+ 69	+ 57	+ 94	+ 1.00
Military Receipts	— 3	— 2	— 26	— 26	— 31	— 28
Military Issues	+ 4	+ 12	+ 74	+ 70	+ 80	+ 1.18
Public Works Department—	—1.77	—1.91	—16.65	—16.60	—20.59	—10.81
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 67	+ 53	+ 3.67	+ 3.02	+ 4.40	+ 4.06
State Railways	+ 3.47	+ 3.24	+ 26.95	+ 23.34		
East Indian Railway	+ 75	+ 69	+ 5.08	+ 5.43	+ 38.25	+ 35.74
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 12	+ 13	+ 80	+ 1.93	+ 1.07	+ 2.10
Telegraph	+ 8	+ 10	+ 73	+ 72	+ 74	+ 91
TOTAL	+ 5.09	+ 4.69	+ 37.83	+ 34.44	+ 44.66	+ 42.83
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—1.08	—1.08	— 9.34	—8.79	—13.91	—12.15
State Railways	—1.05	—1.66	—17.93	—15.17		
East Indian Railway	—31	—31	—3.30	—4.25	—22.88	—24.60
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	— 0	—18	...	—18
Telegraph	— 9	—10	— 90	— 87	—1.12	—1.12
TOTAL	—3.33	—3.15	—31.62	—28.9	—37.01	—38.35
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	+ 12	— 6	— 9.77	— 4.44	—12.41	—14.45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)						
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—24	+ 55	+ 4.50	+ 3.79	+ 4.37	+ 3.78
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+ 1.50	...	— 4.58	+ 4.14	...	+ 1.25
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+ 52	...	— 3.07	...	...	...
Temporary Advance from Gold Standard Reserve.	...	...	+ 13.23	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+ 3.80	...	...	...
Council bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 5 per £	—6.32	+ 3	...	+ 13	...	+ 1
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+ 53	—6.03	—38.11	—30.01	—26.70	—40.51
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—4.01	—2.75	—20.90	—17.86	—25.80	—22.50
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 2.49	+ 3.51	—4.72	—1.38	—1.49	+ 1.55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10.46	11.23	17.67	16.12	19.05	16.12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12.95	14.74	12.95	14.74	18.46	17.67

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1907.

No. 1549—26.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department :—

Name.	From	To	Nature.	With effect from
1. Mr. H. S. Pike	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	23rd November 1906.
2. Mr. C. D. deV. Babington.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion	7th December 1906.
3. Mr. G. P. Roy .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	23rd November 1906.
4. Mr. C. Goodall	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	7th December 1906.
5. Mr. T. D. Berrington.	Director	Deputy Director General.	Officiating	9th January 1907.
6. Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E.	Deputy Director General, officiating.	Director	Reversion	Ditto.
7. Mr. C. S. James	Director, officiating	Deputy Director	Ditto	Ditto.
8. Mr. H. T. Pinhey	Deputy Director, temporary.	Deputy Director, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
9. Mr. A. W. Foord	Deputy Director, officiating.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
10. Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
11. Mr. G. E. Landon	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.

RAILWAYS.

The 21st February 1907.

No. 1731.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Bezwada Municipality, with effect from 1st April 1907, in respect of the railway buildings and lands belonging to the Nizam's and the Southern Mahratta Railways situated within the limits of the said Municipality, the water and drainage tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Madras Act III of 1897.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 1752—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. D. Currie of Messrs. Macneill and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. A. Ormiston.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS. POST OFFICE.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 1710-26.—Mr. W. F. Cockell, Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th February 1907.

With effect from the same date, Mr. E. R. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Postmasters-General, and to hold charge of the United Provinces Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Cockell, or until further orders.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Officiating Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd February 1907, *vice* Mr. E. R. Jardine, or until further orders.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 22nd February 1907.

No. 1715-2.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-G. & M., dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor General in Council has approved of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in respect of its diploma in the principles of Mining.

B. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 138.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Basil Macan, Royal Field Artillery; officiating Squadron Officer, 28th Light Cavalry,—27th December 1906.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Martin Ayscough, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment); Double Company Officer, 116th Mahrattas,—2nd December 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Barrett Jones, 1st Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Double Company Officer, 77th Moplah Rifles,—18th December 1906.

(In the rank of Second-Lieutenant)—

Lieutenant Lancelot Conyers Trelawny, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Squadron Officer, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse),—10th December 1906.

Lieutenant Arthur Calvert Keir Stewart Clarke, 1st Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); Squadron Officer, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis),—10th January 1907.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant are antedated to the dates noted opposite their names:—

Lieutenants—

R. B. Macan,—31st October 1904.

G. M. Ayscough,—28th April 1905.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted opposite their names:—

Second-Lieutenants—

P. B. Jones,—28th April 1905.

L. C. Trelawny,—22nd July 1905.

A. C. K. S. Clarke,—10th January 1906.

No. 139.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Andrew Henry Jukes,—6th December 1906.
 Alexander Dallas Smith,—6th December 1906.
 Charles Hector Keith Jopp,—8th December 1906.
 Francis Hughes Farebrother,—8th December 1906.
 Roland Debenham Inskip,—8th December 1906.
 Henry Francis Freke Marsh,—15th December 1906.
 Henry Allix Studdy,—10th December 1906.
 Lionel Henry Morse,—30th October 1906.
 Hugh Francis Eardley Childers,—6th December 1906.
 John Rawson Wynter,—7th December 1906.
 Leonard Farquhar Bevington,—6th December 1906.
 Stewart Macdonald Cookson,—6th December 1906.
 John Alexis Story,—8th December 1906.
 Robert Bernard Phayre,—3rd December 1906.
 Walter Edwin Beazley,—6th December 1906.
 Hastings Lionel Ismay,—11th December 1906.
 William Archibald Kenneth Fraser,—7th December 1906.
 Arthur Derisley Martin,—12th December 1906.
 Arthur Brooke,—21st December 1906.
 Edward Segar,—20th December 1906.
 Ellis Campbell Chesney,—8th December 1906.
 Francis Charles Claypon Yeats-Brown,—6th December 1906.
 Percy Gordon Loch,—7th December 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that in every Cantonment in British India in which a tax on buildings is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the said Act, all buildings used as Soldiers' Institutes or Homes shall be exempt from the payment of the said tax.

COMMANDS.

No. 141.—Major-General L. Dening, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, to be a Divisional Commander, *vice* Major-General Sir G. T. Pretymann, K.C.M.G., C.B., vacated. Dated 7th February 1907.

No. 142.—Colonel G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.M.G., British Service, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General L. Dening, C.B., D.S.O., appointed a Divisional Commander. Dated 10th February 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 143.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st February 1907, page 743.

War Office,
 WHITEHALL,
 1st February 1907.

BREVET.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, which was notified in the Gazette of the 4th December, 1906, is cancelled, that Officer being now promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Clark-Kennedy, an Inspector of Supply and Transport in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel. Dated 11th November, 1906.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to be Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty the King. Dated 2nd February 1907:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry D'U. Keary, D.S.O., 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Melliss, V.C., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), and to be promoted to the Brevet rank of Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 144.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

22nd January 1907.

Cecil Moncrieff Eales, 41st Dogras.

Percy Bliss Warren, 3rd Brahmans.

31st January 1907.

Claude Melville Crawford, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

19th February 1907.

Reginald Frederick Robert Formby, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Alfred Shipton Rooke, Supernumerary List.

Henry Ward Lowry, Supply and Transport Corps.

Edmund Martin Reed, 113th Infantry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

16th February 1907.

Charles Septimus Pike, 107th Pioneers.

Charles Frederic Watson Hughes, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Douglas James Pritchard, 4th Cavalry.

Allan James Murray Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.

Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Frederick Kennedy Bally, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Robert Geoffrey Baker, 82nd Punjabis.

Patrick Houston Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

No. 145.—Lieutenant Duncan LeGeyt Pitcher, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, is promoted provisionally to the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 16th February 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 146.—Sub-Conductor Frederick George Finch, clerk, Office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor William Bickley, to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Samuel Hiley, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor Joseph Henry Allen, appointed Overseer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, and *seconded*;

with effect from the 1st May 1905.

No. 147.—Store-Sergeant Edward John Harrison, to be Sub-Conductor,
vice Sub-Conductor Richard Lewis, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory,
 Dum Dum, and *seconded*;
 with effect from the 2nd September 1905.

No. 148.—Store-Sergeant Albert William Beeden, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Sub-Conductor George Pennington, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition
 Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ;
 with effect from the 1st January 1906.

No. 149.—Store-Sergeant William David Proctor, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Sub-Conductor Albert Norbury, appointed to the Office of the Director General of
 Ordnance in India, and *seconded* ;
 with effect from the 4th January 1906.

No. 150.—Store-Sergeant Eustace Herbert Chilyas Lindsay, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Sub-Conductor John Bennett, appointed Assistant Overseer, Cordite Factory,
 Aruvankad, and *seconded* ;
 with effect from the 12th January 1906.

No. 151.—Sub-Conductor William Davison, to be Conductor ;
 Store Sergeant Enoch Davis, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor John Robert Elam retired ;
 with effect from the 22nd February 1906.

No. 152.—Sub-Conductor Henry Ferris, to be Conductor ;
 Store Sergeant William Simpson, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance,
 Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded* ;
 Store Sergeant Thomas Grout, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor Robert Welsh retired ;
 with effect from the 1st March 1906.

(This cancels Military Department Notification No. 1061 of 1905 and Army Department
 Notification No. 462 of 1906.)

No. 153.—Store Sergeant Frederick Goodburn, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Sub-Conductor John Joseph Harrington retired ;
 with effect from the 11th March 1905.

No. 154.—Store Sergeant Harry George Johnson, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Sub-Conductor William James Moore retired ;
 with effect from the 11th April 1906.
 (This cancels Army Department Notification Nos. 331 and 332 of 1906.)

No. 155.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne, to be Com-
 missary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the
 Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary,
seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Francis Naylor, to be Deputy Commis-
 sary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Hobbs, overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, *seconded*, to
 be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to
 His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor James Park, to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary
 rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor David Henry James Shubart, Office of the Inspector General of
 Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor James Hall, to be Conductor ;

vice Commissary and honorary Major Samuel Durrell retired ;
 with effect from the 25th May 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 333 of 1906.)

No. 156.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Naylor, to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain; subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Harry Robert Arthur, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor John Leather, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor James Hynds, to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor William Patrick Courtenay Kelly, to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor George Pennington, to be absorbed;

vice Commissary and honorary Major Joseph John Horton-Bennett retired; with effect from the 10th August 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 363 of 1906.)

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 157.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant is specially promoted, with effect from the 29th June 1906, in recognition of his services in the recent plague epidemic in Seistan:—

No. 646, 1st class Hospital Assistant, *Khan Sahib*, Shaikh Ahmad (E), to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar, *Supernumerary*.

Bombay Command.

No. 158.—The undermentioned passed medical pupil of the Berry-White Medical School, Dibrugarh, is admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 5th January 1907:—

No. 324, Karmeswar-dás.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 159.—The following promotions are made:—

12th Cavalry.

Duffadar Bakhshish Singh to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 21st January 1907.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Shiuratan Singh to be Subadar and Pay Havildar Deonaudan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhanukdhari Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 31st December 1906.

20th Duke of Connaught's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Moti to be Subadar and Havildar Major Kapura to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaidial, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

117th Mahrattas.

Havildars Shaik Abdul Razzak and Mahadrao Nalaude to be Jemadars, to fill existing vacancies; with effect from the 29th June 1906.

128th Pioneers.

Colour Havildar Ashraf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maroti Ghorpade promoted; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

1st Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Kirpasur Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Hirasing Newar to be Jemadar, vice Arjun Thapa transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th October 1906.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Siridhoj Rai to be Jemadar, vice Siddhi Bahadur, deceased; with effect from the 9th December 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 160.—Sub-Conductor Leslie Stuart Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Division of the Chief of the Staff, is permitted to resign his rank and retire from the Army, with effect from the 1st February 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 161.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Colonel George Williams Deane, C.B., Indian Army,—18th January 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Moncrieff Eales, Indian Army,—23rd January 1907.

Major Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham, Indian Army,—13th February 1907.

Major Ian Hope Grant, Indian Army,—21st May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilson Scotland, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, 26th March 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 162.—The name of Lieutenant William Boyd Thomson is as now given, and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 99, dated 1st February 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 163.—Captain (Honorary Major) Francis Gyde Heaven, V.D., to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 31st January 1907.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 164.—Captain Thomas Wilfred Reilly (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 31st December 1906.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 165.—Second-Lieutenant Richard Bryan Gildea, resigns his commission. Dated 23rd January 1907.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 166.—James Bain, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, vice Moodie resigned. Dated 26th December 1906.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 167.—Lieutenant-Colonel Willie Alexander Scotland Kincaid to be Commandant, *vice* Cardew retired. Dated 18th July 1906.

Major John Henry Sewell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Kincaid appointed Commandant. Dated 18th July 1906.

*Sind Volunteer Rifles.**(Mounted Section.)*

No. 168.—Arthur Lucas, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January 1907.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 169.—John Dale Green, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Upson resigned. Dated 22nd October 1906.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 170.—Havilland LeMesurier, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Savage, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 30th October 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 171.—Lieutenant George William Walker, (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1907.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 172.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master Ernest Hall.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 16th and 22nd February 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	Major Simpson Hackett, Beresford Hobbs.	13th February 1907.	Lucknow	...	...
Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant Jas. Malcolm Posley Swanton.	15th February 1907.	Indore	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 9th and 22nd February 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Francis deRosario.*	Assistant Surgeon.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	10th October 1906.	Intestate	R a. p. 21 6 3	Claims should be submitted to Mr. F. G. deRosario.

*Next-of-kin—Father—Mr. Felix Gregory deRosario.
Address—Rozario Street, Mangalore, India.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lient.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 7.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination is promoted, to the 1st class, with effect from the 22nd October 1906 :—

No. 225, Benjamin David.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 8.—No. 914, 1st class Hospital Assistant Arjan-das has changed his name to Arjan-das Gosain and No. 1155, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Yusuf to Muhammad Yusuf Bhatti, and all official documents and notifications concerning these medical subordinates should be altered accordingly.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Chief Engineer W. G. K. Mathews, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for 8 months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1907.

No. 38.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Burma Railways Company for a

proposed line of railway from Shwebo on the Mu Valley Railway to Ye-U, a distance of about 22 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Shwebo-Ye-U Railway Survey.

No. 39.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Burma Railways Company for a proposed line of railway from Myingyan to Natogyi, a distance of about 19 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Myingyan-Natogyi Railway Survey.

No. 40.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a proposed 2'6" gauge line of railway from Mandra station on the North Western Railway, *via* Chakwal, Bhon, Talagang and Pindi Gheb, to Basal station on the Khusalgarh branch, a distance of about 108 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager, North Western Railway, and will be known as the Mandra-Basal Railway Survey.

The 20th February 1907.

No. 41.—The following *temporary* promotions and reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers are ordered with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
McHutchin, W.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> (supernumerary).	Superintending Engineer, 1st class (supernumerary).	1906. 4th December.
Dallas, J. E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto.
Egerton, R. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Craster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Ditto.
Woodside, J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>officiating</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	22nd December.
Egerton, R. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> .	1907. 15th January.
Craster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Ditto.

The 21st February 1907.

No. 42.—Lieutenant A. D. Walker, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, for employment as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway.

No. 43.—In continuation of Railway Board Notification No. 244, dated the 2nd November 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough up to the 30th May 1908.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1907.

Programme for the arrival at Calcutta of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

No. 593-M.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 7th March 1907. As the vessel on which Their Royal Highnesses are embarked arrives off Prinsep's Ghat, a Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

At 5 P.M. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite, will land at Prinsep's Ghat and be received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Most Revd. the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, the Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commissioner, Presidency Division, the General Officer Commanding, Presidency Brigade, and Staff, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for Port of Calcutta, the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Master, Bengal Trades Association.

Guards of Honour of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and of Native Infantry will be in attendance.

After His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has presented the gentlemen in attendance and His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards of Honour, Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Government House in a Viceregal carriage escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

The route taken will be *via* the Eden Gardens, Outram Road, Government Place East, and thence to the north-east gate of Government House and will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency Brigade.

Guards of Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House, where Their Royal Highnesses will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Staff, the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the Members of the Governor-General's Executive and Legislative Councils.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at Government House.

Full dress uniform, white, will be worn. Civilians,—Levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, *Lt.-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1907.

No. 3.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 5th day of October, 1871, and the 26th day of February, 1886, respectively, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33rd Vict., Cap. 3), were declared applicable to the Hill District of Arakan and to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 22nd day of February, 1907;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1907.

A Regulation for conferring power to prevent persons from passing across the frontier out of certain Districts and from entering, or residing or travelling in, disturbed parts of Upper Burma or the Hill District of Arakan.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Local Government and certain of its officers should have authority to prevent persons from passing out of certain parts of Upper Burma and the Hill District of Arakan into foreign or unadministered territory or Shan or Karenni States, and from entering, or residing or travelling in, disturbed parts of Upper Burma or of the Hill District of Arakan; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma and Arakan Hills Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1907.

- (2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma and to the Hill District of Arakan; and
 (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Warning against passing from a notified district into foreign or unadministered territory, Shan or Karenni States.

2. A person warned in the manner hereinafter provided shall not—

- (a) pass from any local area which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be a "notified district" for the purposes of this Regulation, across the frontier of, or across any boundary which the Local Government may, by such notification, declare to be the administrative boundary of, such notified district, into any foreign territory or Shan or Karenni State or into any territory beyond such boundary; or,
 (b) while a notification under this clause is in force, pass from any part of the territories to which this Regulation extends into any other part of those territories to which the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared this clause to apply; or,
 (c) while a notification under this clause is in force, reside or travel in any part of those territories to which the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, applied this clause and which is mentioned in the warning.

Service or publication of warning.

3. Every warning for the purpose of this Regulation shall be in writing and shall,—

- (a) if addressed to an individual, be signed by the Commissioner of the division or Deputy Commissioner of the district within which the individual dwells or may be found, and be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may by general or special order prescribe;
 (b) if addressed to a class of persons or to the public generally, be published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette and otherwise in such manner as the Local Government may by general or special order direct.

Consequence of disobedience to warning.

4. (1) If any person to whom a warning served or published under the last foregoing section is addressed

- disobeys, or attempts to disobey, the warning,—
 (a) he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and
 (b) the Local Government may order him to remove to such place within the territories to which this Regulation extends as it may direct in this behalf.
 (2) If any person contravenes any order under sub-section (1), clause (b), the Commissioner of the division or Deputy Commissioner of the district within which the person is dwelling or may be found may cause him to be arrested and detained in custody until he accepts his release upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit to impose.

5. (1) If the Commissioner of the division or Deputy Commissioner of the district within which any person, whether a European British subject or not, is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that the person intends to disobey a warning served on him or published in accordance with section 3, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may require such security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may deem sufficient.
 (2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 112 to 126 v of 1898. (both inclusive), and section 514 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all cases under this section.

6. The Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1887, IX of 1887, and so much of the Third Schedule to the Burma Laws XIII of 1898, Act, 1898, as relates to the aforesaid Regulation, are hereby repealed.

Repeals.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1907.

No. 247.—The services of Mr. C. A. Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 19th January 1907.

No. 250.—Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.J., of the Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner of a division in the Central Provinces (on furlough), is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

No. 251.—Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, of the Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner of a division in the Central Provinces, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office, pending the return from furlough of Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.J., or until further orders.

The 28th February 1907.

No. 255.—The Honourable Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign, from the 5th March 1907, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th March until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 256.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in succession to the Honourable Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 261.—The services of Mr. W. S. Adie, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the 2nd April 1907.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1907.

No. 88.—The following list shows the names of the selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject in the recent examination for clerkships in the lower division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the departments directly attached thereto :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (essay writing and drafting).	Precis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary mathematics.	Short-hand writing (optional).	Total.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	75	425	
1	Bhag Mal . . .	4th July 1885 .	4th July 1910 .	47	25	24	28	31	73	328	Home Department or any other office.
2	Ajit Kumar Banerjee .	6th July 1883 .	6th July 1908 .	58	75	25	29	38	..	225	Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
3	Amar Chand . . .	27th June 1885 .	27th June 1910 .	44	25	20	25	30	72	216	Home Department.
4	Sarat Chandra Dey .	1st Jan. 1884 .	1st Jan. 1909 .	38	30	30	28	37	45	208	Home Department or any Secretariat Office.
	Sachchidananda Chatterjee .	13th Mar. 1886 .	13th Mar. 1911 .	40	75	23	25	36	..	208	Any Secretariat Office.
5	Hari Dhan Banerjee .	7th May 1886 .	7th May 1911 .	44	25	31	29	30	42	191	Ditto.
6	Gujar Mall Kapoor .	3rd Octr. 1888 .	3rd Octr. 1913 .	31	25	23	39	24	47	189	Ditto.
7	Saraj Kumar Sarkar .	30th Mar. 1885 .	30th Mar. 1910 .	50	25	35	34	23	..	167	Home Department.
8	A. C. Brabson . . .	3rd Jan. 1887 .	3rd Jan. 1912 .	33	25	17	25	41	..	141	Any Secretariat Office.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.*The 26th February 1907.*

No. 274.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Sriperumbudur in the Conjeevaram taluq of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Bashyakaraswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Kadambattūr, Tiruvallūr, Sev-vāpet Road, Tinnanūr and Avadi on the Madras Railway and Wārajābād, Singaperumāl-kōyil, Vandalūr and Gūduvācheri on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 3rd to the 19th April 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Bashyakaraswami at Sriperumbudur.

JUDICIAL.*The 1st March 1907.*

No. 219.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Geidt, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 10th April to the 29th August 1907.

No. 220.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Geidt having been granted furlough from the 10th April to the 29th August 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), Sec. 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. H. Cox, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. Justice Geidt or until further orders.

POLICE.*The 28th February 1907.*

No. 198.—Mr. G. S. P. Percival, an assistant superintendent of police in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of police in Coorg.

No. 199.—The services of Mr. H. F. T. Phillips, assistant superintendent of police in Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of his relief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*The 1st March 1907.*

No. 109.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 29th December 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,*Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.****NOTIFICATIONS.****LAND REVENUE.***Calcutta, the 28th February 1907.*

No. 432—116-2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as section 226 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land Revenue Code, 1896, namely:—

- " 226. (1) In the case of any land wherein the right to minerals is reserved to or otherwise belongs to Government, the Government shall have all powers necessary for the proper enjoyment of its rights thereto and may transfer any such rights and powers to any persons in such manner as to it may seem fit.
- (2) Whenever in the exercise of any such rights and powers by the Government, or by any person to whom the Government may have transferred such rights and powers, the rights of any owner or occupier of any such land are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of such land, the Government shall pay, or cause to be paid, to such owner or occupier compensation for the infringement. The compensation shall be determined, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied to Berar."

LAND SURVEYS.

The 28th February 1907.

No. 433—39-2.—The services of Major A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 424—32-2.—Captain J. Farmer, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, is granted privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough and study leave for 16 months, with effect from 1st April 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 425—32-2.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, I.C.V.D., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, during the absence on leave of Captain J. Farmer or until further orders.

METEOROLOGY.

The 28th February 1907.

No. 491—12-2.—Mr. R. Ll. Jones, Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted 14 months' furlough combined with and in continuation of the summer vacation (from 6th May until 15th July 1907) of the Presidency College, Madras.

No. 492—12-2.—Mr. R. Littlehailes, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, from 6th May 1907 during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 26th February 1907.

No. 458—48-3.—With reference to the notification in the Home Department No. 85, dated 17th January 1907, Mr. C. A. Innes, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 28th February 1907.

FORESTS.

The 27th February 1907.

No. 246-F.—116-2.—Mr. A. P. Mudaliar, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal, with effect from the 5th October 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1907.

No. 36.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Russell, R. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	31st October 1906.
Carter, R. E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	1st November 1906.
Barratt, C. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	4th November 1906.
Foy, E. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Ditto.
Farrant, J. T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Nethersole, M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. pro tem.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	Ditto.
Sweet, W. McM.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. pro tem.	Ditto.
Tickell, R. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Thomson, A. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	7th December 1906.
Bennett, W. E. T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Scratchley, A. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. pro tem.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	Ditto.
Scott, F. W. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. pro tem.	Ditto.
Davis, J. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Russell, R. P.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Lees, O. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	22nd December 1906.
Bellasis, E. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Macónchy, G. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	Ditto.

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Arnott, M. H.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	22nd December 1906.
Bagley, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	26th December 1906.
MacLagan, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S., R.E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto.
Harriott, G. M., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	6th January 1907.
Clark, C. C. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto.
Polwhele, A. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	7th January 1907.

The promotion of Mr. J. G. Davis to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*, from 1st November 1906, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 161, dated 19th November 1906, is hereby cancelled.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 37.—Mr. M. P. Coode, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, on furlough, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1907.

No. 524-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1302-G.B., dated the 14th June 1906, Mr. Fritz Theodor Simon, Consul for Germany at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 5th February 1907.

The 26th February 1907.

No. 599-F.—Lieutenant F. C. Jenkin, Royal Garrison Artillery in India, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 16th January 1907, and until further orders.

The 27th February 1907.

No. 546-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Anderson, as Acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. W. Scott Allan.

No. 555-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. F. von Keller as Acting Consul General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny.

The 28th February 1907.

No. 561-G.—Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, was posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin from the 17th to the 22nd of January 1907, both days inclusive.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 776-I.B.—Whereas the Chiefs of Sangli and Miraj (Senior) have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States of Sangli and Miraj, respectively, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Sangli State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1082-I. B., dated the 2nd March 1900, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

- (a) In the paragraph marked "2" for the words "Kolhapur State Railway, in which railway" substitute the words "Kolhapur State Railway and by the Sangli State Railway, in which railways".
- (b) At the end of the paragraph marked "3" add the words "and the Sangli State Railway".
- (c) In the schedule after the entry numbered 10-III insert the following :—

10-IV Sangli Railway.	State	Sangli Miraj (senior).	Sangli Miraj.	Belgaum	Superintendent of Police, Southern Maharatta Railway.
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No. 777-I.B.—Whereas the Chief of Sangli and Miraj (Senior) have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the Sangli and Miraj States respectively, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Sangli State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1083-I. B., dated the 2nd March 1900, as amended by the like notification No. 950-I. B., dated the 1st March 1901 :—

- (a) In paragraph I after the words "except those occupied by the Kolhapur State Railway" insert the words "and the Sangli State Railway".
- (b) In paragraph III (i) after the words "Kolhapur State Railway", in each of the two places in which they occur, insert the words "and the Sangli State Railway".
- (c) In the schedule after the entries relating to the Kolhapur State Railway insert the following :—

8.	Sangli State Railway.	Sangli and Miraj (senior).	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .
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No. 778-I.A.—Mr. V. A. S. Stow is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Daly College at Indore with effect from the 11th February 1907.

No. 567-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 2751-G.B., dated the 31st November 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Frank Edward Hardcastle as Consul for Cuba at Bomoay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1907.

No. 1278-E.O.—Mr. C. E. Gwyther is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department with effect from the 18th of February 1907, and is attached to the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

No. 1281-E.O.—The following reversions and promotions of the officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 25th of January 1907,

Mr. T. P. Srinivasan to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of February 1907,

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. T. P. Srinivasan to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1907.

No. 443-Accts.—Brevet-Colonel G. A. Williams, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months, from or after 27th March, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 32nd year, commenced 10th September 1906.

No. 444-Accts.—Lieutenant C. W. Butler, 114th Mahrattas, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months, from or after 6th March, the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 7th year, commenced 10th April 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1907.

No. 1789.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras and the South Indian Railway Companies shall be liable to pay, with effect from the 1st April 1907, in aid of the funds of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, the rates of water and drainage tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of section 145, sub-section (1) of the Madras City Municipal Act, III of 1904, in respect of the railway buildings and lands situated within the limits of the City of Madras.

The 27th February 1907.

No. 1851.—The following is published for general information :—

*Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry,
No. 1836—1850-Railways, dated the 27th February 1907.*

In the Circular issued by the Public Works Department No. 1-Railway, dated the 9th March 1898, sanction was accorded to the adoption by Railway Administrations, among other risk note forms, of Form B, intended for articles despatched at a "special reduced" or "owner's risk" rate, and of Form H, used as an alternative to Form B, when a sender desired to enter into a general agreement, in place of executing a separate risk note for each consignment.

2. It has from time to time been represented that Railway Administrations should undertake a greater measure of responsibility in the case of consignments carried by them at the "special reduced" or "owner's risk" rates than is entailed by the existing risk note forms; and as the Government of India agreed with this contention, the question of the revision of the forms was referred to the Indian Railway Conference Association for consideration. The Association, at their meeting in October 1904, revised the form of Risk Notes B and H; and these amended forms, after further revision by the Government of India, have now been finally accepted by all the railways represented by the Association.

3. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, under section 72, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of the forms B and H appended to this Resolution by Railway Administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), applies, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

4. In the case of railways in Native States to which the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), have been, or may in future be, applied, the Governor-General in Council is also pleased to approve the use of these forms from the 1st April 1907, or from any later date on which the Indian Railways Act may be applied.

RAILWAY.

PROPOSED RISK NOTE, FORM B.

[Approved by the Governor-General in Council under Section 73 (3) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.]

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special Reduced" or "Owner's Risk" rate articles/or animals for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.)

STATION.

190 .

WHEREAS the consignment of _____

_____ tendered by $\frac{100}{100}$, as per forwarding ORDER No. _____ of this date, for despatch by the _____ Railway Administration or their transport agents or carriers to _____ station, and for which $\frac{1}{100}$ have received Railway Receipt No. _____ of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{1}{100}$ the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from _____ station to _____ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment, from any cause whatever except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the Railway Administration, or to theft by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before, during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment: provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any other unforeseen event or accident.

Signature of Sender _____

WITNESS.

Rank or

Father's Name _____

Caste _____ Age _____

Signature _____

Profession _____

Residence _____

Residence _____

WITNESS.

Signature _____

Residence _____

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, but the form in English is the authoritative form, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

RAILWAY.

PROPOSED RISK NOTE, FORM H.

[Approved by the Governor-General in Council under Section 73 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890]

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note Form B, when a sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

STATION.

190

WHEREAS all consignments of goods or animals for which the _____ Railway Administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and Railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless $\frac{1}{100}$ shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment) despatched by $\frac{me}{us}$ at $\frac{my}{our}$ own risk and are charged for by the _____ Railway Administration at special reduced or Owner's risk rates, instead of at ordinary tariff or Railway risk rates, $\frac{1}{100}$, the undersigned, in consideration of such consignment, being charged for at the special reduced or Owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the _____ Railway Administration and all other Railway Administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively over whose Railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from _____ station to _____ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to all or any of such consignments from any cause whatever except for the loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the railway administration, or to theft by or to the wilful neglect of its servants, transport agents or carriers employed by them before, during and after transit over the said Railway or other Railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments: provided the term "wilful neglect" be not held to include fire, robbery from a running train or any unforeseen event or accident.

Signature of Sender _____

WITNESS.

Bank or

{ Father's Name _____

{ Caste _____

Age _____

Signature _____

Profession _____

Residence _____

Residence _____

WITNESS.

Signature _____

Residence _____

NOTE.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse but the form in English is the authoritative form and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

POST OFFICE—GENERAL MATTERS.

The 26th February 1907.

No. 1819-60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the

- (1) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.
- (2) The Postmaster, Belgaum (Bombay).
- (3) The Assistant Mail Officers, Bombay Aden Sea Post Office.
- (4) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster of Karachi.
- (5) The Postmaster of Quetta (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).
- (6) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
- (7) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Tuticorin.
- (8) The Postmaster, Negapatam.
- (9) The Postmaster, Pondicherry.
- (10) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.
- (11) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

officers noted in the margin to search or cause search to be made for birds' skins and feathers in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India, the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited by the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5028-S.R., dated the 19th September 1902, and to direct that the

said officers shall deliver all such skins and feathers found to the nearest Collector of Customs.

No. 1821-60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21, sub-section 1, of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899:—

Insert the following after Rule 25.

25A. Every postal parcel handed to the Post Office for transmission by the foreign post shall be presented at the post office with a declaration, in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Director General, containing a statement signed by the sender as to the nature of its contents and their value.

CUSTOMS.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 1959-101.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent. *ad valorem* leviable thereon on importation into British India, petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort Williams, the 1st March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

58th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 173.—Rahmat Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 2nd February 1906.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 174.—On return from leave, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Christie, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 175.—On return from leave, the services of Major E. St. A. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Bellary, section 229 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), in the adapted form set forth below :—

"Whoever, not being an officer of Government in the discharge of his duty, or not being provided with a license from the Cantonment Magistrate or from some officer of Government having authority to grant the same, removes earth, sand or other material from, or deposits any matter, or makes any encroachment or obstruction, in or upon, any land or river, estuary, canal, backwater or water-course within the cantonment (not being private property) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs20 for every such offence."

No. 177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, Clause (20) and section 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen, in the Cantonment of Saugor :—

Rules.

1. No person shall practise in any public place as a broker, measurer or weighman, without having previously obtained from the Cantonment authority a license authorising him so to practise, and unless such license is still in force. In case of breach of this rule, the offender shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs50.

Licenses once granted, and not suspended or cancelled, may be renewed from year to year by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee subject to report of such renewal to the Cantonment authority.

2. No person convicted of an offence under Chapter XIII or under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and no person who, on conviction of any offence, has been punished with imprisonment, shall, while such conviction remains in force, be licensed to practise as a broker, measurer or weighman.

3. No person shall be licensed to practise as a broker, unless he is able to read and write. But this rule shall not apply to any person who, at the time when these rules came into force, is practising as a broker in the Saugor Cantonment.

4. No person shall be licensed to practise as a measurer or weighman unless he is in possession of weights and measures, verified and stamped by order of the Cantonment authority under section 286 (1), Cantonment Code, 1889. Such weights and measures shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee, or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Committee who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf, or by any Police Officer above the rank of Constable.

5. Every person licensed to practise as a broker shall keep, or cause to be kept, regular and accurate accounts of all his dealings as a broker in a bound book, which shall be supplied to him at his expense by the Cantonment authority. The pages of such book shall be numbered consecutively in the office of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, and the first and last pages of such book shall be signed by the Secretary, who shall certify to the number of pages contained in such book. The book shall be produced by the licensee for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

6. The Committee shall frame—

(a) a scale of fees payable by licensees under these rules ;

(b) a scale of rates at which licensees may charge for their services.

The Cantonment authority may from time to time make alterations in scales so fixed.

7. No broker, measurer or weighman, shall charge or endeavour to obtain payment for his services, at a higher or lower rate than that prescribed under rule 6. The licensee's charges shall be payable by the seller, or by the purchaser, according to the agreement made in each case. In the absence of any special agreement the charge shall be borne half by the seller and half by the purchaser.

8. Licenses under these rules, unless suspended or cancelled, shall be in force from the 1st of April of the year in which they are granted up to the 31st March of the ensuing year. Licenses granted on any date subsequent to the 1st April shall continue in force up to the

31st March following, and no longer. But only half fees shall be charged for licenses granted on or after the 1st October in any year.

9. Every license shall be in the vernacular, in the form appended, and shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. Licenses are not transferable. The terms of every license granted under these rules shall be fully explained to the licensee, at the time when it is granted by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee or by some servant of the Cantonment authority appointed by the Secretary for the purpose, and a copy in the vernacular of the rules and of the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (b) shall be supplied to him with the license. Licenses shall be given in the form appended to these rules.

10. Copies in the vernacular of the rates prescribed under rule 6 (b) shall be suspended at such public offices or places as the Cantonment authority may think requisite for their due publication. No alteration in rates shall take effect until notice of the proposed alteration has been posted up at the above mentioned offices or places for a period of at least 15 days.

11. The Cantonment authority may, for good and sufficient reason, refuse to grant a license under these rules, and may for mis-conduct and non-compliance with the requirements of these rules on the part of the licensee, or for any other good and sufficient reason, suspend or cancel a license so granted. Such suspension or cancellation shall not entitle the licensee to any refund of fees paid on account of such license.

12. Every order of the Cantonment authority refusing the grant of a license under these rules or cancelling or suspending a license so granted, shall be recorded in writing by the Secretary to the Committee, and shall contain a brief statement of the reasons for the discussion of the Committee. A copy of such order shall be supplied free of cost to the person thereby affected, on application by him to the Committee.

13. The Cantonment authority shall at the time of granting a license to a weighman or measurer under these rules cause to be supplied to him a suitable badge of office. A fee not exceeding one rupee shall be paid by the licensee for such badge when first supplied or on renewal, when it becomes unserviceable. No weighman or measurer shall practise his calling in any public place without such badge, which must always be conspicuously worn by him while so practising his calling. Such badges are not transferable.

14. Every licensee under these rules shall, when practising his calling, produce his license, badge, or both, as the case may be, for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any member of the Cantonment Committee or by any officer or servant of the Cantonment authority who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than seven rupees, and who has been duly empowered by the Cantonment authority in this behalf.

15. Every licensee under these rules shall deliver up to the Cantonment authority the license granted to him on its expiry, suspension or cancellation. When a license is so delivered up, the badge, supplied to the licensee by the Cantonment authority in accordance with the provisions of rule 13, shall also be surrendered. But on renewal or restoration of the license, the badge, if still serviceable, shall be returned to the licensee free of charge.

16. If after issue of any license or badge granted under these rules, such license or badge is lost or destroyed, the licensee shall not practise in any public place as a broker, measurer or weighman until he has, on application to the Cantonment authority, obtained a fresh license or badge. If the Cantonment authority is satisfied that such license or badge has been accidentally lost or destroyed, a fresh license or badge may be issued by the Committee to the licensee in place of it, on payment in either case of an additional fee of eight annas. Every license as issued shall have the word "duplicate" written in large letters across it in red ink.

17. No licensee under these rules, while practising his calling in any public place, shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to transact business for any person calling on him to do so.

18. The following acts are included in the term "misconduct" within the meaning of rule 11:—

- (a) Taking part in a combination to enhance or reduce the prices of goods, or to divert traffic from the Cantonment markets.
- (b) Intentional betrayal by a licensee of the interests of any person employing him, or connivance in any fraud against persons not employing him.
- (c) The purchase or sale of goods, by a licensee, on his own account, while in the exercise of his calling.
- (d) Interference by a licensee between buyers and sellers, when his services are unsought, or the demand of payment from any person who has not employed him.
- (e) Demand by a licensee from any person employing him of any charge not authorised by rule 6.

Form of license for a Broker or Weighman.

(No. 9 of the Rules for licensing Brokers, Measurers or Weighmen.)
(To be maintained in duplicate, the bound copy being retained in the Cantonment office for record.)

_____ caste _____ resident
of _____ is hereby authorised to practise as a
in all public places within the limits of the Saugor Cantonment. This license shall not be
in force after the 31st March

Not transferable.

The attention of the licensee is drawn to the rules (non-compliance with which may entail cancellation of the license, *vide* rule 11) and the rates of charges fixed under rule 6 (b), copies of which have been supplied to him with this license.

The sum of R _____ has been paid on account of this license.

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Dated _____

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 178.—Major D. G Peart, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, is granted privilege leave for three months, and furlough out of India for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 25th March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 179.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

• • • • •
"London Gazette," 5th February 1907, page 829.
• • • • •

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
5th February 1907.
• • • • •

The undermentioned officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant in the Army from those dates, but without pay or allowance, *vis.* :—

Lieutenant Percy St. J. R. Woodhouse (late The Durham Light Infantry). Dated 18th April 1904.

Lieutenant Jack C. R. Gannon (late The South Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant William M. A. Foster (late The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Wilfrid R. P. Henry (late The Royal Munster Fusiliers). Dated 22nd July 1905.

Lieutenant Augustus de T. Mouillot (late The Bedfordshire Regiment). Dated 4th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant G. Leslie-Smith (late the South Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 4th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant G. A. C. Wetherall [late 15th (The King's) Hussars]. Dated 22nd October 1905.

Lieutenant John C. Hotham (late The Suffolk Regiment). Dated 29th October 1905.

"London Gazette," dated 8th February 1907, page 900.

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
Dated 8th February 1907.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Captain Alexander S. Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, *vice* Major J. K. Tod, 7th Haryana Lancers, appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General. Dated 1st February 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 180.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Brevet Colonel.

25th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Burnard Edwards, D.S.O., 27th Light Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

1st February 1907.

Major Alexander Donald Charters Pond, 5th Light Infantry.

To be Captain.

23rd February 1907.

Lieutenant Gregory Day McCormick, 72nd Punjabis.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 181.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Julius Augustus Lobo, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain, *seconded*:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Seymour Summers, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeons

Hugh Alfred Lafond

Henry William De Blaquiere Prescott

Ewen Garibaldi George

} *Seconded*

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *seconded*.

First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Augustus Puce to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant;

Vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain A. L. Mercado, superannuated; with effect from the 16th December 1906.

No. 182.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Servulo Joseph Pais to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Devine to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant;

Vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain J. Sampson, superannuated; with effect from the 28th December 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

INDIA.

No. 183.—Sergeant George J. Piper, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, to be Sub-Conductor *vice* O'Brien transferred to the Army Clothing Department with effect from the 25th June 1906.

No. 184.—Sergeant Charles H. Baker, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, to be Sub-Conductor *vice* Higgins remanded to regimental duty, with effect from the 17th November 1906.

No. 185.—Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant) Harry Watts, Chief Clerk, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor George Ricks, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, to be Conductor *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor George Francis Fressanges, Adjutant General's Division, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Ernest Johnson, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Assistant Commissary Sparkes retired, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

RESIGNATION.

No. 186.—Lieutenant Edwin James Llewellyn Evans, Indian Army, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th April 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 187.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wyllie, Indian Army,—1st March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Dennys, Indian Army,—21st March 1907.

No. 188.—Major Lindsay Anstruther Forbes, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th February 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.**(Naval Division.)*

No. 189.—Alexander George Bell, gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Neilson promoted. Dated 22nd January 1907.

(Electrical Engineer Company.)

John Henry Maliphant Young, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Perry resigned. Dated 24th January 1907.

Joseph Watson, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brand deceased. Dated 24th January 1907.

Hugh Porteous Cameron, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th January 1907.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 190.—Veterinary Lieutenant John Radley Macnamara resigns his commission. Dated 6th January 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 191.—Second-Lieutenant Reginald William Fisher to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1907.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 192.—Arthur Bushe Jackson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Kindersley transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th December 1906.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 193.—George Eliot Everett, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1907.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 194.—Second-Lieutenant Robert Philp Munro, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Martin resigned. Dated 5th November 1906.

Alexander Robert Home, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Munro promoted. Dated 5th November 1906.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 195.—George Arthur Green, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Whitburn removed from the Corps. Dated 21st January 1907.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 196.—The name of Lieutenant Caleb Killick is as now given and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 614, dated 23rd November 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 197.—Angus Alastair Ferguson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Slater promoted. Dated 15th January 1907.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 198.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major John Samuel Slater (Retired).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st March 1907.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 23rd February and 1st March 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st (Royal) Dragoons.	Lieutenant Cecil Francis Montgomery Pike.	23rd February 1907.	Lucknow	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd February and 1st March 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Andrew Galbraith Fleming.*	Lieutenant	3rd Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	20th August 1906.	Intestate	R s. p. 1,102 0 3	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bombay.
Arthur Frederick Pilkington.†	Captain	Indian Medical Service.	14th September 1906.	Intestate	474 3 8	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.

* Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Fleming.

Address—North Park, Campbelton, Argyleshire, Scotland.

† Next-of-kin—Father—J. W. Pilkington, Esq.

Address—7, Churchill Road, Guildford, Surrey, England.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 1st March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 9.—Consequent on the closing of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, on the 22nd January 1907, Major H. A. Young, R.A., sub. *pro tem*. Superintendent of the factory, reverts to Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, from that date.

PROMOTIONS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 10.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant W. Chaloner is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 29th August 1906.

No. 11.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant F. Wiseman is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th January 1907 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

William Erskine Bain.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1907.

No. 44.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 9 months and 8 days (privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days and furlough from the 20th June 1907 to the 22nd January 1908), under Articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1907.

The 26th February 1907.

No. 45.—Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 27th February 1907.

No. 46.—Messrs. Fernand Maurice Neuville and Leonard William Van Someren Traffic Inspectors, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents (on probation), on that Railway in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th January 1907.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1907.

No. 288.—The Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March 1907.

No. 289.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., on his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Miller has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 7th March 1907.

No. 292.—The Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jeff Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Honourable Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 5th March 1907.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 296.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 5th March 1907.

MEDICAL.*The 6th March 1907.*

No. 182.—The services of Captain S. A. Ruzzak, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 184.—The services of Captain S. Bose, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 188.—The services of Major R. Bird, M.D., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 22nd December 1906.

No. 189.—The services of Civil Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Temple Medical School, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 15th December 1906.

SANITARY.*The 8th March 1907.*

No. 357.—The services of Captain A. C. MacGilchrist, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 360.—Captain A. C. MacGilchrist, M.B., I.M.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by the Home Department notification No. 357, dated the 8th March 1907, was employed under the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, from the 16th October 1905, until the date on which he was relieved of his duties in that province in order that he might join the appointment of officiating Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments.

JUDICIAL.*The 8th March 1907.*

No. 258.—Mr. E. E. Fletcher, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 4th March 1907.

POLICE.*The 8th March 1907.*

No. 229.—The Governor General in Council having been pleased to prescribe a standard pattern of uniform for the use of all gazetted European officers of the Indian police force, the following regulations relating thereto are published for general information. No officer now in the service will be required to provide himself with the new uniform until the articles which he now possesses are worn out.

UNIFORM FOR GAZETTED OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

FULL DRESS—COLD WEATHER.

Helmet.—White, Wolsley pattern, with silver chin-chain fastening under the sides of the helmet by hooks. Spike of silver, cavalry pattern, with leaf pattern base. Rose-hook silver.

Pagri.—Plain dark blue silk.

Pagri badge.—Silver, Indian Police design, to be worn in the front of the helmet just above the dip of the *pagri*.

Tunic.—Dark blue cloth, lined with black Italian cloth and edged all round (except on the collar) with black mohair square cord. The collar edged with one inch black mohair braid with a tracing of braid below. Cuffs pointed, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; an Austrian knot of black mohair square cord extending to $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, a black tracing braided figure on cap below forming a treble 8. The skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. On each side of the breast five loops of black square cord, with netted caps and drops, fastening with black olivets. On each back seam a line of the same cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and ending in an Austrian knot reaching to the bottom of the skirt. Shoulder cords of black chain gimp fastened to a small netted black button.

Badges.—Silver metal.

Inspector-General—one crown and two stars.

Deputy Inspector-General—one crown and one star.

Superintendents, 3rd grade and above—one crown.

Superintendents, below 3rd grade—three stars.

Assistant Superintendents—two stars.

Probationers—one star.

The crowns when laid on the shoulder cords to be 1 inch broad and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in height. The stars to be of the "Star of India" (five pointed) pattern and 1 inch broad.

Officers of all ranks will wear a silver departmental badge, "I. P.", in half inch block letters at the base of the shoulder strap.

Pantaloon.—Dark blue cloth, with strappings of black doeskin, and two stripes of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch plain mohair braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart down the outside seams.

Overalls.—Dark blue cloth, with two stripes of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch plain mohair braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart down the outside seams. Black leather foot-straps with steel buckle.

Boots.—Black Butcher boots for mounted duties and black Wellington boots for dismounted duties. Butcher boot to reach to about four inches from the top of the knee.

Spurs.—For mounted duties steel jack spurs with chain and leather straps. For dismounted duties steel crane-necked box spurs. For mounted duties the large square leather guard through which the spur strap passes should be worn.

Gloves.—White doeskin or buckskin.

Sword.—Straight, 1896 Infantry pattern, with half basket hilt in white metal, and device "I. P." and crown.

Sword belt.—Dark blue webbing. White enamelled leather slings 1 inch wide fitted with silver plated buckles and studs.

Sword knot.—Silver cord and acorn.

Shoulder belt.—White enamelled leather 2 inches wide with silver ornamented buckle, tip and slide, with "I. P." in the centre of the tip.

Pouch.—White enamelled leather 6 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with the Indian Police badge in silver in the centre. Fittings of silver.

Greatcoat.—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, to reach within a foot of the ground. Stand and fall collar $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a fly to cover the band

of the cape when buttoned on. Loose round cuffs 6 inches deep. Two pockets with flaps at the waist in front. Two openings behind at the side seams, with pointed flaps 11 inches long at the points. A pocket inside the left breast. A slit 6 inches deep in the left side for the hilt of the sword to pass through. An opening behind long enough to reach to the cantle of the saddle, with a gusset commencing at the top of the opening and extending downwards to about 24 inches with about 19 inches width at the bottom, a tab with a button-hole near the bottom of the gusset to close it when the coat is worn on foot. Two rows of large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, 6 in each row, the top buttons 6 inches apart, the bottom ones 4 inches from centre to centre; 3 large Indian Police pattern buttons on each skirt-flap; 4 small silk-covered buttons at the opening behind and 5 flat buttons under the fly at the collar. A cloth back-strap, attached to the top button of the skirt-flap to confine the coat at the waist, a button-hole in the centre of the strap. Two hooks and eyes to the collar. Shoulder-straps on the coat of the same material as the garment, fastening with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. Cape of the same cloth as the coat and long enough to cover the knuckles, with four small buttons in front and fastening at the neck with a silver chain and hook.

Forage cap.—Blue cloth with three cloth welts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches total depth, diameter across the top $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a cap fitting $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, the top to be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger or smaller in diameter for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by which the cap may vary in size of head above or below the before-mentioned standard, e.g., for a cap $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference the diameter across the top to be $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and for a cap 21 inches in circumference, the diameter to be $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The sides to be made in four pieces and to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep between the welts. A band of black mohair oakleaf lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide to be placed between the two lower welts. Indian Police pattern badge to be worn in the centre of the band in front. The cap to be set up on a band of stiff leather or other material $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Chin strap of black patent leather $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide buttoned on to two gorget buttons of Indian Police pattern placed immediately behind the corners of the peak.

The peak of the cap will be of the following pattern :—

For Inspector-General—Patent leather, embroidered all round with plain silver embroidery. Depth in the middle 2 inches. To drop at an angle of 45 degrees.

For Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents, 3rd grade and upwards.—As for Inspector-General but embroidered on front edge only.

For all other officers—Plain patent leather peak.

FULL DRESS—HOT WEATHER.

Frock.—Plain white drill, full in the chest. Shoulder straps of the same material, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button. Stand-up collar of the same material as the frock, cut square with two hooks and eyes. Five small buttons of Indian Police pattern down the front. One inside breast pocket. Cuffs pointed, 5 inches high at the point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind. The frock to be of sufficient length just to clear the saddle when mounted.

Overalls.—Plain white drill, with black leather footstraps.

Pantaloons.—Plain white drill, with double inside strapping at the knees.

Forage cap.—The cold-weather forage cap to be worn with a white cover.

Remaining items as for cold weather full dress.

WORKING DRESS.

Helmet.—Wolseley pattern, covered with khaki. No metal fixings. Brown leather chin strap $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide.

Pagri.—Dark blue.

Frock.—Khaki drill, single-breasted, cut as a lounge coat to the waist, very loose at the chest and shoulders but fitted at the waist. A $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches expanding pleat down the centre of the back, sewn down below the waistband, and a waist-seam and band $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Military skirt to bottom edge. A silver-plated hook on each side at the waist. Collar to be cut as in an ordinary civilian lounge coat. Two crosspatch breast pockets above $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep to the top of the flap, with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches box pleat in the centre. Two expanding pockets below the waist (pleats at the sides) $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom, 8 inches deep to the top of the pocket, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button: flap, with button hole, to cover pockets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide sewn into the bottom edge of the waistband: the top of the pockets to be sewn down at the corners in such a manner that the pocket can be expanded at the top also. Outside ticket pocket in top of waistband on the right side. Inside watch pocket, with leather tab above for chain or strap. Four medium Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, the bottom button on the lower edge of the waistband. Pointed cuffs with opening fastened with two small Indian Police pattern buttons. Shoulder straps of same material as garment. The frock to be worn with a white linen collar and dark blue silk sailor knot tie.

NOTE.—For district work a khaki scarf of hunting pattern may be worn instead of a linen collar.

Overalls.—Khaki drill with black leather foot-straps.

Breeches.—Khaki Bedford cord, strapped with the same material.

Leggings.—Brown leather, fitting at ankle and fastened by three small straps and steel buckles.

Boots.—Ankle, plain brown leather with plain toe caps.

Spurs.—For mounted duties—jack, steel, with chain and strap. With overalls—boots and spurs as in full dress dismounted.

Belt.—Sam Browne, army regulation pattern. The strap over the left shoulder should not be worn except when it is required to support the revolver.

Sword.—Same as for full dress.

Sword knot.—Brown leather with acorn.

Scabbard.—Brown leather, as worn with Sam Browne belt.

Badges.—Same as for full dress.

Field cap.—Khaki cloth with a crown of dark blue cloth, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the top. Crown shaped similar to the glengarry. Folding peak in front. Flaps at the sides to let down, lower flaps to fasten under the chin when unfolded, and when folded fastening to the front of the cap with two gorget India Police pattern buttons. Silver badge on left side $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front and 1 inch from the top of the cap measured from the centre of the badge.

Greatcoat.—As in full dress, but if desired a short overcoat of the following description may be worn:—

Overcoat.—Khaki serge according to climate, cut with whole back 32 inches long for a man 5' 8" in height and 1 inch longer or shorter for every 2 inches variation in height. Slits at sides 5 inches long. Five large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front. Two breast patch pockets outside in line with second button, 7 inches wide and 8 inches deep, with three-pointed flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Two patch pockets below in line with the bottom button, 8 inches wide and 9 inches deep, with flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Collar stand and roll 5 inches deep at the back and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at the front and fastened with one hook and eye. Collar-tab to button across neck if required. Sleeves finished with a turn-back cuff 4 inches deep. Shoulder straps of the same material as the coat, fastened with small Indian Police pattern button at collar seam and with badges of rank. Lining according to climate. An inside pocket between facing and lining, with opening $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from neck and extending to 11 inches down.

MESS DRESS—COLD WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—Blue cloth, pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind, of the same material. Roll collar of black silk. Shoulder-straps of blue cloth, tacked under the collar, with badges of rank as in full dress. Collar badges on the lappels 5 inches from the shoulder seam. Miniature medals to be worn on the left lappel, below the collar badge.

Mess waistcoat.—White marcella, open at the front and without collar, to be fastened with 4 small regulation buttons.

Collar and necktie.—Collar, plain white linen, with black necktie.

Overalls.—As in full dress.

Boots.—Wellington, black patent leather.

Spurs.—As in full dress (dismounted).

MESS DRESS—HOT WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—White drill without braid or buttons. Roll collar. Shoulder straps of similar material with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. One inside breast pocket. Sleeves cut plain, with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind. Badges of rank and collar badges as in cold weather mess dress.

Waistcoat.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Collar and necktie.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Overalls.—White drill with black leather footstraps.

Boots and spurs.—As in cold weather mess dress.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Head collar.—Of bridle leather. The head nose-band and back-stay $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and the throat-lash $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width. The collar fitted with nickel-plated buckles and rings. The brow-band of dark blue enamelled leather with rosettes of the same material mounted on silver.

Bit, Portsmouth.—Of steel, with medium port, bent branch, pads and bottom bar; fitted with two steel curb-hooks and a graduated double-link curb-chain. Silver-plated bosses of Indian Police design, secured to the bits by copper shanks.

Bit head.—Of bridle leather $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, fitted with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch silver-plated double buckle, and buckled on to bit.

Bit reins.—Of bridle leather $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width, fitted with billets and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch silver-plated double buckles.

Bridoon bit.—Plain mouthpiece with rings $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and tees $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

Bridoon reins.—Of bridle leather $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width, buckled on to the bridoon; the hand part to overlap and neatly sewn.

Girths.—Dark blue.

Head rope.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch white cotton rope fitted at one end with a brown leather billet having a silver-plated double buckle; the other end whipped.

Runners, stirrup leather.—Of silver plate, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch internal measurement; outside edges bevelled and inside rounded.

Saddle.—Ordinary hunting, fitted with necessary D's.

Wallets.—12 inches in length and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, lined with check waterproof material; the backs of crop butt leather; the connecting band of collar back; the fronts, covers, gussets, pocket and inside loop of bag hide. An ammunition pocket fitted inside the near wallet, and a loop for pistol inside the off wallet. The back of each wallet furnished with two loops.

APPENDIX.

The Indian Police device for use on badges and on buttons.

*Badges.*

For pouch	2½ inches in height.
" helmet	2½ " "
" cap	1½ " "
" collar	1½ " "

Buttons

Convex, die-struck and embossed.	
Large	40 lines.
Medium	30 "
Small	24 "
Gorget	20 "

No. 240.—The services of Babu Nirmal Sankar Sen, a probationary deputy superintendent of police in Eastern Bengal and Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1907.

No. 467—31-5.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., officiating Inspector General of Agriculture in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 27th February 1907, the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Mr. J. W. Mollison, M.R.A.C., Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

GENERAL.

The 6th March 1907.

No. 517—134-1.—Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 518—134-2.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot on privilege leave or until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th March 1907.

No. 596-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 2774-G.B., dated the 16th November 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. G. W. Moir as Consul for Norway at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 599-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 2694-G.B., dated the 9th November 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. E. Haldeman Dennison as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 7th March 1907.

No. 627-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Commendatore Luigi Mercatelli as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 630-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 3084-G.B., dated the 20th December 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Toshiro Fujita as Consul for Japan at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 861-I.B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all the persons and things whatsoever within the said land.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of criminal justice within the aforesaid portions of land, namely :—

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely :—

Number and Year.	Short Title.
Act XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.
Act V of 1861	The Police Act, 1861.
Act VI of 1864	The Whipping Act, 1864.
Act I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
Act III of 1888	The Police Act, 1888.
Act V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided also that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—

- (a) that trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without the aid of jury or assessors;
- (b) notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Police Act (V of 1861), or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may confer on any Police Officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under that Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases or to cases generally.

(2) Every Officer mentioned in the third, fourth and fifth columns, respectively, of the Schedule shall exercise within the section described in the first column thereof opposite his name the powers of a District Magistrate (including the powers conferrable on a District Magistrate under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898), the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and the powers of Magistrate of the 2nd class, as described in that Code, respectively; provided that, in any case in which the Complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Officers, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon them.

(3) The Officer mentioned in the sixth column of the Schedule shall exercise within the section described in the first column thereof opposite his name the powers of a Court of Session. Such Officer may take cognizance of an offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate and shall when so taking cognizance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(4) The Officer mentioned in the seventh column of the Schedule shall exercise in respect of all the aforesaid lands the powers of a High Court in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Officers mentioned in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth columns of the Schedule.

(5) The powers conferred by this notification upon the Hon'ble the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India may be exercised in British India.

(6) The provisions of clauses (2) to (5) (both inclusive) of this notification apply to all proceedings except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification which shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

THE SCHEDULE.

Railway.	State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Magistrate of the 1st class.	Magistrate of the 2nd class.	Court of Session.	High Court.	
Nagda-Mutta Railway.							
Section in—							
Jhalawar Territory . . .	Jhalawar . . .	Political Agent, Kotah . . .	Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Political Agent, Kotah . . .	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.	
Kotah " . . .	Kotah . . .				Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.		
Bundi " . . .	Bundi . . .	Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.			Resident, Jaipur . . .		
Tonk " . . .	Tonk . . .				Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.		
Jaipur " . . .	Jaipur . . .	Resident, Jaipur . . .					
Karauli " . . .	Karauli . . .	Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.					
Bharatpur " . . .	Bharatpur . . .						
Gwalior " . . .	Gwalior . . .	Political Agent, Malwa . . .			Political Agent, Malwa . . .	Political Agent, Malwa . . .	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
Dewas (Senior) " . . .	Dewas (Senior) . . .						
Dewas (Junior) " . . .	Dewas (Junior) . . .						
Indore " . . .	Indore . . .	Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.				Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
Baran-Kota section . . .	Kotah . . .						

No. 862-I.B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Nagda-Mutra Railway lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and thing, whatsoever within the said lands.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid portions of land.

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely:—

Number and Year.	Short Title.
Act X of 1865	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
Act VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act, 1870.
Act I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
Act IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
Act III of 1877	The Indian Registration Act, 1877.
Act XV of 1877	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
Act V of 1881	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
Act XIV of 1882	The Code of Civil Procedure.
Act XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
Act IX of 1887	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.
Act VII of 1889	The Succession Certificates Act, 1889.
Act VI of 1893	The Indian Post Office Act, 1893.
Act II of 1899	The Stamp Act, 1899.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

(2) The Officer mentioned in the third column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands, the powers of a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed one thousand rupees.

(3) Each of the Officers mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule shall exercise within the section described opposite his name in the first column of the Schedule the powers of a District Judge.

(4) The Officer mentioned in the fifth column of the Schedule shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands, the powers of a High Court for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said District Judges, and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said lands.

(5) The powers conferred by this notification upon the Hon'ble the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India may be exercised in British India.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	State.	Court of Small Causes.	District Court.	High Court.
<i>Nagda-Mutra Railway.</i>				
Section in—				
Jhalawar Territory	Jhalawar	Railway Magistrate, 1st class.	Political Agent, Kotah.	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
Kotah	Kotah	Ditto	Ditto	
Bundi	Bundi	Ditto	Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.	
Tonk	Tonk	Ditto	Ditto	
Jaipur	Jaipur	Ditto	Resident, Jaipur.	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
Karauli	Karauli	Ditto	Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.	
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Ditto	Ditto	
Gwalior	Gwalior	Political Agent in Malwa.	Political Agent in Malwa.	
Dewas (Senior and Junior Branches).	Dewas	Ditto	Ditto	The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
Indore	Indore	Ditto	Ditto	
Baran-Kotah section.	Kotah	Railway Magistrate, 1st class.	Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.	

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

RATES OF DUTY.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1907.

No. 1355-A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 4709, dated the 3rd November 1882, and No. 2930-A., dated the 6th May 1904, the figures and letters "140 lbs." shall be substituted, with effect from this date, for "140½ lbs".

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th March 1907.

No. 1404-E. O.—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 25th of February 1907.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 7th March 1907.

No. 1425-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information:—

I. Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 31st December 1906:—

	Dr.		Cr.
Opening Balance	14,885,537		
Net profit on coinage	1,040,440		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills). }	97,479	Closing Balance	16,023,456
TOTAL	16,023,456	TOTAL	16,023,456

II. Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st December 1906:—

1. As a book credit	£ 987,390*
2. Silver bullion † in India sufficient to coin rupees equivalent to	69,540
3. British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock, 2½ per cent. National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock and 2½ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,903,132. £1,289,516, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000. }	12,433,193
4. Temporary Loan to the Government of India at 3½ per cent. interest	2,533,333
TOTAL	16,023,456

* The whole of this has since been paid to the Reserve in the form of rupees.

† Has since been coined into rupees.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 1448-A.—1. In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), and in supersession of all notifications previously issued in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned persons to cut, or break, diminished or defaced silver coins, namely:—

- (1) Every Officer in charge of a District Treasury, a Sub-Treasury, or a Military Treasure Chest.
- (2) Every Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.
- (3) The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.
- (4) The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Chittagong and Karachi.

- (5) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Sealdah and Rangoon.
 - (6) The Registrar, Chief Court, Rangoon.
 - (7) The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.
 - (8) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong, and of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi; the Chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and of the Trustees of the Port of Madras; and the Port Engineer of the Port of Chittagong.
 - (9) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta; the Municipal Commissioner and Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; the President of the Municipal Corporation of Madras; and the President, Vice-President and the Secretary of the Rangoon Municipality and of the Mandalay Municipality.
2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the same Act, and in supersession of all notifications previously issued in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned persons to cut or break counterfeit silver coins, namely:—
- (1) Every person authorised to act under section 16 of the said Act, and
 - (2) The Manager, Agent, Secretary, or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies (if any) in India of each of the Banks and firms specified in the schedule annexed to this notification.
3. And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules, namely:—
- (1) A loss of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent. below standard weight in the case of the rupee and half-rupee and of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of the quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee, shall be the limit of reasonable wear; and a loss of 25 per cent. below standard weight shall be the further percentage referred to in section 17 of the Act, in the case of all silver coins.
 - (2) Where a rupee or a half-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 2 per cent. but not more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act such person shall accept the coin at its nominal value and the coin shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.
 - (3) Where a rupee or a half-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at the following rates, namely:—
 - (a) rupees and half-rupees weighing between $\frac{1}{8}$ ths and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of their proper weight, at rates of 14 annas and 7 annas, respectively;
 - (b) rupees and half-rupees weighing between $\frac{3}{8}$ ths and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of their proper weight, at rates of 13 annas and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas, respectively; and
 - (c) rupees and half-rupees weighing between $\frac{1}{2}$ ths and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of their proper weight, at rates of 12 annas and 6 annas, respectively.
 - (4) Where a quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. below standard weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorised to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at its nominal value, and it shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.
 - (5) Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal Treasury appointed by the Accountant General or Comptroller to receive such coin for remittance to the mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as "uncurrent coin" at the actual value at which it has been received, and on transfer to the mint will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in re-coinage being taken as a charge of the mint.
 - (6) Silver coin received by a person other than a Government officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or

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broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Government Treasury, where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in clause (5).

- (7) In cutting or breaking any diminished, defaced or counterfeit coin, Government officers and other persons authorised in this behalf shall not completely divide the coin, as identification of the parts of a coin becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated.
- (8) Persons authorised under section 20 of the Act to cut or break counterfeit silver coins should not receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained therein as permitted under that section, save where from the excellence of the execution or for any other cause it seems desirable that the coin should be acquired as a specimen. The cost of paying for the coin will be charged to Government. The broken pieces of coins so paid for should be forwarded to the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay.
- (9) The officers specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (7) of paragraph 1 of this notification are hereby authorised to accept sovereigns and half sovereigns where such coins have lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for light coins by or under the Coinage Act, 1870, as the least current weight, at the following rates, namely:—
 - (a) when such coins have not been reduced by more than three grains below standard weight, that is, are not less in weight than grains 120.27447 and 58.63723, respectively, at their face value, and
 - (b) when such coins are of less weight than grains 120.27447 and 58.63723, respectively, at their bullion value by weight:

Provided that such coins have not been illegally dealt with, that is, have not been impaired, diminished, or lightened, otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or defaced by having any name, word, device or number stamped thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

- (10) Light weight gold coins received under the preceding clause shall not be reissued to the public.
- (11) In determining the loss of weight in the case of gold or silver coins, to which solder or other metal has been attached, the weight of such solder or other metal shall not be taken into account.

Schedule referred to in paragraph 2 (2) of the Notification.

Banks—

Allahabad Bank.
 Alliance Bank of Simla.
 Bank of Burma.
 Bank of Rangoon.
 Bank of Upper India.
 Benares Bank.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
 Commercial Bank of India.
 Delhi and London Bank.
 Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
 Mercantile Bank of India.
 National Bank of India.
 Native Commercial Bank.
 People's Banking and Commercial Association.
 Punjab Banking Company.
 Russo-Chinese Bank.

Bankers—

Raja Gokuldas Gopaldas, Jubbulpore.
 Ramdayal Gourdhan Dass, Lahore.
 Seth Bikchand, Rai Bahadur, Quetta.

Schedule referred to in paragraph 2(2) of the Notification—continued.

Bankers—

- Seth Chuni Lal, Agra.
- " Keshowdass Naraindass, Quetta.
- " Poonam Chand Deepchand, Indore.
- " Ramsukh Sadasukh, Indore.
- " Sobhagmal Dhadda, Rai Bahadur, Ajmer.

Firms—

- Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., Calcutta.
- The Arracan Co., Rangoon.
- Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon.
- " Barnett Brothers, Rangoon.
- " Best & Co., Madras.
- " Birkmyre Brothers, Calcutta.
- The Bombay Burma Trading Company, Rangoon.
- Messrs. Bullock Brothers & Co., Chittagong.
- " Clements, Robsons & Co., Amritsar.
- " Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore.
- " Cox & Co., Bombay.
- " David Sassoon & Co., Mooltan.
- " Davi Sahai Chamba Mall, Amritsar.
- " Dwarka Das Sewjee & Co., Calcutta.
- The Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.
- Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., Rangoon.
- " Finlay, Muir & Co., Chittagong.
- " Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.
- " Gangadas Maloo & Co., Indore.
- " Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
- " Incharam & Co., Sialkot.
- " J. F. Graham & Co., Rangoon.
- " Joseph Heap & Sons, Rangoon.
- " Jules Karpeles & Co., Calcutta.
- " J. W. Darwood & Co., Rangoon.
- " King, King & Co., Bombay.
- " Kruger & Co., Rangoon.
- " Mohr Brothers & Co., Rangoon.
- " Morrison, Dawn & Co., Rangoon.
- The Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore.
- Messrs. Murray & Co., Lucknow.
- New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dharwall.
- The North-West Tannery Company, Cawnpore.
- Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.
- The Planter's Stores Agency Company, Chittagong.
- The Ruby Mines Company, Limited, Mogok.
- Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.
- " Turner, Morrison & Co., Chittagong.
- " Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
- " Walker & Co., Madras.
- The Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1907.

No. 477-Accts.—Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for six months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, from or after the 1st April 1907.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 505-Accts.—Mr. E.O'B. Smith, Military Assistant Accountant General, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, from or after the 1st April 1907.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1907.

No. 2080-42.—Messrs. W. H. Smith, and G. H. Cowper, Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 17th November 1906, and the 1st December 1906, respectively.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 2221—338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, to the list of Officers empowered to search for Cocaine, noted in the margin of Notification No. 9249, dated the 29th November 1906, the following addition shall be made, namely:—

- (8) The Post Master at Akyab.
- (9) The Post Master at Negapatam.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1907.

No. 2155-2160-17.—The Government of India have received through His Majesty's Secretary of State a communication from the British Consular authorities at San Francisco to the effect that there is very little prospect of employment for Indian labourers in California.

2. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation generally known, particularly in places from which emigration to California is believed to be most common. Steps should be taken to

warn intending emigrants at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that State.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

" " " " " Bombay.
 " " " " " Bengal.
 " " " " " the United Provinces.
 " " " " " the Punjab.
 " " " " " Burma.
 " " " " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 " Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
 " " " " " Ajmer-Merwara.
 " Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
 " Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and to the Home and Foreign Departments, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

19th Punjabis.

No. 199.—Jemadar Teja Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 450 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 4th February 1905.

COMMANDS.

No. 200.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 121, dated 15th February 1907, Colonel F. H. Kelly is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as a Brigade Commander. Dated 15th February 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 201.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated 12th February 1907, pages 969-70.

*India Office,
12th February 1907.*

The King has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Cron Hope Baillie Wright, 62nd Punjabis. Dated 15th December 1906.

Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenants.

Owen Christopher Pulley. Dated 22nd October 1906, but to rank from 13th August 1904.

Dated as below but to rank from 5th August 1905.

Ninian Francis Graeme. Dated 3rd December 1906.
Guy Vivian Lindsell. Dated 18th November 1906.
Claude Rex Cleaver. Dated 18th November 1906.
Frederic Ernest Welch. Dated 6th December 1906.
Geoffrey Vidal Heriz-Smith. Dated 21st October 1906.
Miles Arthur Claude Kennedy. Dated 3rd November 1906.
Evelyn George Ford. Dated 3rd November 1906.
Vernon Wilford Brett. Dated 18th November 1906.
Charles Edward Murray Western. Dated 18th November 1906.
John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox. Dated 18th November 1906.
Lionel Berkeley Harbord. Dated 18th November 1906.
Cecil Elliot Godfrey Boileau Goad. Dated 16th November 1906.
William Michell Grylls. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Douglas Harry Acworth. Dated 18th November 1906.
Sewallis Robert Shirley. Dated 18th November 1906.
Lionel Salisbury Wells. Dated 18th November 1906.
Norman Napier Evelyn Bray. Dated 18th November 1906.
Geoffrey Tones. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Ralph Algernon Yearsley. Dated 18th November 1906.
Ardern Arthur Hulme Beaman. Dated 30th September 1906.
Hugh Seymour Blane. Dated 18th November 1906.
Humphrey Shewell Turner. Dated 18th November 1906.
Claude Arthur Bignell. Dated 2nd December 1906.
William Samuel Trail. Dated 22nd November 1906.
Alexander Wyndham Malet. Dated 30th October 1906.
William Rhodes James. Dated 18th November 1906.
Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham. Dated 23rd October 1906.
John Montolieu Hay Mackenzie. Dated 8th December 1906.
Gerard van Rossum Reyne. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Frank Saltoun Woodhouse. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Gilbert Broughton. Dated 9th October 1906.
Kenneth Durand Barbour. Dated 18th November 1906.
Alexander Chrystie Murray Binny. Dated 24th October 1906.
Ronald Cardew Duncan. Dated 4th December 1906.
Henry Percival Currey. Dated 24th October 1906.
Hugh Lambert Reilly. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Harold George Morell. Dated 22nd October 1906.
Talbot Reed. Dated 22nd October 1906.
Francis Chavasse Squires. Dated 20th November 1906.
Horace Cave-Browne. Dated 30th October 1906.
Victor Louis Yate Dane. Dated 25th October 1906.
Paul Tempest Lambert Thompson. Dated 28th October 1906.
Richard Edward Toker. Dated 23rd October 1906.
Henry Allen Beaumont Johnson. Dated 24th October 1906.
Edward Hugh Bagot Stack. Dated 17th November 1906.
Ernest Atwell Winter Lake. Dated 28th October 1906.
William Holcroft Blood. Dated 22nd October 1906.
Charles George Spankie. Dated 24th October 1906.
William Hartley Clark. Dated 24th October 1906.
Robert St. John Locke Price. Dated 24th October 1906.
Evelyn James Evered Poole. Dated 23rd October 1906.
William Graham Elphinston. Dated 24th October 1906.
Robert Alfred Jenkins. Dated 26th October 1906.
Guy Rowland Mainwaring. Dated 30th October 1906.
Archibald Gwatkin. Dated 25th October 1906.
Peter Douglas Colin Eliot. Dated 24th October 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Gawen King, M.B., C.I.E. Dated 29th April 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st September 1906.

John Taylor, M.B.
 Alexander Dron Stewart, M.B.
 Claude Harold Cross.
 Robert Alexander Chambers, M.B.
 Robert Henry Bott, F.R.C.S.
 John Morison, M.B.
 Samuel George Steele Haughton, M.B.
 Francis William Cragg, M.B.
 Norman Niel George Cowan McVean.
 Norman Skinner Simpson.
 Shumshere Singh.
 Robert Francis Hebbert.
 Joseph Frain James, M.B.
 James Smalley, M.B.
 Charles Michael Roberts, M.B.
 Andrew Smith Leslie, M.B.
 William Malcolm Thomson, M.B.
 Alexander Patrick Gordon Lorimer, M.B.
 Herbert Bodley Scott.
 George McGregor Millar, M.B.
 Hubert Astley Knight, M.B.
 Francis Hugh Salisbury, M.B.
 Frederick Charles Fraser, M.D.
 Harold Hay Thorburn, M.B.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army:—

Colonel Robert Gordon. Dated 18th January 1907.

Colonel Edward Bruce, C.B. Dated 2nd February 1907.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army:—

Colonel George Williams Deane, C.B. Dated 18th January 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan. Dated 15th February 1907.

Major Harry Trevor. Dated 1st February 1905.

Major Cecil Moncrieff Eales. Dated 23rd January 1907.

Major Henry Lawrence Fleming. Dated 26th December 1906.

"London Gazette," dated 15th February 1907, pages 1070 and 1071.

War Office, Whitehall,
 15th February 1907.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The date of the appointment of Colonel Charles G. M. Fasken, C.B., Indian Army, as a Colonel on the Staff, and of his promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel, is 19th

September 1906, and not the 20th September as stated in the Gazette of the 4th December 1906.

MEMORANDUM.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne, Indian Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 16th February 1907.

The undermentioned native Officers of the Indian Army are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :—

Subadar-Major Mahtab Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 40th Pioneers. Dated 1st July 1906.

Subadar-Major Gurdatt Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 15th December 1906.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 202.—Conductor John William Dennis, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 203.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

14th February 1907.

Major Alfred Poingdestre, 44th Merwara Infantry.

To be Major.

6th March 1907.

Captain Cecil Kaye, 21st Punjabis.

No. 204.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army with effect from the 1st October 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval, but without the enhanced pay and allowances of that rank prior to admission to the Indian Army.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 205.—Sergeant John G. Stratton, office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor L. S. Campbell, retired ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 206.—Sub-Conductor George Henry Asbury, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor William Knight to be Conductor ;

vice Conductor William Alderton, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 11th January 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 207.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Cavalry.

Risaldar Hushnak Singh to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Risaldar-Major Chanda Singh Bahadur, deceased ; with effect from the 11th January 1907.

17th Cavalry.

Kot Duffadar Gauhar 'Ali to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 22nd December 1906.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Risaldar Ahmad Mir to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Sundar Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Bishn Singh to be Ressaidar ; *vice* Harnam Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1906.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadar Bhagwant Tiwari to be Subadar and Havildar Rambharosa Tiwari to be Jemadar ; *vice* Subadar Rām Charitar Pande transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Jemadar Lachman Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dhian Singh to be Jemadar ; *vice* Sham Singh deceased ; with effect from the 29th January 1907.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Gul Akbar to be Subadar and Havildar Sahib Nur to be Jemadar ; *vice* Lal Mir transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

98th Infantry.

Jemadar Danbahadur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Major Jagpal Singh to be Jemadar ; *vice* Jiwan Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Hardayal to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Nekiram to be Jemadar ; *vice* Sardar Singh deceased ; with effect from the 19th November 1906.

Jemadar Brahmdeo Singh to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar ; *vice* Drigpal Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 208.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Thomas Kiddle, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 21st December 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.**(Artillery Company.)*

No. 209.—Captain William John Bradshaw is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 30th November 1906.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 210.—Cecil Henry Bompas, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Garrett transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 3rd December 1906.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 211.—Edward Charles Edwards, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gibbs promoted. Dated 29th January 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 212.—Major Edwin Western, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th March 1907.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 213.—Lieutenant John Edward Neale resigns his commission. Dated 1st February 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 214.—Major Robert William Layard Dunlop, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Nicholson resigned. Dated 10th November 1906.

2nd Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 215.—John Newport Kilner, gentleman, M.B. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April 1906.

Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 216.—Major Vernon Woods, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Strachey resigned. Dated 6th December 1906.

Captain Lindsay Douglas Horne, to be Major, *vice* Woods appointed Honorary Colonel. Dated 6th December 1906.

Lieutenant Harry Perceval Judge, to be Captain, *vice* Horne promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Thorpe Martin, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Judge promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 8th March 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 2nd and 8th March 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor William Shirvell.	23rd February 1907.	Meerut	...	...
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Asst. Surgeon James Alfred Lemerle.	21st January 1907.	Peking	...	...
India Miscellaneous List.	Assistant Commissary and Hony. Lieutenant Charles Swift.	3rd March 1907.	Calcutta	...	...

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 8th March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12.—The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having satisfactorily completed their probationary courses of instruction at the Royal Army Medical College, and

at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 1st September 1906 :—

John Taylor.
 Alexander Dron-Stewart.
 Claude Harold Cross.
 Robert Alexander Chambers.
 Robert Henry Bott.
 John Morison.
 Samuel George Steele Haughton.
 Francis William Cragg Norman.
 Norman Niel George Cowan McVean.
 Norman Skinner Simpson.
 Shumshere Singh.
 Robert Francis Hebbert.
 Joseph Frain James.
 James Smalley.
 Charles Michael Roberts.
 Andrew Smith Leslie.
 William Malcolm Thomson.
 Alexander Patrick Gordon Lorimer.
 Herbert Bodley Scott.
 George McGregor Millar.
 Hubert Astley Knight.
 Francis Hugh Salisbury.
 Frederick Charles Fraser.
 Harold Hay Thorburn.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 13.—The undermentioned and class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 16th October 1905.

No. 1280, Muhammad Ataullah Khan.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1907.

No. 47.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 4 months, in extension of that notified in Railway Board's Notification No. 261, dated 23rd November 1906.

No. 48.—Mr. L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 6 weeks, in extension of the extraordinary leave, without allowances, for 3 months, sanctioned in Railway Board Notification No. 252, dated 2nd November 1906.

The 7th March 1907.

No. 49.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 365, dated 13th September 1900, the services of Mr. J. E. Eaglesome, C.M.G., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Supy., are permanently transferred to the British Colonial Office for employment in the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria with effect from the 1st September 1900.

The 8th March 1907.

No. 50.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted, under Articles 233 and 311(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 7 months, *vis.* privilege leave for 1 month and 16 days with furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th April 1907.

No. 51.—The following *temporary* promotion and reversions in and from the class of Superintending Engineers are ordered with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Johns, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	1907. 1st February.
Craster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Ditto.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 11.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1907.

No. 4.—Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted, under the provisions of Articles 246, 260 and 548 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 1 month and 13 days with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, and in continuation thereof furlough for 6 months and 21 days.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1907.

No. 312.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Imperial Customs Service.

No. 315.—The services of Mr. A. E. Scroope, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 13th March 1907.

No. 322.—The Honourable Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th March 1907.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 331.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 27th February 1907.

No. 334.—The Honourable Mr. Bihari Lal Gupta has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th March 1907.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to all provident funds established by Municipal Councils under section 43, sub-section (vii) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884).

MEDICAL.

The 13th March 1907.

No. 235.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Peck, I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough out of India on private affairs for four months in continuation, with effect from the 13th April 1907.

No. 236.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M. Green, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Peck, I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 238.—The services of Major C. Thomson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 240.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces :—

1. Captain E. J. O'Meara, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
2. Captain W. S. Willmore, I.M.S.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 398.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of the spread of the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, with which the Bellary

district of the Madras Presidency is visited, if persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Hampi in the Hospet taluq of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virupakshaswami's Car Festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Pāpinyakanahalli, Gādiganūru, Tōranagallu, Darōji and Kudatini on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 15th April to the 7th May 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sri Virupakshaswami's Car Festival at Hampi.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th March 1907.

No. 156.—Mr. A. Brown, 2nd (officiating 1st) Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 31st March 1907.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th March 1907.

No. 269.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irwin, or until further orders.

The 13th March 1907.

No. 289.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Charles Peter Caspersz, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Establishment), at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th January 1907, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Pargiter, resigned.

No. 290.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Herbert Holmwood, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Establishment), at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th January 1907, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt, resigned.

No. 291.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Charles William Chitty, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th January 1907, *vice* the Honourable Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose, resigned.

POLICE.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 267.—The services of Lieutenant V. Coates, 87th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Assam military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 129.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Gillan, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are placed on his return from leave at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

EDUCATION.

The 1st March 1907.

No. 211.—The services of Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, Professor, Rajshahi College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1907.

No. 527—26-8.—Lieutenant G. F. T. Oakes, R.E., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1907.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 529—59-2.—Mr. B. G. Gilbert Cooper, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233, 260 and 308(b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1907 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 531—62-2.—Bt.-Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Assistant Surveyor General, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for 1 year 6 months and 18 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308(b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1907 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 533—61-2.—Captain M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for 1 year and 9 months under Articles 233, 260 and 308(b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1907 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 14th March 1907.

No. 506—40-5.—Major H. T. Pease, C.I.E., M.R.C.V.S., Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, is granted, under Articles 308(b) and 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for four months in combination with vacation leave for three months, with effect from 1st March 1907 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 507—40-5.—The services of Captain J. D. E. Holmes, I.C.V.D., Veterinary Officer on special duty in Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, until further orders, for employment as Professor of Sanitary Science at the Punjab Veterinary College.

FAMINE.

The 11th March 1907.

No. 480—26-2.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (a) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Honourable Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 319-F.—332-14.—Mr. T. J. Campbell, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade on deputation to Ceylon, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 21st December 1906.

From the same date the following promotions are made :—

- (i) Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, United Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.
- (ii) Mr. M. Hill, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade (on deputation to the Government of India), is confirmed in that grade, but to remain *seconded* as Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1907.

No. 38.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, is granted, under Article, 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for two years, *vis.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 19 days, and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 4th April 1907 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 39.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

No. 40.—Mr. W. J. Britts, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

No. 41.—Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Examiner of Accounts, on deputation with the Telegraph Committee, is granted, under Articles 233 and 316, of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *vis.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, and special leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 18th April 1907, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties on that Committee.

The 13th March 1907.

No. 42.—The undermentioned covenanted temporary Engineers of the Military Works Services, who have been transferred to the Public Works Department, are posted to the Provinces noted against their names :—

Mr. T. H. E. Coad	.	.	.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Mr. F. C. Temple	.	.	.	Punjab.
Mr. F. Norman	.	.	.	Bombay.

The 14th March 1907.

No. 43.—Mr. G. C. Wolfe, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted, under articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 2 years, *vis.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 1st April 1907 or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 44.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western Railway, is posted as officiating Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 45.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western Railway.

No. 46.—Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th March 1907.

No. 899-I.B.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1631-I., dated the 21st April 1892, licensing the Reverend Charles T. Winters, of the Wesleyan Mission at Karimnagar, to solemnise marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, is hereby cancelled.

No. 659-G.—The Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th March 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 660-G.—Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 14th March 1907.

No. 692-G.—Lieutenant W. G. Neale, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 21st February 1907.

No. 697-G.—Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days, combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 11th March 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 706-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. French Mullen, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 25th March 1907.

No. 710-G.—Lieutenant H. V. Biscoe, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab:—

Lieutenant Biscoe is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 712-G.—Lieutenant C. F. McKenzie, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 26th February 1907:—

Lieutenant McKenzie is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 714-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 26th February 1907: Lieutenant C. W. Prescott, Indian Army.

2. Lieutenant Prescott is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

No. 718-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is placed temporarily under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 8th March 1907: Lieutenant G. F. W. Anson, Indian Army.

2. Lieutenant Anson is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 729-G.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 11th March 1907, under Articles 233 and 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 732-G.—Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as Resident in Gwalior.

No. 735-G. B.—With reference to Notification No. 3198-G. B., dated the 31st December 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. A. C. Vander Hoop as Consul General for the Netherlands at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 971-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I., dated the 5th September 1892, regarding the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, *after* the words "Tributary Mahals of Orissa" where they occur in the Preamble, the words "including the Tributary States of Gangpur and Bonai" shall be inserted.

No. 972-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, and to declare that he shall exercise the powers conferred on such Superintendents by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I., dated the 5th September 1892, in the Tributary Mahals of Gangpur and Bonai.

No. 960-E.C.—The services of Mr. M. A. Hartnell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burma, on deputation in Siam, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th February 1907.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1907.

No. 1616-E.O.—Mr. N. C. Sarkar, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is promoted substantively as a Chief Superintendent in that Office with effect from the 15th of February 1907, *vice* Mr. B. Laville retired.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1907.

No. 540-Accts.—Major E. R. Foord, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.), for eight months, from or after 10th April 1907, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.—Pension service 20th year, commenced 11th February 1907.

No. 541-Accts.—Major W. Donnan, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, and Senior Examiner, Ordnance Factory Accounts in India, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from or after 15th April 1907.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1907.

No. 2444-66.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st March 1907, consequent on the creation of an additional appointment in each of the 1st and 2nd grades of Postmasters General :—

Mr. C. J. Lalkaka, officiating Postmaster General, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S., officiating Postmaster General, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. W. F. Cockell, Postmaster General, United Provinces, on leave, to be recalled and appointed a Deputy Director General of the Post Office.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, till Mr. Maxwell reverts from deputation.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 2473-4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (b) of the Indian Museum Act, IV of 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. T. Gage, I.M.S., M.B., Director, Botanical Survey of India, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. Prain, I.M.S., retired.

POST OFFICE—GENERAL MATTERS.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 2492—84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 150 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. S.R.—1429 C., dated the 30th March 1899, for the words "foreign registered letters and parcels", the words "foreign registered articles of the letter mail and foreign registered parcels" shall be substituted.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 217.—Major A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, *vice* Mr. C. H. West, C.I.E., proceeding on combined leave, with effect from the 21st March 1907.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 218.—The services of Major O. G. Ievers, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 219.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of Changlagali, Kalabagh, Baragali, Ghora Dakha and Khanspur, in the Hazara District of the North-West Frontier Province, the provisions of section 143 (1) (a) and (b), section 144 (d) (ii) (e) and (f), section 145 (i), sections 146 and 189 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), and to declare that in the said sections, so extended, the expressions "Municipality" and "Committee" shall be deemed to refer to the said Cantonments and to their respective Cantonment Authorities.

COMMANDS.

No. 220.—Major-General Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B., R.A., to be a Divisional Commander, *vice* General Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., vacated. Dated 1st March 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 221.—Captain G. C. Burn, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and furlough out of India for 9 months in continuation, with effect from the 1st April 1907. Pension service—16th year commenced 25th July 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 222.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 22nd February 1907, page 1279.

India Office.

The 22nd February 1907.

The King has approved of the substitution of the designation "3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles" for the present designation of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, and has graciously permitted the regiment to bear on its appointments The Royal and Imperial Cypher, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 223.—Conductor Charles Witt, Military Works Services, Barrack Department, Madras, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 224.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be substantive Colonel.

26th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General on the Divisional Staff.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd March 1907.

Major Louis Maurice Foster, 121st Pioneers.

No. 225.—The provisional promotion of Lieutenant William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to the rank of Captain, published in Army Department Notification No. 111 of 1907, is confirmed.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 226.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Charles Robert Locke, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Services, to be Commissary, with effect from the 14th February 1907.

Indian Telegraph Department.

No. 227.—Sergeant Edward M. Prescott to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Harridence, deceased; with effect from the 26th January 1906.

No. 228.—Sergeant Arthur W. Smith to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Wilden retired; with effect from the 11th June 1906.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 229.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred William Hocking to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cartmill Galloway to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Edmund Bowder to be Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor George Harry Harding, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor William Charles Sullivan to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant John Hickey to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Henry Wilbond retired; with effect from the 23rd January 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 230.—Lieutenant Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson, 94th Russell's Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th March 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 231.—No. 956, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Amir Ahmad is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 232.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney, 6th Jat Light Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th January 1907.

No. 233.—Captain Hugh Bixley Luard, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the permanent half-pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th March 1907.

SPECIAL.

No. 234.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified:—

Major C. E. Bowen, Assistant Commissioner, Burma,—25th February 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

(*Naval Division.*)

No. 235.—Sub-Lieutenant William Walker Nind, resigns his Commission. Dated 1st November 1906.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 236.—Lieutenant Lawrence Robert Potter, to be Captain, *vice* Kelly transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 11th December 1906.

Cecil Howard Cody, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 11th December 1906.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 237.—Captain Arthur Kennard Weld Downing resigns his Commission. Dated 30th January 1907.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 238.—Second-Lieutenant Gordon Maitland Crosthwaite to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dundas promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

Second-Lieutenant George Dickson Laurie to be Lieutenant, *vice* Murray resigned. Dated 5th January 1907.

William Paton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Crosthwaite promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

John David Westwood, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Laurie promoted. Dated 5th January 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th March 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 9th and 15th March 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
86th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).	Lieutenant Albert Henry Peene Pepper.	6th March 1907.	Manipur.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 15th March 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R a. p.</i>	
Oliver Richard Alfred Tread- well.*	2nd Lieute- nant.	Unattached List, attached 1st Battalion West York- shire Regi- ment.	26th Sep- tember 1906.	No will found.	1 8 0	7th April 1907.
James Duncan Macpherson.†	Captain	91st Punjabis (Light In- fantry).	15th June 1906.	Intestate	349 12 0	
William Humphrys ‡	Lieutenant	17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lan- cers.	4th July 1906.	Will left	4,393 1 5	

*Next-of-kin—Father—O. F. A. Treadwell, Esq.

Address—Brookfield, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

†Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Augusta Macpherson.

Address—Elmtree, Newton Ferry, near Plymouth.

‡Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Alice Sandys.

Address—Srinagar, Kashmir.

Brother—Lieutenant Nugent Winter Humphrys, and Manchester Regiment, Fort George, Guernsey.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 15th March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 14.—The following temporary appointment is made with effect from the 23rd January 1907 :—

Lieutenant W. H. Anderson, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

No. 15.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 3rd February 1907 :—

Lieutenant E. C. Webb, Army Veterinary Corps.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 16.—In supersession of the rules contained in Military Department Notification No. 891 of 1905 the following regulations for the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service are published for information :—

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. The period of such study leave will be calculated at the rate of one month for each year of service, up to a total of 12 months in all, during an officer's service.
3. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service.
4. The minimum period of study which will render an officer eligible for study leave shall be two months.

5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as study leave, but the allowance specified in Rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only.
6. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, provided that the medical board at the India Office certifies that the officer is fit for study. In the case, however, of officers in military employment study leave cannot be taken in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough admissible under the terms of India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, if the total period would thereby exceed eight months, but study leave may be so taken provided such leave is for not less than two months and the total period of combined privilege leave, furlough and study leave does not exceed eight months; this limitation to eight months does not, however, apply in the case of study leave combined with privilege leave alone. The total period of absence from India, in the case of officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, will be strictly limited to two years.
7. Except as provided for in Rule 8 all applications for study leave shall be submitted, with the audit officer's certificate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein.
8. Officers on furlough who wish to have part of their furlough converted into study leave should address the Under Secretary of State, India Office, and should furnish a statement showing how it is proposed to spend the study leave.
9. An officer who is at home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave, and to count the period so spent as part of his study leave, without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances during such period.
10. During the course of study lodging allowance at the rate of 8s. a day for a field officer, 6s. for a Captain, and 4s. for a Lieutenant will be granted. It is to be understood that in order to qualify for the grant of study leave or for the receipt of lodging allowance, a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which will occupy the time of the officer for five or six days a week, must be pursued. This allowance will not be admissible to an officer who retires from the service without returning to duty in India after a period of study leave.
11. An officer in civil employ will be entitled to draw furlough pay at civil rates for a portion of his study leave equal to one-twelfth of his service under civil rules, and for the remainder either (1) at the military rate, or (2) if furlough is due to him under civil rules, at the rate admissible under those rules; in the latter case a corresponding portion of the ordinary furlough earned under civil rules which is at his credit will be treated as if it had been earned under military rules.
12. On completion of study the certificates of examinations passed, or the certificates of special study, which must show the dates of commencement and termination of the course, with any remarks by the instructor, shall be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, who will arrange for the transmission of the documents to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Officers may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the President of the Medical Board, India Office, on the conclusion of their course of study.
13. Study leave will count as service for promotion and pension, but, except so far as it may be taken during privilege leave (see Rule 9), it will not count for furlough or any other leave. It will not affect any leave which may already be due to an officer and will not be taken into account in reckoning the aggregate amount of furlough taken by an officer towards the maximum period of six years admissible under Article 299 of the Civil Service Regulations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander A. J. G. Piffard, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) up to 12th June 1907.
Commander C. R. Ford, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for 4 days.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 12.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Engineer W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd May 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1907.

No. 52.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from Class III, Grade 3, to Class III, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 4th February 1907.

No. 53.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being made for a proposed line of Railway from Moulmein to Myawaddi, a distance of about 85 miles.

The Survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Moulmein-Myawaddi Railway Survey.

This cancels Railway Board's Notification No. 18, dated the 28th January 1907.

The 13th March 1907.

No. 54.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 44, dated the 23rd February 1907, Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Chief Storekeeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper of the North Western Railway, until further orders.

Mr. Keatinge will officiate in class I, grade 3, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Mc Nair's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 55.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 54, dated the 13th March 1907, Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

No. 56.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 55, dated the 13th March 1907, Mr. R. H. Tait, Store keeper, in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper of that Railway, until further orders.

The 14th March 1907.

No. 57.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications No. 184, dated the 8th September 1906, and 34, dated 9th February 1907, Mr. D. H. Keelan, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the 24th February 1907.

The 15th March 1907.

No. 58.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 168, dated the 17th August 1906, Mr. W. R. B. Wight-Boycott, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of that establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1907.

No. 59.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 58, dated the 15th March 1907, Mr. D. L. McPherson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1907 and until further orders.

No. 60.—The under-mentioned probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents are confirmed in their appointments and promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January 1907 :—

Mr. J. D. Green.

Mr. P. B. McGowan.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1907.

No. 756-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy will unveil the Statue of Sir John Woodburn on Friday, the 22nd March 1907.

2. At 5-45 P.M. His Excellency will arrive at the Statue, where he will be received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sir John Woodburn Memorial Fund, who will conduct His Excellency up to the Dais.

3. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colour will be in attendance immediately in rear of the Statue, and will present arms on His Excellency's arrival and departure, and also when the Statue is unveiled.

4. All present will rise as the Viceroy arrives and remain standing till His Excellency takes his seat.
5. The members of the Executive Committee of Sir John Woodburn Memorial Fund will then be introduced to His Excellency by the Chairman.
6. The Chairman will then report on behalf of the Executive Committee, and invite His Excellency to unveil the Statue.
7. His Excellency, after replying, will unveil the Statue.
8. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the Statue is unveiled, and the guard of honour will present arms.
9. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., will then propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency.
10. On the conclusion of the ceremony, His Excellency will be conducted to his carriage by the Chairman as on arrival.
11. Full Dress, white, will be worn by Officers entitled to wear uniform. Civilians—Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 836-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Thursday, the 28th March 1907, starting by special train from Howrah at 11 P.M., Calcutta time. His Excellency will proceed direct to Dehra Dun arriving there at 8 A.M., on the 30th instant.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Dehra Dun, will be private.

His Excellency will spend about three weeks at Dehra Dun, residing at the new Circuit House (Doon Court).

All covers intended to reach the Viceroy and party during His Excellency's stay should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows:—

Lady Violet Elliot.

Miss Salberg.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Military Secretary.

Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Captain J. Mackenzie, A.-D.-C.

All communications, other than those of an urgent nature, should be sent to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

The date of His Excellency's arrival at Simla will be notified later.

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1907.

No. 5.—The Honourable Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and General Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on combined leave of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

R. SHEEPHANKS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1907.

No. 374.—Mr. J. J. McLean is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 21st March 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 20th March 1907.

No. 378.—Mr. R. E. Hamblin is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 6th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

No. 382.—Mr. H. R. Bardswell, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Curgenvin, or until further orders.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 393.—The services of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

No. 396.—The services Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd March 1907.

MEDICAL.

The 18th March 1907.

No. 247.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* second Physician to the College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with furlough out of India for five months and seventeen days in continuation, with effect from the 4th April 1907.

No. 248.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* second Physician to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 19th March 1907.

No. 253.—The services of Captain W. S. J. Shaw, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Alienists' Department.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 271.—The services of Captain F. V. O. Beit, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 425.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency, Bengal and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkónam on the Madras Railway and Arkónam, Pálúr, Conjeeveram, Wálájabád and Villiyampakkam on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th May to the 7th June 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, Bengal and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami at Conjeeveram.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 325.—Mr. A. Williams is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the 15th March 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1907.

No. 47.—Mr. A. Monies, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April 1907.

No. 48.—Mr. O. C. Lees, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th March 1907 during the absence of Mr. G. G. White, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, on combined leave, and until further orders.

No. 49.—Mr. R. P. Russell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to Burma and is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer until further orders.

No. 50.—Mr. F. W. Vvall, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 12th March 1907 during the absence of Mr. G. C. Stawell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, on combined leave, and until further orders.

The 20th March 1907.

No. 51.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 52.—Mr. M. W. Clifford, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

No. 53.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 54.—Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

No. 55.—Mr. J. H. Vaughan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 56.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 403 Public, dated the 8th February 1907, Mr. H. Claughton, officiating officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, is placed in charge of that portion of the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India which is in Calcutta, during the absence of the Government of India in Simla.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th March 1907.

No. 747-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Adolf Bueler as Consul for Germany at Cochin.

No. 755-G.—Mr. A. T. Holme, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year and six months, with effect from the 5th March 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 756-G.—Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Political Agent in the Southern States of Rajputana.

The 20th March 1907.

No. 1049-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 13 E. A., dated the 3rd January 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of one rupee per maund of 82½ pounds, avoirdupois, shall be paid—

- (1) On all salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State; and
- (2) On salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdulla Khan.

No. 1051-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 14 E. A., dated the 3rd January 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of one rupee per maund of 82½ pounds, avoirdupois, shall be paid—

- (1) On salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State; and
- (2) On salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

No. 1069-I. B.—Mr. G. Deuchars, Engineer-in-Chief of the Kashmir Railway Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th December 1906, combined with furlough for one year and seven months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 767-G.—Mr. J. B. Wood, an officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months and ten days, with effect from the 28th March 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 781-G.—Major A. L. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months and study leave for one year, with effect from the 11th March 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations and Rule 6 of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 891, dated the 13th October 1905.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 796-G.—Captain P. C. R. Barclay, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

No. 798-G.—The services of Mr. S. W. Gracey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 25th February 1907.

No. 801-G.—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days, with effect from the 19th March 1907, combined with furlough for 3 months and 25 days, under Articles 233 and 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 804-G.—Mr. A. R. Jelf, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and officiating Under Secretary, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (on probation), with effect from the 19th March 1907.

No. 808-G.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 718-G., dated the 14th March 1907, Lieutenant G. F. W. Anson, a probationer for the Political Department, is attached temporarily to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 812-G.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties:—

Lieutenant T. G. M. Harris, Indian Army.

Lieutenant D. M. Field, Indian Army.

No. 816-G.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th March 1907, combined with furlough for five months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 817-G.—Mr. A. Williams, a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 820-G. B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Le Faucheur as Consular Agent for France at Coconada.

No. 823-G.—The services of Major P. P. Kilkelly, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the date on which he returns from leave.

No. 901-F.—The services of Major R. Bird, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 903-F.—The services of Major Victor Brooke, D.S.O., Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 905-F.—The services of Lieutenant F. C. Jenkin, Royal Garrison Artillery in India, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 907-F.—The services of Maulavi Saiyad Mohammad Afzal, 3rd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Temple Medical College, Patna, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 909-F.—The services of Muhammad Zafar Khan, Political Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 911-F.—The services of Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 913-F.—The services of Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Fyzabad, United Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 915-F.—The services of Risaldar Zahirulla Khan, Khan Bahadur, 38th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 917-F.—The services of Subedar Major Sardar Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 69th Punjabis, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907.

No. 1090-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899, as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August 1897) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June 1906, shall apply to the aforesaid areas subject to the following modifications, namely:—

1. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said notification any Court having jurisdiction within the area to which they are hereby applied, may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

2. All references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and all references to British India shall be read as referring to the areas to which the provisions of the said Notification are hereby applied.

3. In rule 1 after the words and figures "Indian Stamp Act, 1899" the words and figures "as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the cantonments of Secunderabad, and Aurangabad and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in Berar and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August 1897)" shall be added.

4. For clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 "(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Hyderabad and impressed by him in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10."

5. For rule 7 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

6. For rule 8 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

8. The Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, is empowered to affix and impress labels and shall be 'the proper officer' for the purposes of the Act and these rules."

7. For sub-rule (3) of rule 10 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer, under subsection (2) of this rule."

8. In rule (2) the words "unless he is himself the proper officer" shall be omitted.

9. Clause (e) of rule 15 shall be omitted.

II.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 269-I. B., dated the 18th January 1901, in so far as it applies the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 786-S. R.,

dated the 17th February 1899, to the aforesaid areas and the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3156-I. B., dated the 4th August 1905, and No. 4593-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1905, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1052-E. C.—The following notifications which have been published at pages 1189 and 1191 of the *London Gazette* of the 19th February 1907 are republished for general information :—

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *February*, 1907.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Corea.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907," and shall be read as one with "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904," hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Order."

2.—(1) Where one or more commissioned Consular officers are stationed in a Consular district assigned to another commissioned Consular officer, the Minister may, if he think fit, appoint such commissioned Consular officer or officers to whom no district is assigned to be an additional Judge or additional Judges of the Provincial Court of the district.

(2) Where an officer is so appointed he shall hear and determine such matters, civil and criminal, being within the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, as the Consular officer to whom the district is assigned, with the sanction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, directs.

(3) Where an officer is appointed under this Article he may sit at the same time and place as the Consular officer to whom the district is assigned, or in a different place, and each sitting shall be deemed a sitting of the Provincial Court of the district.

3. The following Article shall be substituted for Article 69 of the Principal Order :—

Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom, or in a British Possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say :—

- (a) "The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887";
- (b) "The Patents, Designs, and Trademarks Acts, 1883 to 1902";
- (c) "The Trade Marks Act, 1905";
- (d) "Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above mentioned Statutes ;
- (e) Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trademarks, of which a copy is kept exhibited in the public offices of the Consulates at Shanghai and Seoul, and is there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times ;

shall, if done by a British subject in China or Corea, be punishable as a grave offence against the Principal Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or native, or otherwise howsoever.

Provided :—

(1) That no person shall be punished under this Order for an act which would be an offence against any Act, Statute, or Order in Council, the exhibition of which is required by paragraph (e) above, unless such exhibition had commenced not less than one month before the act took place, or unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of such Act, Statute, or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained, unless either (a) an arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the prosecutor belongs, or (b) the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists, for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in China or Corea of similar acts committed by the subjects of such State or Power in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects. Where such an arrangement is in force the Minister may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

4. No action shall be brought for the protection of any copyright, trade-mark, patent, or design by any person who is not a British subject, unless either (a) an arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the plaintiff belongs, or (b) the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists, for the

protection in Consular or other Courts in China or Corea of the rights and interests of British subjects in copyrights, trade-marks, patents, and designs infringed by the subjects of such State or Power.

Where such an arrangement is in force the Minister may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

5. The following Article shall take effect instead of Article 75 of the Principal Order:—

(1) Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Principal Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behavior, and in default thereof, or on a further conviction for the like offence, he may be ordered to be deported.

(2) Where any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter is printed, published, or offered for sale within the limits of the Order by a Company registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, the Court may, after notice to the Company, and on proof of the facts, require the Company to give security to abstain from such printing, publishing, or offering for sale in future. If the Company fail to give security, or if the Company is shown to have again printed, published, or offered for sale such newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter after giving such security, the Court may make an order prohibiting the Company from carrying on business within the limits of the Order, and may make such other orders as to the Court may seem just. the Court may also declare all the property of the Company within the limits of the Order so be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and shall dispose of it, subject to any general or Special directions of the Secretary of State, as it thinks fit.

(3) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China or the Government of Corea, or the authorities or subjects of any Power in amity with His Majesty, being within the limits of this Order, or between the Government of China and its subjects or the Government of Corea and its subjects, shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article.

(4) Jurisdiction under this Article shall not be exercised except by the Supreme Court.

6. The following Article shall be substituted for Article 84 of the Principal Order:—

Where any person is deported to any place to which he can most conveniently be sent through Hong Kong, and it is necessary to land and tranship him at Hong Kong, he shall, on his arrival there, be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of a Magistrate of Police at Hong Kong, who, on receipt of the person deported and of the warrant, shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor of Hong Kong, who shall, by warrant, cause the person so deported to be detained in custody until a convenient opportunity occurs for sending him to the place to which he has been deported, and shall then send him to that place.

7. Where a case is stated under Article 85 of the Principal Order, the Judge shall have power, save where the case has been stated by himself, to order that it shall be heard and determined in the manner provided by Article 86 by himself alone, instead of by the full Court.

8. The following Article shall be substituted for Article 108 of the Principal Order:—

If any person named executor in a will takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceedings respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

9. Article 112 of the Principal Order shall be amended by the substitution of the sum of one hundred pounds for the sum of fifty pounds therein mentioned.

10. Any person desirous of levying a distress for rent may apply to the Court to appoint a bailiff to levy such distress, and the Court may thereupon, and upon the applicant giving sufficient security to answer for any misconduct on the part of such bailiff, appoint a person to act as bailiff to levy such distress.

11. The following Articles shall be substituted for Article 114 of the Principal Order:—

- (1) Any party to an action in the Supreme Court, other than an Admiralty action, or to an appeal to the Supreme Court, aggrieved by the decision of that Court or by the verdict of a jury, may move the Supreme Court to rehear such action or appeal.
- (2) The motion shall be heard by the full Court unless the Judge of the Supreme Court otherwise orders.
- (3) On such motion the Supreme Court may make any order that may be made by the Court of Appeal in England in the exercise of its ordinary appellate jurisdiction.

(4) An application for a rehearing shall be made within the prescribed time.

12. The following provision shall be substituted for Article 151 (1) of the Principal Order :—

(1) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a foreigner the Court shall entertain the same, and the action shall be heard and determined either by the Judge sitting alone or, if all parties consent or the Court so directs, with a jury or assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary procedure of the Court.

13. The following provision shall be substituted for Article 155 (3) of the Principal Order :—

Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment, forfeiture, or fine therein prescribed, or if no such punishment or fine is prescribed, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both. Regulations imposing penalties shall be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the highest penalty being imposed.

14. The following Article shall take effect instead of Article 157 of the Principal Order :—

King's Regulations and Municipal Regulations made or adopted under Articles 155 and 156 of the Principal Order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notice of that disapproval has been received and published by the Minister.

15. Every Consular officer shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and foreigners in China or Corea.

16. "The China, Japan, and Corea (Patents) Order in Council, 1899," "The China and Corea (Supreme Court) Order in Council, 1900," and the following Articles of the Principal Order are hereby repealed, *vis.*: Articles 27, 69, 75, 84, 108, 114, 151 (1), 155 (3), 157; but this repeal shall not (a) affect the past operation of such Orders or such Articles, or any right, title, obligation, or liability thereunder, or (b) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any legal proceedings thereunder.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Gray, Bart., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FITZROY.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *February* 1907.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Emperor of Corea;

And whereas the exercise of the jurisdiction aforesaid is now regulated by the China and Corea Order in Council, 1904;

And whereas by the said Order in Council certain powers, authority and jurisdiction are conferred upon His Majesty's Minister in Corea;

And whereas His Majesty has ceased to be represented by a Minister of the Court of the Emperor of Corea, and it is desirable to make other arrangements for the exercise of the said powers, authority and jurisdiction;

Now therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. (1) The powers, authority and jurisdiction conferred upon His Majesty's Minister in Corea by the China and Corea Order in Council, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), or by any amending Order in Council, or by any other Order in Council, in force in Corea, are hereby conferred upon the Consul-General, and from and after the commencement of this Order all functions hitherto exercised by the said Minister under such Orders in Council, or any of them shall be exercised by the Consul-General.

(2) All references to the Minister in the Principal Order, or in any King's Regulations, Proclamations, Notices, Rules of Court, or other documents appertaining to Corea issued or made under the Principal Order shall be deemed to be references to the Consul-General, and shall be construed accordingly.

(3) The power given to the Minister by article 156 of the Principal Order to join with the Ministers of other Powers in making Municipal Regulations shall be deemed to be a power to join with the Ministers or other Representatives of the Powers aforesaid in making such Regulations.

2. In the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence from Corea of the Consul-General for the time being, all the powers and authority conferred upon him by this or any other Order in Council shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State, be vested in the senior Consular Officer in His Majesty's service for the time being in Corea.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Corea Order in Council, 1907."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FITZROY.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1907.

No. 1748-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1727-Exc., dated the 22nd March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 20th March 1907, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows:—

(a) In the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Aden and of salt (other than salt manufactured at the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadrā in the Rajputana Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by Notification No. 1750 Exc. of this date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee for each maund of 82½ pounds, avoirdupois; and

(b) In the case of salt manufactured in Aden, one rupee for each 140 pounds, avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing orders shall not affect the orders contained in any Notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

No. 1750-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadrā within the said States, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1728-Exc., dated the 22nd March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and after the 20th March 1907, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be one rupee for each maund of 82½ pounds, avoirdupois.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th March 1907.

No. 1788-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

February 1907.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	FEBRUARY.		TO END OF FEB.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	Actuals, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	4,65	4,51	23,82	22,75	31,07	29,75
Opium	67	65	7,70	7,60	7,25	8,20
Salt	43	47	5,00	5,89	6,60	6,56
Stamps	43	47	5,30	5,26	5,96	5,89
Excise	92	75	7,94	7,52	8,72	8,53
Provincial Rates	39	43	2,80	3,45	3,39	4,20
Customs	61	72	5,81	5,84	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	14	13	1,82	1,70	1,88	1,84
Forest	27	22	2,07	2,07	2,68	2,67
Registration	4	5	51	49	53	54
Tributes from Native States	7	6	67	66	91	50
Other Civil Revenue	56	56	4,47	4,00	4,90	5,23
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	9,18	9,02	68,77	67,23	80,68	80,83
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	51	37	4,31	4,02	4,86	4,69
Opium	3	5	2,82	2,80	2,80	2,84
Famine Relief	...	1	17	3	37	6
Other Civil Expenditure	2,87	2,76	30,27	28,63	35,93	34,74
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,41	3,19	37,57	35,48	43,96	42,33
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
<i>[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]</i>						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than issues)	10	3	60	61	94	1,00
Marine	3	4	28	30	31	28
Military Receipts	5	8	86	84	80	1,18
Military Issues	1,67	1,81	18,35	18,47	20,59	20,81
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	57	55	4,26	3,57	4,40	4,06
State Railways	2,76	2,73	29,05	26,09	38,25	35,74
East Indian Railway	58	50	6,20	6,01	...	...
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	8	8	88	2,01	1,07	2,10
Telegraph	8	8	83	81	94	91
TOTAL	4,07	4,05	41,88	38,49	44,66	42,81
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	1,09	1,13	10,44	9,92	13,91	12,15
State Railways	1,59	1,82	19,35	16,99	22,88	24,90
East Indian Railway	30	27	3,66	3,55	...	...
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	9	18	...	18
Telegraph	10	10	1,02	97	1,12	1,12
TOTAL	3,08	3,32	34,76	31,61	37,91	38,35
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	76	1,01	10,03	10,44	12,41	14,45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	4,50	3,79	4,37	3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	6	16	2,70	3,98	...	1,25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	3,07	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	2,27	...	15,50	...	...	...
Temporary Advance from Gold Standard Reserve.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	3	3,80	16	...	1
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 5 per £	6,62	6,51	4,78	37,12	26,70	40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	46	3,99	1,94	8,67	3,47	12,97
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	3,95	2,65	24,81	20,52	25,80	22,50
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	1,06	2,17	3,66	79	1,49	1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,95	14,74	17,67	16,12	19,05	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,01	16,91	14,01	16,91	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 1801-E. O.—Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 4th of March 1907.

No. 1807-E. O.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April 1907 :—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Keene, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the date he assumes charge.

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Comptroller, Post Office, in addition to his own, with effect from the 17th of March 1907.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 1834-E. O.—Mr. J. Davidson is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 16th of March 1907.

No. 1839-E. O.—Mr. J. K. Shaw, a Superintendent of the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is appointed Chief Superintendent, substantive *pro tempore*, in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 13th of March 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1907.

No. 601-Accts.—Mr. E. W. Dover, Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Military Assistant Accountant General during the absence of Mr. E. O'B. Smith, on combined leave, or until further orders.

The 19th March 1907.

No. 606-G.—Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on private affairs for 3 months, under Articles 233 and 337, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April 1907.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 631-Accts.—Captain E. G. D. deLabilliere, 22nd Punjabis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, from or after 1st April 1907, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 15th year, commenced 23rd November 1906.

No. 632-Accts.—Brevet Colonel G. B. Renny, Indian Army, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted combined leave out of India, (p. a.) from or after 12th April 1907 to 9th August 1907, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.—Pension service 35th year, commenced 27th March 1906.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1907.

No. 2526-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. C. D. Inglis, of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. N. A. Macleod.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 2584-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. G. Pickford of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Begg.

No. 2629-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India to appoint Mr. P. R. Buchanan to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. George Romilly.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 18th March 1907.

No. 2533-83.—The following appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume charge of their new duties:—

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, to be Postmaster General, Madras.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., Postmaster General, Madras, to be a Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 20th March 1907.

No. 2590-55.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Heslop, Manager of the New Beerbhum Coal Company, Limited, to act as a member of the Board of Examiners constituted by rule 28 of the Rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, *vice* Mr. J. J. Turnbull on leave.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 2621-52.—The services of Mr. H. H. Hayden, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1907.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 2650-72.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for rule 85 published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

85. The free re-transmission of private multiple telegrams originally addressed to one office is restricted as follows. They will be re-addressed free if all the addressees have gone to the same place. Copies which cannot be delivered at the first destination will be posted to the revised addresses, if within Indian postal limits, and a report to that effect will be sent to the station of origin, which will inform the sender. State multiple telegrams will be re-addressed free without any restriction.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 2639-1.—The following statements showing the receipts and charges for the year 1905-06 on account of the Madras Coast Lights, and of the Capital Account established in connection therewith, are published for general information:—

Statement showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights for the year 1905-06.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Opening balance.	Receipts.			Charges.					Closing balance.
	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Repayment instalment (capital and interest) of the debt due to the Imperial Government	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment, travelling allowances and miscellaneous.	Transfer to capital account for major works and repairs.	Surplus + or deficit—	
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
55,386 2 0	(a) 1,55,640 13 9	2,069 3 8	1,53,571 10 1	(b) 41,483 0 0	1,613 6 5	52,297 13 2	15,000 0 0	+43,177 6 6	(c) 98,563 8 6

(a) Includes Rs 109,771 being miscellaneous receipts and Rs 436-6-6 interest on Government securities.

(b) Interest Rs 3,539-0-8 and repayment of loan Rs 3,943-15-4.

(c) Inclusive of Government securities par value Rs 25,000.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Opening balance.	Receipts.				Charges.				SURPLUS + OR DEFICIT—			Closing balance.
	Amount appropriated from revenue.	Interest on Government securities.	Sale of Government securities.	TOTAL.	Purchase of Government securities.	New works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Cash.	Government securities.	TOTAL.	
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
4,221 0 0	15,000 0 0	...	...	15,000 0 0	...	...	199 8 11	199 8 11	14,800 7 1	...	+14,800 7 1	19,021 7 1

B. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DIVISION.

No. 239.—Mr. H. M. Stowell, Chief clerk in the office of the Adjutant General's Division, Army Head-Quarters, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India with effect from the date of this notification.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 240.—The services of Captain E. G. S. Trotter, 102nd Grenadiers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 241.—So much of Army Department Notification No. 81, dated 1st February 1907, as relates to Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor and Major C. W. Field, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Major E. Waller to continue to officiate in the 2nd grade with staff pay at Rs600 a month, *vice* Major W. C. C. Leslie.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs600 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, on furlough, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys, promoted.

No. 242.—Major E. Waller who has been granted combined leave reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, with staff pay at Rs500 a month.

Major C. W. Field to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs600 a month, *vice* Major W. C. C. Leslie, officiating in the 1st grade, in place of Major E. Waller,

With effect from the 5th February 1907.

No. 243.—Army Department Notifications Nos. 636 and 79, dated the 7th December 1906, and 1st February 1907, respectively, are cancelled.

No. 244.—Consequent on the retirement of Major T. S. Barton, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, the following promotions are made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department :—

Captain A. T. Kirkwood, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain T. C. Browning, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain G. C. Burn, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain J. W. H. Lyon, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

With effect from the 1st March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 245.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 1st March 1907, page 1467.

War Office, Whitehall,

1st March 1907.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Roche Rearden, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second-Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army, with precedence next below J. O. Beattie. Dated 24th January 1906, but not to carry pay or allowance prior to 2nd March 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 246.—The provisional promotion of Captain Frederick Fisher, 107th Pioneers, to the rank of Major, published in Military Department Notification No. 176 of 1906, is cancelled with effect from the 11th February 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 247.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 31st December 1906:

Joseph Alexander Turner.
Dominic Vincent Gomes.
Joseph Valentine Fernandez.
Kenneth William Everard White.
Edward Percival Baker.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 248.—Sub-Conductor Francis David McClung to be Conductor ;
Store Sergeant Joseph Irwin to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor S. Hayler, transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 10th December 1906.

No. 249.—Sub-Conductor Herbert Laidley Weston to be Conductor ;
Store Sergeant Frederick Harry Stephens to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor H. G. Beckett, transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 22nd December 1906.

No. 250.—Sub-Conductor Richard Buckley Walker to be Conductor ;
Store Sergeant William Henry Richards, Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, *seconded* to be Sub-Conductor,
seconded ;
Store Sergeant Thomas Powel Jones to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor J. Parkinson, transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 6th January 1907.

No. 251.—Sub-Conductor Arnold Pavia to be Conductor ;
Store Sergeant Edwin Ashfield, clerk, office of Director General of Ordnance in India, *seconded* to be Sub-Conductor,
seconded ;
Store Sergeant Charles Greenford, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded* to be Sub-Conductor,
seconded ;
Store Sergeant Charles Fitzpatrick to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Conductor W. Nicholl, transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 17th January 1907.

No. 252.—Sub-Conductor George Bowler to be Conductor ;
Store Sergeant William May, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded* to be Sub-Conductor,
seconded ;
Store Sergeant George Edward Walter Twyman, Proof Department, Balasore, *seconded* to be Sub-Conductor,
seconded ;
Store Sergeant Arthur Ernest White, to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Conductor F. E. Williams, transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 21st January 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 253.—The date of retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wyllie is 9th March 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 187 of 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 254.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Lewis Sterling, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 15th February 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 255.—Lieutenant Philip Stowel Quarry (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 20th February 1907.

No. 256.—In Army Department Notification No. 212 of 1907 for "Western" read "Weston."

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 257.—Lieutenant Charles Allan Mumford (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1907.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 258.—Philip Walter Jupe, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Robertson, promoted. Dated 1st February 1907.

Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 259.—Frederic Percival Dixon, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wernigg promoted. Dated 8th October 1906.

Frank James Salberg, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Martin, promoted. Dated 6th December 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 260.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Piercey resigns his commission. Dated 12th February 1907.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 261.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith McNeill.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1907.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and 22nd March 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Lionel Clayton Cowell.*	2nd-Lieutenant	1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.	8th December 1906.	Intestate	R s. p. 259 14 1	21st May 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel Henry Clayton Cowell.
Address—Orchard House, Blackheath, London.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 17.—Lieutenant W. M. Burden, R.F.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class.
Dated 12th March 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 13.—In the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd February 1907, under Marine Department, for "No. 9", read "No. 9 (a)."

No. 14.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Sub-Lieutenant F. V. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, (m.c.) for three months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1907.

No. 61.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 37, dated the 15th February 1907, Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, until further orders.

No. 62.—Major W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway, during the absence of Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E., on leave, or until further orders.

No. 63.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 62, dated the 20th March 1907, the following transfer and officiating appointments are made until further orders :—

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that Railway.

Mr. A. B. Prussia, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, on that Railway, in class I.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 64.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the metre gauge from Benares Cantonment station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Jhoonsi on the left bank of the Ganges river, opposite Allahabad, a length of 72·4 miles.

No. 65.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Agency of the Southern-Mahratta Railway Company of a railway on the metre gauge from Kurnool Road station on the Southern-Mahratta Railway to Kurnool, a length of about 32 miles.

The 22nd March 1907.

No. 66.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 152, dated 4th July 1906, Captain R. S. Muter, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

No. 67.—Mr. V. H. Boalth, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will hold sub. *pro tem.* rank in class II, grade 1 of that establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1907 and until further orders.

No. 68.—Mr. C. E. Holloway, Station Superintendent, Lahore, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate in class II as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 1st March 1907 and until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1907.

No. 874-M.—In modification of this office Notification No. 836-M., dated the 22nd March 1907, it is notified for information that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 29th instead of the 28th March as previously announced. The hour of His Excellency's departure from Howrah will remain unaltered.

The arrival at Dehra Dun will now be at 8 A.M. on the 31st March 1907.

By Command,

F. L. ADAM, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1907.

No. 842.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in the schedule to the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 111, dated the 15th January 1904, as amended by notifications No. 3926, dated the 8th December 1905, and No. 16, dated the 4th January 1907:—

In the description of the "Full Dress" Coat in the "Extract from the Lord Chamberlain's 'Schedule of Civil Uniforms', page 10" *for the words "Blue cloth, lined with Black Silk" substitute "Blue cloth lined with White Silk".*

To the description of the "Undress" Coat add the words "Black Silk linings."

The 28th March 1907.

No. 873.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th March 1907.

No. 414.—The services of Mr. S. W. Gracey, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 25th February 1907.

The 28th March 1907.

No. 422.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips on the forenoon of the 25th March 1907.

SANITARY.

The 26th March 1907.

No. 456.—The services of Captain W. C. Ross, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Sanitary Department.

The 27th March 1907.

No. 460.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 16th March 1907:—

Captain G. E. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieutenant A. H. Proctor, I.M.S.

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th March 1907.

No. 174.—Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 7th (officiating 5th) Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 27th January 1907.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th March 1907.

No. 363.—Mr. S. P. Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it up to the 31st October 1907, inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th March 1907.

No. 145.—The Reverend H. W. F. Fagan, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 25th November 1906.

EDUCATION.

The 25th March 1907.

No. 262.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act 11 of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment as Fellow of the University of Calcutta of Dr. T. Bloch, Ph.D., who is absent from India and is therefore unable to take part in the proceedings of the Senate.

No. 263.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Dr. G. F. W. Thibaut, Ph.D., C.I.E.

Babu Binayendranath Sen, M.A.

Reverend E. C. Woodley, M.A.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1907.

No. 781—12.4.—In supersession of the Revenue and Agricultural Department's Notification No. 491, dated the 28th February 1907, Mr. R. L. Jones, Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted 14 months' furlough combined with and in continuation of the summer vacation (from 6th May until 8th July 1907) of the Presidency College, Madras.

No. 786—15.4.—Mr. J. Patterson, B.A., Imperial Meteorologist, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 28th March 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 787—15.4.—Mr. W. A. Bion, First Assistant, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during the absence of Mr. J. Patterson on privilege leave or until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1907.

No. 57.—Mr. F. J. Wood, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II, temporary rank, with effect from 1st March 1907.

The 27th March 1907.

No. 58.—The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Permanent	27th January 1907.
Mr. W. R. Butterfield	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. W. Clifford	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. P. B. Wood	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto.
Mr. J. H. Vaughan	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. B. Stanley	Deputy Examiner, Class I (supernumerary).	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade (supernumerary).	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. T. Ryan	Ditto	Ditto (supernumerary).	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. J. Puce	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. O'Brien	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. Rajagopala Ayyar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. J. Britts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6th February 1907.
Mr. T. P. Farrell	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	13th February 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th March 1907.

No. 860-G. B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. K. Tijima as Consul General for Japan at Calcutta.

No. 863-G.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

The 27th March 1907.

No. 865-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months, with effect from the 8th March 1907, under Articles 233, and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 873-G. B.—With reference to notification No. 546-G. B., dated the 27th February 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Anderson as Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.***Calcutta, the 26th March 1907.*

No. 1931-E. O.—Mr. F. D. Gordon is appointed to officiate in class III of the Enrolled List with effect from the 4th of January 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.**NOTIFICATIONS.****CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.***Calcutta, the 25th March 1907.*

No. 2716-1.—Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 19th April 1907.

The 26th March 1907.

No. 2787-1.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., is appointed a Collector, class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of Collector of Customs, Bombay.

The 27th March 1907.

No. 2825-1.—Mr. A. Wolferstan is appointed an Assistant Collector, class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 4th January 1907, and is posted to Bengal.

No. 2828-1.—Mr. J. A. Stevens is appointed an Assistant Collector, class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 22nd January 1907, and is posted to Bengal.

CUSTOMS.*The 26th March 1907.*

No. 2733-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. D. King, of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. E. Preston.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 29th March 1907.***APPOINTMENTS.****CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.**

No. 262.—The services of Lieutenant K. E. Anderson, 128th Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 263.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Army Department Notification No. 219 of 1907, after the word "Baragali" the word "Khyragali" shall be inserted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 26.—Captain T. C. Browning, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted one year's furlough out of India, combined with any privilege leave which may be due to him, and which will be notified hereafter, with effect from the 9th April 1907. Pension service 18th year commenced, 29th March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 265.—The following Extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 5th March 1907, page 1676.

*War Office, Whitehall,
5th March 1907.*

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels (temporary Brigadier-Generals), Indian Army, are promoted to the rank of Major-General. Dated 1st December 1906—

William duG Gray, C.B., a Brigade Commander.

Robert J. Scallon, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., a Brigade Commander.

Arthur A. Barrett, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General of a Command.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 266.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Brevet-Colonel.

26th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wallace Edgcome Georges, 28th Light Cavalry.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 267.—Sergeant John McEntee to be Sub-Conductor to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 5th October 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 268.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Siwa Moduck, *Sardar Bahadur*, the 101st Grenadiers. Dated 1st September 1906.

No. 269.—The following promotion is made:—

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Jemadar Moghal Baz Khan to be Resaidar, *supernumerary*, with effect from the 29th March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 270.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major Henry William Campbell, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers. Dated 13th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pettingall Youngerman, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras. Dated 2nd March 1907.

No. 271.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Commissary and honorary Captain Charles Richard Hardy, Miscellaneous List, Madras. Dated 27th February 1907.

Commissary and honorary Captain Lewis James Roffey, Military Works Services, Madras. Dated 6th February 1907.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain William Eates, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal. Dated 20th January 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 272.—Captain Lionel Augustus Grimston to be Major, *vice* Templer transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st November 1906.

Lieutenant Frederick William Collins to be Captain, *vice* Grimston promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Lieutenant Charles Wickens Simkins to be Captain, *vice* Gair transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 5th November 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Louis Haughton Koch to be Lieutenant, *vice* Collins promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Osborne Alan Abbott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Simkins promoted. Dated 5th November 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Andrew Chrystall to be Lieutenant, *vice* More transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st November 1906.

Duncan Mackenzie, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Koch promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Cyril Claridge Chambers, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Chrystall promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 273.—Lieutenant Alfred Stephenson Andrews to be Captain, *vice* Gow promoted. Dated 27th February 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Creagh Mackubin Calvert to be Lieutenant, *vice* Andrews promoted. Dated 27th February 1907.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 274.—Captain Frederick Loch Halliday, M.V.O., to be Major, *vice* Dempster transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 15th February 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Charles Tollemache Halliday to be Captain, *vice* F. L. Halliday promoted. Dated 15th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 29th March 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 16th and 28th March 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
112th Infantry .	Lieutenant George Roland Graham.	On or since 17th March 1905.	Manchuria	...	...
67th Punjabis .	Captain Hopton Arthur Scott.	19th March 1907.	Kohat	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd and 29th March 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Ralph Edward Barton.*	Lieutenant .	No. 8, Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	3rd November 1906.	Intestate .	661 2 7	28th May 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel Baptist Johnston Barton, R. E. C.
Address—Portsalon, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1907.

No. 69.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 27, dated the 5th February 1907, Mr. H. C. Sparke, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1907, and until further orders.

No. 70.—Mr. U. C. Sandys, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1907, *vice* Mr. H. C. Sparke granted privilege leave.

No. 71.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 220, dated the 2nd November 1905, Mr. F. A. Hadow, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Secretary in the office of the Railway Board.

No. 72.—The transfer and officiating appointments of Messrs. W. E. S. McGregor, officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, and A. B. Prussia, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, ordered in Railway Board Notification No. 63, dated the 20th March 1907, are hereby cancelled.

The 27th March 1907.

No. 73.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the survey of a proposed metre gauge line being made by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company from Rameswaram to Danishkodi, a distance of about 13 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Madras Government and will be known as the Rameswaram-Danishkodi Railway Survey.

No. 74.—Mr. J. H. Murray, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class I, grade 3 of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1907 and until further orders.

No. 75.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 74, dated the 27th March 1907, Mr. F. H. Reaks, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1907 and until further orders.

No. 76.—Mr. E. Hunt, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, from the 10th December 1906 to the 13th February 1907, *vice* Mr. W. R. B. Wight-Boycott granted leave.

The 28th March 1907.

No. 77.—Mr. J. Izat, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is granted combined leave for six months, (privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and three days), under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1907 or such subsequent date as the leave is availed of.

No. 78.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company, for a 5' 6" gauge line of railway from Sainthia station on the Loop line of the East Indian Railway, *via* Kandi, to the Right bank of the river Bhagirathi opposite Berhampore, a distance of 40 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Sainthia-Berhampore Railway survey.

No. 79.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and appointed to officiate as Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

No. 80.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 79, dated the 28th March 1907, the following transfers and officiating appointments are ordered:—

Mr. J. C. Lyle, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is re-transferred to the Engineer Establishment and appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment.

Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

No. 81.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 50, dated the 8th March 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

No. 82.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 81, dated 28th March 1907, Rai Sahib Rala Ram, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Viceroy's Camp, the 1st April, 1907.

No. 930-M.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has received with deep regret the news of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Military Secretary to His Excellency, in Calcutta on the 31st March.

By the death of this officer the State has lost an able public servant and the Viceroy a distinguished member of his staff.

The Viceroy and Governor-General desires to place on record his recognition of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's high sense of duty and zealous discharge of the functions of his office.

By Command,

G. P. T. FEILDING, Major,

O'g. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1907.

No. 873.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 2nd April, 1907.

No. 171.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1907.

No. 2-S.—The services of Lieutenant C. R. H. P. Landon, 35th Scinde Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 5th April, 1907.

No. 495.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Swamimalai in the Kumbakonam taluq of the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kumbhabhishekam Festival of the Sri Swaminathaswami temple :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (111 of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Nárasingampéttai, Tiruvadamardúr, Kumbakonam, Darasuram, Sundaraperumálkóyil, Pápanásam and Pandaravadai on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 18th to the 29th April 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kumbhabhishekam Festival of the Sri Swaminathaswami temple at Swamimalai.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1907.

No. 395.—Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Trustee of Bengal, is granted furlough for nine months, with effect from the 20th April 1907, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 397.—Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Official Trustee of Bengal during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. B. Miller, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd April, 1907.

No. 149.—The Reverend G. J. Chree, officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st April 1907.

No. 152.—The services of the Reverend T. Scott, M.A., who has resigned the post of Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, with effect from the 21st April 1907, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th April, 1907.

No. 59.—Pundit Gangarama Kaula, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 60.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Officiating Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hickie on privilege leave.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1907.

No. 893-G.—With reference to Notifications No. 1014-I.A., dated the 9th March, 1906, and No. 4653-I.A., dated the 13th November, 1905, it is notified that Captain H. S. Strong, an Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade, Bombay, held substantively the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in Okhamandal and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, from the 19th February, 1906, to the 21st October, 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 1199-I.C.—Captain H. Barstow, 38th Dogras, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 1st October, 1906, *vice* Captain J. S. Bogle.

The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3808-I.C., dated the 11th September, 1906, is cancelled.

The 4th April, 1907.

No. 1213-I.C.—Lieutenant B. L. Cole, Indian Army, 13th Rajputs, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 5th April, 1907.

No. 914-G.—Captain R. W. Knox, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, and study leave for nine months, with effect from the 1st April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, and the regulations prescribed under the letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 3470-D., dated the 10th August, 1905.

No. 915-G.—Captain S. H. Lee Abbott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 37th Dogras, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st April, 1907, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1907.

No. 2014-E.O.—Mr. W. Blakeman, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 25th of March, 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for twelve months in continuation.

Mr. Hari Narayan Nene, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the same office during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Blakeman, or until further orders.

No. 2015-E.O.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Auditor General, is, with effect from the 2nd of April, 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days and furlough for six months and one day in continuation.

The 5th April, 1907.

No. 2080-E.O.—Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Deputy Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is, with effect from the 25th of March, 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation.

Mr. J. C. Mitra is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 25th of March, 1907.

No. 2081-E.O.—Mr. A. W. Dentith, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 21st of March, 1907.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted temporarily as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the same date.

No. 2082-E.O.—Mr. K. L. Datta is appointed Comptroller, Post Office, with effect from the 2nd of April, 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1907.

No. 2013.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Dharmapuri Union, under the Hosur Taluk Board in the Salem District, with effect from the 1st May 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th April, 1907.

COMMANDS.

No. 275.—Major-General A. A. Barrett, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Major-General Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., vacated. Dated 29th March 1907.

No. 276.—Colonel J. G. Ramsay, C.B., Assistant Quarter Master General, Northern Command, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General A. A. Barrett appointed a Brigade Commander. Dated 29th March 1907.

No. 277.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. P. Shekleton, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, to officiate in command of the Nasirabad Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General C. W. Park, J. D. C., on leave. Dated 20th March 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 278.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Brevet-Colonel.

1st April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Jocelyn Shaw, 86th Carnatic Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st March 1907.

Major William Alexander Oswald, 22nd Punjabis.

Captains to be Majors.

23rd March 1907.

Walter Keyworth, 74th Punjabis.

Brevet-Major Laurence Lockhart Maxwell, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Frederick Annesley Andrew, 48th Pioneers.

Lambert Alfred Graham Hammer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Reginald George Munn, 36th Sikhs.

Henry Stirling Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Charles Halford Baldwin Clark, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Richard Watkins Burton, 98th Infantry.

Trevor Chichele Plowden, *Supernumerary List*.

Robert Eaton Travers, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Francis Edward Geoghegan, Supply and Transport Corps.

William Constantine Paleologus, 28th Punjabis.

Thomas Robertson MacLachlan, 40th Pathans.

Charles Kirkpatrick Anderson, 18th Infantry.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel H. Hamilton, M.D., C.B., V.R.S., Indian Medical Service, *vice* Surgeon-General A. Scott-Reid, Indian Medical Service, vacated. Dated 24th March 1907.

Surgeon-General Hamilton's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 25th March 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

11th Mule Corps.

No. 279.—The following promotion is made :

Jemadar Ali Bahadur to be Ressaidar to complete establishment, with effect from the 8th March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 280.—Brevet-Colonel Andrew Pennell Williamson, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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No. 15.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Viceroy's Camp, the 12th April, 1907.

No. 90-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Simla by road at 4-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd April 1907.

His Excellency's arrival will be private, and there will therefore be no Guard-of-Honour, and no Government officials will be required to attend at Viceregal Lodge.

A Viceregal salute will be fired on His Excellency's arrival at Simla.

By Command,

G. P. T. FEILDING, Major,

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1907.

No. 450.—The services of Mr. H. A. Sams, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 12th April 1907.

No. 457.—Mr. W. Street is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 177.—Captain C. L. Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 6th April, 1907.

No. 306.—Captain A. E. Walter, I.M.S., Superintendent of the X-ray Institute, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months with study leave out of India for six months in continuation, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

No. 307.—Captain E. A. C. Matthews, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the X-ray Institute, Dehra Dun, during the absence on leave of Captain A. E. Walter, I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 310.—The services of Major P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 320.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces :

Major S. A. Harriss, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. A. Sprawson, M.D., I.M.S.

No. 323.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. MacLaren, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 336.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March 1907 :

1. Major R. Bird, M.D., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal),

2. Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal.

SANITARY.

The 6th April, 1907.

No. 501.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Henderson, 125th Napier's Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 9th April, 1907.

No. 537.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madura taluq of the Madura district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalú, Vadamadurai, Tamaraipadi, Dindigul, Ambatturai, Ammayanāya Kkanúr, Vadippatti, Sólavandan, Samaiyanallúr, Madura, Tiruparankunram, Tirumangalaín and Kalligudi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 11th April to the 3rd May 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Chitrai festival and cattle fair at Madura and that no cattle or other livestock intended or believed to be intended to be exhibited at the said fair shall be booked within the Mysore State to travel by rail to the above mentioned stations during the same period.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April, 1907.

No. 419.—Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

The 11th April, 1907.

No. 445.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Percival to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such at Chittagong.

POLICE.

The 10th April, 1907.

No. 340.—The services of Lieutenant F. E. W. Venning, 31st Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the military police.

The 11th April, 1907.

No. 344.—Mr. A. B. Barnard, Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th May 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th April, 1907.

No. 156.—The Reverend J. A. R. Brookes, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1907.

No. 639—26-11.—The following officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Lieutenant F. J. M. King, R.E. 27th March 1907.

Lieutenant R. S. M. Harrison, I.A. (on probation), after-
noon of 20th March 1907.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 10th April, 1907.

No. 792—103-4.—Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture on the forenoon of the 8th April 1907.

C. A. INNES,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of India.**The 10th April, 1907.*

No. 794—103-5.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MacLagan, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th April 1907.

FORESTS.

The 9th April, 1907.

No. 468—150-10-F.—Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, combined with special leave for three months and six days, with effect from the 13th April 1907, or subsequent date.

Mr. C. E. C. Fischer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, is temporarily appointed Imperial Forest Zoologist, with effect from the date on which Mr. Stebbing proceeds on leave.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1907.

No. 61.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 30th March 1907, and until further orders.

The 11th April, 1907.

No. 62.—Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department and Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is granted, under Articles 233 and 218(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for ten months, *vis.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remainder of the period, with effect from the 10th May 1907 or from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 13th April, 1907.

No. 63.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for information. Any objection or suggestion which may be received before the 13th July 1907 will be duly considered:

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, to the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 122, dated the 11th September 1906, the following addition shall be made, namely:

“Provided that no person so appointed shall exercise any powers or functions in any place in which the powers and duties of the Local Government under Part II are, under section 40, exercised by the Governor General in Council.”

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1907.

No. 1055-F.—The services of Captain R. Ducat, 20th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with frontier Militia, with effect from the 7th December, 1906.

No. 1275-I.C.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, for seven months, reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first ninety days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:

Major J. L. Rose, 1st Gurkha Rifles, Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry. Pension service—20th year, commenced on 16th November 1906.

The 10th April, 1907.

No. 1287-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to carbide of calcium the provisions of sections 8 to 15, 17, 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act as so applied and to prescribe that for the quantity of petroleum mentioned in section 11 of the same Act such quantity or quantities of carbide of calcium shall be substituted as may be prescribed by the rules for the time being in force relating to the possession and transport of carbide of calcium.

The 11th April, 1907.

No. 961-G.—Captain H. Crossle, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and officiating Consular Surgeon, Arabistan and Kermanshah, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, under Articles 246, 260 and exception to Article 251 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 964-G.—Lieutenant C. T. Daukes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari.

No. 967-G.—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of the Peshawar District.

No. 971-G.—Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

No. 972-G.—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

No. 973-G.—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted temporarily as District Judge, Peshawar.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 1120-F.—The services of Second-Lieutenant Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan of the Native Indian Land Forces are hereby placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment temporarily as Orderly Officer to the Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner for Border Military Police and Militia in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 980-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, and is placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th March, 1907 :

Lieutenant M. E. Rae, 81st Pioneers.

2. Lieutenant Rae is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 982-G.—Lieutenant C. W. Prescott, 53rd Sikhs, a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Hazara.

No. 986-G.—The combined leave granted in Notification No. 834-G., dated the 26th April, 1905, as amended by Notification No. 1420-G., dated the 6th July 1905, to Captain D. L. R. Lorimer, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is extended up to the 30th December, 1905.

No. 989-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, Indian Medical Service (*Ben.*), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th March, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and six months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1907.

No. 2191-E.O.—Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., I.C.S., reverts to charge of the Ordinary Branch of the Finance Department, with effect from the 13th of April 1907.

No. 2192-E.O.—Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th of April 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 2199 E.O.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd of April 1907.

No. 2200-E.O.—Mr. B. R. Woods, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 2nd of April 1907.

Mr. Sravanum Narayan Swamy Naidu, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the same office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. B. R. Woods, or until further orders.

No. 2222-E.O.—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is transferred temporarily to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd of April 1907.

Babu Bipindra Kumar Ray Choudhri, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the same date, or until further orders.

No. 2223-E.O.—Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 27th of March 1907.

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd of April 1907, or until further orders.

No. 2224-E.O.—The following appointments in the Account Department are notified:

Mr. L. E. Pritchard is appointed Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 2nd of April 1907,

Mr. G. C. Ray is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General,
and

Mr. Chuni Lal is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the same date.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1907.

No. 2972.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5814-Railways, dated the 25th July 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 50, clause (d) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th April, 1907.

No. 2943—I.—The following reversions in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 27th February 1907:

Mr. G. A. Thomas, officiating as Assistant Collector, Class I, to revert to Class II.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, officiating as Assistant Collector, Class II, to revert to Class III.

GENERAL.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 3124.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7829—40, dated the 4th October 1906, Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., is appointed to be an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, substantively *pro tem.*, with effect from the 28th September 1906, *vice* Mr. G. Rainy, on deputation.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.
POST OFFICE.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 3115—95.—Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed temporarily as a Deputy Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, on a pay of Rs. 800 per mensem, with effect from the 23rd March 1907, and until further orders.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 12th April, 1907.

No. 3103—23.—The following rules which have been issued by the Board of Trade under the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, to regulate the loading of timber on vessels visiting the United Kingdom, are published for general information :

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LOADING OF TIMBER).

RULES MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1906.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

This 7th day of February, 1907.

PRESENT:

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, M.P.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, the Board of Trade hereby approve the classes of ships shown in the annexed Rule I for the purpose of carrying heavy wood goods as deck cargo, and do hereby make the regulations shown in the annexed Rules numbered II and III.

The Board direct that these three Rules shall come into effect from the date of this Minute.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

RULE I.

CLASSES OF SHIPS APPROVED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING HEAVY WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO.

The classes of ships which are approved for the purpose of carrying heavy wood goods as deck cargo are iron or steel steamships having covered spaces, that is to say, poops, bridges, forecastles or shelter decks, which form part of the permanent structure of the ship, and which comply with the following conditions:

- (a) The space must be within an erection which extends from side to side of the ship.
- (b) The outside plating must be continuous from deck to deck and throughout the full length of the space.
- (c) The length must be bounded by iron or steel partitions and the total area of the openings in any such partition must not exceed one-fourth of the area of the partition itself.

RULE II.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE LOADING OF HEAVY WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO.

1. Heavy wood goods may only be loaded in covered spaces which form part of the permanent structure of the ship, and which comply with the conditions specified in the preceding Rule I.

2. Heavy wood goods must not be loaded in any covered space in such a manner as to make the ship unfit, by reason of instability, to proceed to sea and to perform the voyage safely, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.
3. Heavy wood goods must be properly stowed and secured so as to prevent shifting.

RULE III.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM RISK ARISING FROM THE CARRIAGE OF WOOD GOODS AS DECK CARGO IN UNCOVERED SPACES ON BOARD SHIP.

1. When wood goods are carried in an uncovered space, there shall be fitted on each side of the ship temporary rails or bulwarks of a substantial character for the full length within which the deck cargo is stowed, extending to a height of not less than 3 feet above the line of the top of the deck cargo.
2. The uprights of such temporary rail or bulwark shall be of substantial scantling and be placed not more than 4 feet apart; the heels of the uprights shall extend down to, and rest on, the deck of the vessel.
3. There shall be attached longitudinally to these uprights for the full length of the deck cargo, spars, deals, battens, guard-ropes or chains, at intervals of not more than 12 inches apart in a vertical direction. If ropes or chains are used, they shall be set-up taut and securely attached to each upright.
4. The temporary rails or bulwarks may consist of closely spaced vertical deals, provided they are properly secured and that there are protected openings at intervals for water clearance.
5. Where light wood is carried in an uncovered space (not being a space forming the top of any permanent closed-in space on the upper deck or a space forming the top of a covered space) and the uncovered space is bounded by an open rail formed of wood, iron, or steel stanchions and longitudinal rods, battens or chains, no measures for the protection of the seamen shall be deemed sufficient if the height of such rail exceeds 3 feet 6 inches.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th April, 1907.

No. 3023—37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the item "Molasses" of entry No. 8 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 10123—30, dated the 22nd December 1906, the following shall be substituted, namely:

No.	Name of articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
8	* * * * *				
	Molasses from Java ...	Cwt.	2	6	Five per cent.
	Molasses from other countries ...	"	2	12	" "
	* * * * *				

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th April 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Cavalry.

No. 281.—Jemadar Jagat Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 314 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 26th February 1905.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 282.—Jemadar Lahrasf Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 1234 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 23rd January 1905.

93rd Burma Infantry.

No. 283.—Jemadar Badan Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 245 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 7th December 1904.

No. 284.—In Army Department Notification No. 30 of 1907, for "10th November 1906" read "10th November 1904".

No. 285.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining :

36th Jacob's Horse.

Bhawan Shah to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

113th Infantry.

Tulsi Ram to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 286.—The services of Captain H. O. Codrington, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 9th April 1907, or such date as he may assume charge of the Cantonment Magistracy of Agra.

No. 287.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, the following promotions are made :

Major E. Waller, Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 500 a month to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month ;

Captain G. C. Burn, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate ;

Captain H. O. Codrington, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate ;

Major R. L. Morris, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;

Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 500 a month, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, *vice* Major E. Waller on leave ;—

with effect from the 21st March 1907.

COMMANDS.

No. 288.—Brevet-Colonel W. H. Sitwell, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed to officiate in Command of the Ahmednagar Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General F. H. Kelly on leave. Dated 22nd March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 289.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 19th March 1907, pages 1927 to 1929.

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INDIA OFFICE ;

19th March, 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve of Officers :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Harry Triscott Brooking, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers. Dated 21st November 1906.

Albert Giles, 11th Rajputs. Dated 8th December 1906.

Dated 22nd January 1907.

John Shakespeare, C.I.E., D.S.O., *Supernumerary List*.

Charles Mowbray Dallas, *Supernumerary List*.

Frederick Cecil Rynd, Supply and Transport Corps.

Stuart Hill Godfrey, *Supernumerary List*.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Merewether Ducat, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Charles George Nurse, 113th Infantry.

Philip James Gordon, *Supernumerary List*.

Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Herbert Arrott Browning, *Supernumerary List*.

Cecil Moncrieff Eales (since retired).

Richard Henry Dugdale Thring, 27th Light Cavalry.

Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Supply and Transport Corps.

James Outram Spens Fayer, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Kellow Cheaney, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Charles Arnold Kemball, C.I.E., *Supernumerary List*.

George Russell Row, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate's Department.

Captains to be Majors.

Hugh Ryves Wallis, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 3rd October 1906.

George Sidney Sheppard, Military Accounts Department. Dated 29th December 1906.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Hugh Clayton Szczepanski, Military Accounts Department. Dated 8th January 1907.

Dated 22nd January 1907.

George Oliver Turnbull, 26th Punjabis.

John Duncan Grant, V.C., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Frederick Skipwith, 24th Punjabis.

Henry Clifford Kay, 8th Cavalry.

Richard John Charles Burke, Political Department, Bombay.

Sydney Boyce Combe, 47th Sikhs.

William Henry Irvine Shakespear, Political Department.

Hugh Lennox Dyce, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson, 38th Dogras.
 Leonard Douglas Watling, 24th Punjabis.
 Robert James Malet, 64th Pioneers.
 Athol Bulkley Merriman, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
 David Campbell Crombie, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 George Whitehill Ross, Military Accounts Department.
 Herbert Trevor Raban, Military Accounts Department.
 James Francis Woodham, 76th Punjabis.
 Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Richard Clifford, 22nd Punjabis.
 William Bruce Dunlop, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Hugh Probyn Malet Lord, Civil Employ, Burma.
 D'Arcy MacKenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
 Sydney Frederick Muspratt, 12th Cavalry.
 Godfrey Marchant, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
 Vere Arthur Coaker, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
 Lieutenant William Louis Oberkirch Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Captain, with effect from the 22nd January 1907.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Gerald Charles Wale Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 17th October 1906, but to rank from 4th August 1903.
 Lieutenant Ralph Coker Beck, 22nd Punjabis, from the Irish Guards. Dated 18th November 1906, but to rank from the 22nd January 1905.
 Lieutenant William Burgess Benton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 9th November 1906, but to rank from the 24th March 1905.
 Second-Lieutenant Llewelyn Griffith, 107th Pioneers, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 25th October 1906, but to rank from the 22nd July 1905.
 Second-Lieutenant Cyril Nisbet Steel, 25th Punjabis, from the Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 25th October 1906, but to rank from the 10th January 1906.
 Lieutenant John Alfred Hamilton Britton, 83rd Walthabud Light Infantry, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 17th October 1906, but to rank from the 8th February 1906.
 Second-Lieutenant Harry Norman Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 22nd October 1906, but to rank from the 23rd March 1906.
 Second-Lieutenant Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 29th October 1906, but to rank from the 23rd March 1906.
 Second-Lieutenant Harold Bennett, 1st Battalion, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 17th October 1906, but to rank from the 4th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Harold Monck Mason Hackett, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd November 1906.
 Dated 13th November 1906.

John Basil Whitmore Hay, 36th Sikhs.
 Edward George Thomas Tuite-Dalton, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Archibald George White, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
 Gilbert Valentine Farrell, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Walter Lowry-Corry, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Arnold Charles Gover, 121st Pioneers.

Geoffrey de Saumarez Hume Middlemass, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
 Stewart George Cromartie Murray, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).
 Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.
 Edward John Cumming, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
 James Alfred Collum, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
 Robert Tilly, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
 Charles Arnold Beer, 3rd Brahmans.
 Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.
 James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.
 Richard Buller Kitson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 John Turner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
 Alan Henry Bald, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Hugh Geoffrey Maturin, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.
 Oriel Augustus Duke, 101st Grenadiers.
 Christopher Heathfield Harrison, 72nd Punjabis.
 Frank Berkeley Abbott, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 William Knowles Rebsch, 92nd Punjabis.
 Atherley Renfrew Mellis, 10th Jats.
 Austin Carlos Bird, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
 Frank James, 28th Light Cavalry.
 Noel Fiennes Nicoll, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Claude Emanuel Montefiore, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Etienne Bessonnet Mangin, 107th Pioneers.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 2nd December 1906.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Murray Sherman.

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Walter David Bartley is absorbed in the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dated 25th August 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Tacchi.

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Lewis Walters, is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch.

Dated 18th January 1907.

Noel G. B. Kirwan, Gentleman.

J. Hollon Robinson, Gentleman.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMY.

General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. Dated 5th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry John Moore. Dated 22nd January 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederic Tucker Macartney. Dated 28th January 1907.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Outram Spens Fayrer. Dated 23rd January 1907.
 Major Henry William Campbell. Dated 13th February 1907.
 Major Francis Gordon Cardew. Dated 10th March 1907.
 Major Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery. Dated 10th March 1907.
 Major Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham. Dated 13th February 1907.
 Major Lindsay Anstruther Forbes. Dated 24th February 1907.
 Major Thomas Steward Barton. Dated 1st March 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pettingall Youngerman. Dated 2nd March 1907.
 Captain Hugh Bixby Luard, M.B. Dated 15th March 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Thomas Archibald Bay. Dated 26th September 1906.
 James Robert Simon. Dated 2nd December 1906.
 Francis Alexander Wynne. Dated 1st December 1906.
 Joseph Sampson. Dated 28th December 1906.
 Andrew Lyon Mercado. Dated 16th December 1906.
 Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Cumming Dubeaux
 Prince. Dated 16th November 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Pluckrose. Dated 21st September 1906.
 Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Alfred Stoddart. Dated 18th January 1907.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army:

Lieutenant Adrian Francis Hugh Sibbald Simpson. Dated 9th March 1907.

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No. 290.—The date of retirement of Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas George Sparkes is 1st January 1907 and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 123 of 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 291.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st April 1907.

Major Cecil Davis, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Lieutenant to be Captain.

6th April 1907.

Charles Fleetwood Mant Worsley, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

INDIA.

No. 292.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Benjamin Simpson, Chief Clerk, Principal Medical Officer's Division, Army Head-Quarters, India, to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William David Gray, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Division, Army Head-Quarters, India, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Thomas Taylor, Chief of the Staff's Division, Army Head-Quarters, India, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Frederick Vousley, office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, to be Conductor;

Sergeant George Bagg, Assistant Chief Warder, Trimulgherry Detention Barrack, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Edwards retired, with effect from 1st March 1907.

No. 293.—Conductor George James Turner, Chief Warder, Detention Barrack, Poona, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor, *supernumerary*, Ronald Graham is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Lewis Newton, Army Remount Department, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant C. Swift deceased; with effect from 4th March 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 294.—The following promotions are made :

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Risaldar Muhammad Saiyid Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Muhammad Hyas Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ghulam Kadir Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Faujdar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar-Major Sher Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, seconded as Native Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding Eastern Command; with effect from 10th November 1906.

8th Cavalry.

Jemadar Chattar Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Bhawal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Muhammad Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st November 1906.

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Ressaidar Suraj Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jaswant Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Saudagar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhangri transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st October 1906.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Dafadar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, *supernumerary*, and seconded for service as Senior Native Surveying Instructor at the Thomason College, Rurki; with effect from 1st December 1906.

16th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Mangal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Wariam Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hushnak Singh promoted; with effect from 11th January 1907.

28th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Nama to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from 23rd November 1906.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Jemadar Govind Rao to be Ressaidar, *vice* Nathu Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st January 1907.

32nd Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Wajid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nabi Bakhsh Khan deceased; with effect from 19th August 1906.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Abbas Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahim Bakhsh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st March 1907.

1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners.

Colour-Havildar Ahmed Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Sher transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st April 1907.

5th Light Infantry.

Havildar Abdul Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sikandar Khan resigned; with effect from 16th March 1907.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Jiwan Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Thakur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st March 1907.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Basimullah to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Tayub Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Larasap Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st January 1907.

30th Punjabis.

Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sudagar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st February 1907.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Khazan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rudha Singh seconded for service with the King's African Rifles; with effect from 1st February 1907.

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Mehar Singh to be Subadar and Quarter-master Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st December 1906. Jemadar Prem Singh will be *supernumerary* to complete establishment for service in China, *vice* Jemadar Dhani Ram absorbed into that rank.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

Color-Havildar Nanda to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhur Singh discharged; with effect from 2nd April 1906.

Jemadar Jagnatha (I) to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Adhin transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 31st May 1906.

Jemadar Jagnatha (II) to be Subadar and Havildar Gorla to be Jemadar, *vice* Khwaju Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 31st May 1906.

Color-Havildar Shiu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Teja transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 31st May 1907.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Sher Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Hukam Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Shah transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 16th February 1907.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Sukha Singh to be Jemadar, *supernumerary* , for service in British Central Africa; with effect from 1st February 1907.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Shah Wali to be Subadar and Havildar Gul Khan, from the pension establishment, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st March 1907.

67th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sultan Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shihab Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazl Ahmad deceased; with effect from 23rd February 1907.

69th Punjabis.

Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baryam Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 6th January 1907.

74th Punjabis.

Havildar Chet Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh seconded for service with the Indian Contingent in British Central Africa; with effect from 1st February 1907.

81st Pioneers.

Jemadar Yelliah to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sita Chetty to be Jemadar, *vice* Simon deceased; with effect from 13th February 1907.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Siuparshad Singh to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from 1st August 1906.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Colour-Havildar Bindraban Singh to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from 1st January 1907.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Yunus to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Dadu promoted; with effect from 1st July 1905.

Jemadar Jama Bakhsh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhure Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sikandar Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 20th February 1907.

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Saiyid to be Jemadar, *vice* Hamid Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 5th December 1906.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Colour-Havildar Jalal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Husain invalided; with effect from 1st December 1906.

1st Battalion, and (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Manjit Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Tulsiram Nagarkoti transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st March 1907.

and Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Shamsheer Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh Thapa transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 16th February 1907.

and Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Beni Pun to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagatbir Gurung transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st March 1907.

and Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Tula Ram Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Dirga Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jasbir Thapa, deceased; with effect from 20th February 1907.

and Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Omai Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Parthiman Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Manbir Lama transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 1st January 1907.

Mewar Bhil Corps.

Jemadar Punjia to be Subadar, *vice* Jawa transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from 19th February 1907.

No. 295.—The following addition is made to Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1906:

Under "41st Dogras", notifying the promotion of Colour-Havildar Dhani Ram to the rank of Jemadar after the full-stop in the second line, add: This promotion is *super-numerary* to complete establishment for service in China, *vice* Jemadar Mukar Singh absorbed into that rank".

No. 296.—The following addition is made to Army Department Notification No. 642 of 1906 :

Under " 41st Dogras ", notifying the promotion of Havildar-Major Atra to the rank of Jemadar, after the full-stop in the second line, *add*: " This promotion is *supernumerary* to complete establishment for service in China, *vice* Jemadar Labh Singh absorbed into that rank ".

RETIREMENTS.

No. 297.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Breffney Ternan, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from 26th February 1907.

No. 298.—Major Ernest Cave Rowcroft, D.S.O., 35th Sikhs, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 4th April 1907.

No. 299.—Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Henry Channer, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 15th April 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 300.—Captain George Kemp Walker, F.R.C.V.S., Civil Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary Officer, *vice* Dawson transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 25th February 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 301.—Lieutenant Herbert Vandervord Noone resigns his commission. Dated 10th March 1907.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 302.—Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 5th March 1907.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz resigned. Dated 6th March 1907.

Louis Frederick Ernest Vanrenen, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sterling promoted. Dated 15th February 1907.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 303.—Lieutenant Charles Marcus Bles resigns his commission. Dated 4th March 1907.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 304.—Captain Frederick McGuire Jones resigns his commission. Dated 31st January 1907.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 305.—Captain Francis Joseph Harvey resigns his commission. Dated 26th February 1907.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 306.—Major Henry Masters Cardew, V.D., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Pope transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st December 1906.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 307.—Lieutenant Charles Alexander Souter resigns his commission. Dated 26th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th April, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 30th March and 12th April 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Scots Guards	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Loch Adam, M.V.O.	31st March 1907	Calcutta	...	Was Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
7th Mahratta Light Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stuart Alexander.	2nd March 1907	Florence	...	.....

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 30th March and 12th April 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Leslie Stuart Roome*	Captain	1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.	10th September 1906.	Dying declaration of wishes.	Rs. A. P. 234 8 0	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

*Went-of-his—Brother—Major Frederick Roome.
Address—Highbury, Liverpool, England.

A. H. BINGLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 12th April 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 18.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Colonel R. Macrae, M.B., Indian Medical Service, *vice* Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 15.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer H. Robertson, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for three months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 16.—The undermentioned officers are permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, 13th October 1907.

Engineer B. M. Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, 19th May 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th April, 1907.

No. 83.—The following promotions and reversions among Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways are ordered, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Yule, Lieutenant G. U., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	1906. February 8th.
Young, J. A. F. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.	July 30th.
Old, F. S.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	September 1st.
Robey, E. B.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	September 29th.
Lovell, J. H.	Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, and Executive Engineers, 3rd grade, temporary.	Executive Engineers, 3rd grade, permanent.	October 1st.
Hadow, F. A.	Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, permanent.	October 1st.
Iram, R. H.			
Sleigh, A. I.			
Horn, W. R.			
Edwards, C. A. H. . . .			
McComas, H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent.	November 1st.
Young, P. C.			
Sutherland, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	November 19th.
Barnardiston, Captain E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary (supernumerary).	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, (supernumerary).	November 20th.
Walton, Captain C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	November 20th.
Beatson, E. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	November 21st.
Berrie, W. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent.	November 30th.
Waghorn, Major W. D., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent.	December 9th.
Coutts, E. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	December 10th.
Harford, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	December 13th.
Lister, E. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	1907. January 8th.
Cole, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	January 15th.
Berrie, W. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	January 25th.
Beatson, E. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	

No. 84.—Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, with effect from the 21st February 1907.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



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The Gazette of India.

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No. 16.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1907.

No. 462.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma :

Lieutenant G. H. Newcombe, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J. E. D. Prothero, 90th Punjabis.

No. 469.—Mr. Ross Scott has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 16th April, 1907.

No. 478.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

Home Department notification no. 312, dated 11th March 1907, is hereby cancelled.

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No. 481.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MacLagan, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th April 1907.

No. 484.—The services of Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 491.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department.

MEDICAL.

The 13th April, 1907.

No. 338.—Captain A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with furlough out of India for four months and twenty-one days in continuation, with effect from the 13th April 1907.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th April, 1907.

No. 214.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 156, dated the 11th March 1907, it is hereby notified that Mr. A. Brown, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 24th March 1907.

JAILS.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 73.—The services of Captain J. H. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th April, 1907.

No. 462.—Mr. H. T. Hyde, Administrator General of Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 19th April 1907, privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for three months.

No. 463.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Kinney, Deputy Administrator General, Bengal, to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal, *vice* Mr. H. T. Hyde, who has been granted six months' leave, with effect from the 19th April 1907.

No. 464.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. Westmacott to officiate as Deputy Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Mr. A. Kinney, who has been appointed to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 159.—The Reverend F. B. Sandberg, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th February 1907.

No. 160.—The Reverend William Owen O'Connor has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1907.

No. 671—16-3.—The promotion of Mr. S. F. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, to Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 27th February 1906, announced in Notification No. 411—34-2, dated the 7th March 1906, is antedated to 18th December 1905.

FORESTS.

The 16th April, 1907.

No. 509—116-4-F.—Mr. S. G. Paranjpe, Extra-Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, on leave, is retransferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th October 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1907.

No. 64.—Mr. H. C. Vieyra, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 9th February 1907.

The 17th April, 1907.

No. 65.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th April 1907, and until further orders.

The 18th April, 1907.

No. 66.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th May 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1907.

No. 1001-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. S. Arbuthnot as Acting Consul for Sweden at Madras.

No. 1004-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. D. W. P. King, as Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

The 16th April, 1907.

No. 1019-G.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 1023-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the 19th March, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harington is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th March, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1026-G.—Captain L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer.

No. 1029-G.—Captain J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Civil Surgeon of Miranshah.

The 17th April, 1907.

No. 1038-G.—Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

No. 1039-G.—Lieutenant J. A. Brett, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

No. 1040-G.—Captain E. H. S. James, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1041-G.—Captain H. Stewart, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Loralai.

No. 1044-G.—Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, held charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin in addition to his own duties, for the period from the 25th February to the 20th March 1907, inclusive.

No. 1047-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 3rd class, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 6th March, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1050-G.—Major A. McConaghey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1051-G.—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

No. 1052-G.—Lieutenant H. V. Biscoe, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1055-G.—Lala Bhag Mall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent in Zhob in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th March, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1058-G.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the 21st March 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1372-I.A.—The services of Captain J. F. Woodham, Indian Army, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1373-I.A.—The services of Lieutenant L. D. Rollo, 96th Berar Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment as Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Travancore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 18th April, 1907.

No. 1066-G.—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 2nd April, 1907.

No. 1067-G.—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and six months, with effect from the 2nd April 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1071-G.—The services of Babu R. C. Singha, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, on the termination of his deputation to the Kashmir State, with effect from the 9th March, 1907.

No. 1074-G.—Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months and fifteen days, with effect from the 2nd April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1075-G.—Mr. W. P. Barton, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

No. 1076-G.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 1333-E.B.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1421-E.B., dated the 16th August 1901, the following order of His Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 12th February 1907, is republished for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of February 1907.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Lord Chamberlain.
Lord Sandhurst.
Lord Reay.
Lord Tweedmouth.
Mr. McKenna.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Convention was concluded on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five, between His Majesty and the President of the United States of America, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Convention is in the terms following :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the United States of America, being desirous of enlarging the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted under the Conventions concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirteenth December, one thousand nine hundred, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Convention for this purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit :

His Britannic Majesty, the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And the President of the United States, the Honourable Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Britannic Majesty :

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

The following crimes are added to the list of crimes numbered one to ten in the first Article of the said Convention of the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and to the list of crimes numbered eleven to thirteen in Article I of the Supplementary Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the thirteenth December, one thousand nine hundred, that is to say:

14. Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving, or receiving of bribes made criminal by the laws of both countries.

15. Offences, if made criminal by the laws of both countries, against bankruptcy law.

ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be considered as an integral part of the said Extradition Conventions of the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirteenth December, one thousand nine hundred, and the first Article of the said Convention of the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall be read as if the lists of crimes therein contained had originally comprised the additional crimes specified and numbered fourteen and fifteen in the first Article of the present Convention.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said Convention of the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at London, this twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) *Lansdowne.*

(L.S.) *Joseph H. Choate.*

And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged at Washington on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-second day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the United States and of the said Convention with the President of the United States of America.

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 1106-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur L. Grommers as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, with the personal title of Consul.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1907.

No. 2286-E.O.—The following appointments in the Finance Department are notified:

Mr. J. S. Meston, I.C.S., to be Joint Secretary in the Finance Department, in charge of the Military Finance Branch, with effect from 13th April 1907, but to officiate as Secretary, Ordinary Branch, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Meyer on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., to officiate as Joint Secretary in the Finance Department, in charge of the Military Finance Branch, during the employment of Mr. J. S. Meston on other duty, or until further orders.

H. F. HOWARD,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th April, 1907.

No. 2374-E.O.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, is, with effect from the 10th of April 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months in continuation.

Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, with effect from the same date.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 2417-E.O.—Mr. H. Wheeler, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department (Ordinary Branch), with effect from the 18th of April 1907 during the absence of Mr. J. B. Brunyate on other duty, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1907.

No. 773-G.—Mr. J. L. DeVine, of the Enrolled List of the Civil Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), with effect from the 6th April 1907, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Ashmore on combined leave, or until further orders.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 15th April, 1907.

No. 3188—68.—Mr. G. Rainy, I.C.S., an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, on deputation with the Telegraph Committee, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th April 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., substantively *pro tempore* an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, will revert, and will officiate as Under-Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 19th April, or from the date on which Mr. Rainy may avail himself of the leave granted. Mr. Gubbay will officiate during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Rainy, or until further orders.

**LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.
POST OFFICE.**

The 15th April, 1907.

No. 3131—73.—In continuation of the Notification in this Department No. 384—333, dated the 11th January 1907, Mr. C. J. Hogg, Deputy Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, with effect from the 4th March 1907, during the absence on leave of Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, or until further orders. Mr. Tulloch reverts to the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmasters General from that date.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 3322—66.—In continuation of the Notification in this Department No. 2444—66, dated the 15th March 1907, Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, is appointed a Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, in charge of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th April, 1907.

No. 3223—54.—The services of Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, a member of the Telegraph Committee, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department. Mr. Kellner was relieved of his duties as a member of the Telegraph Committee on the afternoon of the 10th April 1907.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 3382—1.—Notification No. 2787—1, dated the 27th March 1907, appointing Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., a Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, is cancelled.

No. 3386—1.—Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th April 1907.

No. 3390—1.—The following promotion in the Imperial Customs Service is notified, with effect from the 14th April 1907 :

Mr. A. S. Judge, Collector, Class III, to officiate as Collector, Class II.

No. 3394—1.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 14th April 1907, and is posted to Bombay.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th April 1907.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 308.—Consequent on the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Christie, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, Major W. C. C. Leslie, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade, and Major C. W. Field reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 a month, respectively, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

No. 309.—The officiating promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, notified in Army Department Notification No. 406 of 1906, should have effect from the 19th July 1906.

No. 310.—In the last line of Army Department Notification No. 596 of 1906, for the words "18th to 22nd October 1906" substitute "15th to 22nd October 1906."

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 311.—The Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to honour the 3rd Gurkha Rifles by conferring the title of "The Queen's Own" upon that regiment, with permission to wear on its appointments the Royal and Imperial Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

2. The future designation of the regiment will be "3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 312.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 26th March 1907, page 2100.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 26th March 1907.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The surname of gentleman Cadet John D. Ogilvy, from the Royal Military College, is as now stated and not as described in the Gazette of 18th January 1907.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 313.—Second-Lieutenant George Alexander Phillips, Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of officers, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 314.—A. Meredyth Young, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PENSIONS.

No. 315.—Conductor Egbert Alexis Kierulf, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 316.—Sub-Conductor Frederick William Parks, Military Works Services, Public Works Department, India, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 317.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st April 1907.

John Alfred Hudson Woodward, 37th Dogras.

2nd April 1907.

William George Hay Stirling, 86th Carnatic Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

13th November 1906.

Edward Rolleston Palmer Berryman, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Keith Douglas Allan, 35th Sikhs.

Owen Christopher Pulley, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

John Lewis Carr, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

7th January 1907.

Hugh Gordon Benton, 4th Cavalry.

3rd March 1907.

Martin Louis Alan Gompertz, 108th Infantry.

4th March 1907.

Charles Pierson Browne, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Harold Yorke Salkeld, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

21st March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas French-Mullen, M.D., I.M.S.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

31st March 1907.

Charles Hardwick Louw Meyer, M.D.

William Henry Wilson Elliot, M.B., D.S.O.

Letterstedt Fredrick Childe, M.B.

William Ronaldson Clark, M.B.

George Frederick William Braide.

Robert John Marks.

Charles Edward Sunder, M.B.

Malcolm Albert Ker.

Herbert Herbert, F.R.C.S.

Thomas David Collis Barry.

Andrew Buchanan.

Lewis Gordon Fischer.

William Vost, M.B.

John Garvie, M.B.

Clarence Edwin Lloyd Gilbert.

Gerard Beatty Irvine.

Frederick James Crawford, M.D.

Robert Robertson, M.B.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 318.—Sub-Conductor William Reuben, Barrack Sergeant, 1st class, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th February 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Northern and Eastern Commands.

No. 319.—Sergeant Charles James Creagh to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor J. W. Tyler, deceased; with effect from the 28th July 1906.

No. 320.—Sergeant William Hughes to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor T. Rossiter, deceased; with effect from the 4th August 1906.

No. 321.—Sergeant Albert Cotton to be Sub-Conductor, on augmentation of establishment; with effect from the 17th August 1906.

No. 322.—Sergeant Frank Holdaway to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain W. H. Mitton, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th August 1906.

No. 323.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Harry Willasey Wilsey to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Henry Grindley to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Shirvell (supernumerary to complement, since deceased,) to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

vice Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain A. Stoddard transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 18th January 1907.

No. 324.—Sub-Conductors Thomas William Lloyd (*seconded*) and Richard Abel to be Conductors and Sergeant Arthur Adrian Norton to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor William Shirvell, deceased; with effect from the 24th February 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 325.—The following promotion is made:

89th Mountain Battery.

Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sobha Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 326.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Walter Francis St. John Davis, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 26th February 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 327.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cubitt Sindall Rundle, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th May 1907.

No. 328.—Brevet-Colonel William Simpson Marshall, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th April 1907.

No. 329.—Major Mackenzie Walcott Baugh, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1907.

No. 330.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain Andrew John Baptist Vaz, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th February 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.

(*Naval Divisions.*)

No. 331.—William Henry Moore, gentleman, to be Chief Engineer, *vice* Elkin resigned. Dated 2nd February 1907.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 332.—Lieutenant Angus Ogilvy, v.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 10th March 1907.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 333.—Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master Thomas Wells Lindsay Mackenzie resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 9th February 1907.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 334.—John Gerrard Hennessy, Esquire, to be Captain. Dated 1st April 1907.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 335.—Second-Lieutenant Adlard Edward Welby resigns his commission. Dated 14th March 1907.

Colonel James Douglas, C.I.E., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 1st April 1907.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 336.—Surgeon-Captain Francis Edward Price resigns his commission. Dated 30th March 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 337.—Captain Septimus Edwin Greaves resigns his commission. Dated 27th February 1907.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 338.—Captain (honorary Major) Charles Pratt, v.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 10th December 1906.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 339.—Second-Lieutenant Reginald Richard Griffith Hembrow resigns his commission. Dated 15th March 1907.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 340.—Lieutenant Charles Henry Brock to be Captain, *vice* Downing resigned. Dated 16th March 1907.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 341.—Captain John Ruskin Phillips to be Major, *vice* Sewell promoted. Dated 18th July 1906.

Lieutenant Hancome Morgan Franks to be Captain, *vice* Phillips promoted. Dated 18th July 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Esmond Du Pre Moore to be Lieutenant, *vice* Franks promoted. Dated 18th July 1906.

Lieutenant Clement Preston Colvin to be Captain, *vice* Jones resigned. Dated 1st February 1907.

Second-Lieutenant George Augustus Hicks to be Lieutenant, *vice* Colvin promoted. Dated 1st February 1907.

Sydney Hyde Parker, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Moore promoted. Dated 22nd February 1907.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 342.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Hyde Wollaston resigns his commission. Dated 9th March 1907.

and Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 343.—Ernest Conway Gayer, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st January 1907.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 344.—Leonard Frederick Morshead, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Major, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st February 1907.

Frederick Reginald Parcell Hughes, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 345.—Lieutenant Howard Harry Osborn to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 11th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 13th and 19th April 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Captain Henry Hubert Swarzy.	10th April 1907	Darjeeling.	...	.....
Ordnance Department.	Sub-Conductor George Bowler.	11th April 1907	St. Thomas' Mount.	...	.....

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and 19th April 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Edward Charles Croil Lloyd.*	2nd-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	3rd December 1906.	Intestate.	Rs. A. P. 346 8 4	18th June 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Father—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lloyd.

Address—Haford, Mold, North Wales.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 19th April 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 19.—Major H. McN. Patterson, 5th Cavalry, is appointed permanently to the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 16th April 1907.

No. 20.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 14th March 1907 :—

Lieutenant E. C. Russell, Army Veterinary Corps.

No. 21.—The following temporary appointment is made, with effect from the 10th March 1907 :—

Lieutenant E. R. Hagger, 22nd Cavalry.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 22.—In Department of Military Supply Notification No. 18, dated the 12th April 1907, for " Surgeon-General W. R. Browne," read " Colonel S. H. Browne."

ORGANIZATION.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 23.—*Alteration of the rule for the allotment of officers of the Indian Medical Service to areas for purposes of civil employment.*

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that in future, commencing with those appointed at the entrance examination to be held in August 1907, officers admitted to the Indian Medical Service will not be permitted to exercise a choice of area for the purpose of civil employment as stated in paragraph 4 of the notification in the Department of Military Supply No. 74, dated 13th July 1906, but will be posted, upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including as far as possible their own wishes, to one of the civil areas detailed therein, *vis.*—

1. Madras.—*To include Madras and Burma.*

2. Bombay.—*To include Bombay and Aden.*

3. Upper Provinces.—*To include the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.*

4. Lower Provinces.—*To include Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.*

Officers transferred to civil employment, though ordinarily employed within the area to which they may have been assigned, will remain liable to employment elsewhere according to the requirements of the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 17.—Commander F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Commander C. F. Fletcher on leave, with effect from the 30th March 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 18.—Commander C. F. Fletcher, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, is granted twelve months' leave out of India on private affairs under paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the 30th March 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1907.

No. 85.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive Superintendent Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for nine months, (privilege leave for three months and furlough for six months), under Articles 233 (1) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th April 1907.

No. 86.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 85, dated the 16th April 1907, the following Officiating appointments are made, until further orders :

Mr. J. P. Williams, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3, to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. W. F. Harnett, District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment.

Mr. E. Hunt, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment.

The Officers named above will hold officiating rank during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Hindmarsh's leave and thereafter temporary rank in the respective grades specified.

The 17th April, 1907.

No. 87.—With reference to Notification No. 50, dated the 8th March 1907, Mr. F. D. Fowler has been permitted to proceed on combined leave, with effect from the 14th April 1907.

No. 88.—Mr. Frank Jackson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent, (on probation), on that Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 26th February 1907.

The 19th April, 1907.

No. 89.—Mr. C. S. Ritchie, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, until further orders.

No. 90.—Lieutenant E. P. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North Western Railway, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, with effect from the 13th July 1906.

No. 92.—The special leave for three months granted to Mr. J. E. Dallas, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, in Railway Board Notification No. 232, dated 29th October 1906, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on private affairs and extended to nine months and twenty-seven days.

No. 91.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. R. T. $\frac{281-C}{2}$, dated the 8th April 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendments in rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{80-A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Letter from the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, No. S. 18719, dated the 11th December 1906.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented that the present system of packing employed by the Store Department of the India Office, London, is suitable for chemicals and free from danger, and it has, therefore, been suggested that the Indian packing rules be relaxed in favour of chemicals shipped for Government Departments in India through the agency of the Store Department of the India Office, provided they are packed in accordance with the regulations of that Department.

2. The Railway Board are advised that it is safe to accept the Stores Department's method of packing and that an exemption may, therefore, be allowed, under rule 16, sub-rule (4), of Chapter III, Part II, of the open line General Rules of 1906, in favour of chemicals shipped for all Government Departments in India through the agency of the Store Department of the India Office, as has been done for the Ordnance and Medical Departments in this country.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India and as locally applied, the adoption by the administrations of all the railways concerned, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with the Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{801 A}₆, dated the 8th September 1906, apply, of the accompanying amendments in rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules referred to.

4. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government which have not yet adopted the General Rules, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal application for the adoption of the said amendments when applying for the adoption of the General Rules themselves.

ORDER—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890);

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.

The Managers of the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information.

and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Governments, Ad-

[Enclosure to Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{801 C}₁, dated the 5th April 1907.]

Amendments in rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. ^{801 A}₆, dated the 8th September 1906.

After the words "Ordnance Department," in the seventh line of sub-rule (4) of rule 16, add the words "or to chemicals shipped for all Government Departments in India through the agency of the Store Department of the India Office, London". In the third line of the proviso to the same rule, after the word "Ordnance" add the words "or the Director General of Stores, India Office, London;" in the eighth line, after the words "or Ordnance Department" add the words "or of the Store Department of the India Office, London," and in the tenth line after the words "dangerous goods" add the words "or chemicals."

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1907.

No. 971.—Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 19th August 1906.

No. 972.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 402, dated the 8th February 1907, Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days, with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and one day in continuation, with effect from the 13th February 1907.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 509.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 363.—The services of Captain D. P. Goil, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 365.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th March 1907, is published for general information :

"The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER,

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., 25th March 1907.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

.....

As Knights of Grace.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Gilbert John, Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G."

.....

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 517.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 11th April 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th April, 1907.

No. 163.—The Reverend P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 164.—The Reverend B. Kitchin, Chaplain of Nasirabad, Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the Chaplaincy of Neemuch in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Reverend P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Neemuch, or until further orders.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 178.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1907.

No. 67.—Mr. F. O. Oertel, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 24th April 1907, and until further orders.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 68.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months, with effect from the 8th May 1907, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 69.—Mr. K. Balarama Ayyar, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is posted to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 1232-F.—*Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 2 (1) of the Resolution* of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3001-I.A., dated the 27th June, 1903, after the words "the Political Agents for Pudukota, Banganapalle and Sandur," insert the words "the Political Agents in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Kalat."

No. 1118-G.—Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 15th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 1477-I.A.—The services of Captain C. F. Harold, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 16th March, 1907.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 1137-G.—*Corrigendum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 729-G., dated the 15th March, 1907, granting combined leave for one year to Mr. H. V. Cobb, for "11th March 1907" read "10th March 1907."

No. 1140-G.—Lieutenant T. G. M. Harris, 56th Infantry, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

No. 1151-G.—Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Kohat District.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 1162-G.—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., Superintendent, District Gazetteers, Baluchistan, has been granted furlough on medical certificate, under Article 311 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, for the period from the 2nd January to the 24th February, 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 1274-F.—The services of Lieutenant E. G. Hume, 7th Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 1178-G.—Lieutenant F. H. Humphrys, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege for three months combined with special leave for three months, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1179-G.—Lieutenant W. G. Neale, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 1183-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Shore, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 1527-I.A.—Under section 4 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, promulgated under Foreign Department Notification No. 2175-I.A., dated the 9th June, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the area and limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be as under :

- I.—The boundary line of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be assumed, for purpose of description, to start from the angle formed by the northern and eastern Revenue Survey boundary lines of the Kayamgutta village lands of Dodkunte. This point, marked on the ground by boundary stone No. 1, and lettered R on Revenue Survey Sheet 2, is the extreme north-eastern angle of the boundary limits now fixed for the Station. It is situated by the side of the Banasavadi road and on the centre of the ridge which divides the catchment basins of Lingarajpura and Narasampalyam tanks.
- II.—From this starting point the northern Station boundary hugs, for some distance, the Banasavadi road until it comes to the rocky hill known as "Machilgutte," round the southern base of which it sweeps, then following westward and coinciding with Revenue Survey boundary between the villages Dodkunte and Lingarajpura. It thus runs along the watershed and nearly parallel to the line of railway until it crosses the Kachakalli road at a point a short distance from, and due north of, the Native Cemetery of St. John's Hill. This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. 11, and is lettered A on Revenue Survey Sheets 2 and 1.
- III.—Thence the Station boundary continues westward along the village boundary line until it reaches the north-western angle of the Dodkunte lands, which point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. 111.
- IV.—To the north of the boundary described in the above paragraph is an isolated piece of land attached to the Civil and Military Station for the purposes of a Hindu burial ground and a Municipal filth depot comprising an area of 28 acres and 37 guntas and bounded as follows :—From boundary stone $\frac{11}{1}$, which is situated on the west side of the road leading to Hennur and 102½ yards north-east by north of stone 11 along the side of the same road for about 187 yards in a direction north-east by north to stone $\frac{11}{2}$; thence west north-west about 61 yards to stone $\frac{11}{3}$, then north-east by north about 6 yards to stone $\frac{11}{4}$; west by north about 311 yards to stone $\frac{11}{5}$ on the bank of a small stream; thence north by east about 60 yards along the east bank of the stream to stone $\frac{11}{6}$, thence west 212 yards to stone $\frac{11}{7}$ and in the direction west by north 121 yards to stone $\frac{11}{8}$, thence north north-east 153 yards to stone $\frac{11}{9}$, west by north 49 yards to stone $\frac{11}{10}$, south south-west 63 yards to stone $\frac{11}{11}$, south by west 100 yards to stone $\frac{11}{12}$, south by east 55 yards to stone $\frac{11}{13}$, thence in a slightly curved line south south-west 181 yards to stone $\frac{11}{14}$, south-east 70 yards to stone $\frac{11}{15}$, which is situated at a point 56½ yards north north-east of boundary stone 111, thence 46 yards east south-east to stone $\frac{11}{16}$, thence north north-east 119 yards to stone $\frac{11}{17}$, thence south-east by east 91 yards to stone $\frac{11}{18}$, 143 yards further to stone $\frac{11}{19}$, and east by south 150 yards to stone $\frac{11}{20}$, thence south 30 yards to stone $\frac{11}{21}$, and east south-east about 168 yards to stone $\frac{11}{1}$.
- V.—At stone No. 111, the line turns sharply and running south by west for some distance still follows and coincides with the village boundary of Dodkunte, until it meets the hedge of the large village known as "The Tanneries." This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. 1V, and is lettered B on Revenue Survey Sheet 1.

- VI.—Leaving Station boundary stone IV, the old boundary is followed up to the east of the Tannery road and is marked $\frac{IV}{1}$. From this point the boundary line runs north-east for a distance of 1,175 feet to stone No. $\frac{IV}{1}$ along east of the road. From stone $\frac{IV}{1}$ the boundary line runs 58½ feet north-east by east to stone $\frac{IV}{2}$, and from stone $\frac{IV}{2}$ it runs 79 feet north-west by north to stone $\frac{IV}{3}$, to the north of the Police outpost. From stone $\frac{IV}{3}$, the boundary line goes 73 feet south-west to stone $\frac{IV}{4}$. From stone $\frac{IV}{4}$, the boundary line runs 23 feet south-east by south to stone $\frac{IV}{5}$, completing the circuit of the Police outpost. From stone $\frac{IV}{5}$ the boundary line runs 155 feet south-west by west along west of the road to stone $\frac{IV}{6}$. From stone $\frac{IV}{6}$ the boundary line runs 376 feet south-west along west of the road to stone $\frac{IV}{7}$ meeting the Station boundary at the north-east corner of the "Idga" near the road culvert. After this, the boundary follows the irregular outline of the Masjid immediately north of that village Survey block No. 671 on Revenue Survey Sheet I, until it meets to the west of the Tanneries, the northern boundary line of the Inam village of Byadarahalli. This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. V and is lettered C on Revenue Survey Sheet I.
- VII.—From point C boundary stone No. V, the Station boundary follows the westerly course of the north village boundary of Byadarahalli until the angle formed by the northern and western village boundaries is reached, this angle being marked by boundary stone No. VI.
- VIII.—From stone No. VI, the Civil and Military Station boundary line follows in zig-zag the west boundaries of the Byadarahalli fields until it crosses the Nullah at stone now marked $\frac{VII}{1}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{1}$, the boundary line turns to the west for a distance of 218 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{2}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{2}$, the boundary line runs south-west by west for 85 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{3}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{3}$, the boundary line turns south-west by south for 70 feet along the west of the Police outpost to stone $\frac{VII}{4}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{4}$, the boundary line runs east along south of Police outpost to stone $\frac{VII}{5}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{5}$, the boundary line runs north for 20 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{6}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{6}$, the boundary line runs 267 feet east to corner of present boundary line south of St. John's Hill cross road and opposite the S. B. stone VII, to which point the existing S. B. stone No. VII should be removed and refixed. Thence it passes down St. John's Hill cross road just outside the south-western side drain until it reaches the eastern corner of field No. 668, where boundary stone No. VIII is fixed.
- IX.—Leaving St. John's Hill cross road at this point, the Station boundary runs south-west along the north-western boundary of Survey Nos. 667 and 668, and at the south-western corner of the latter No. 668, boundary stone No. IX is fixed.
- X.—From boundary stone No. IX, the Station boundary runs south-west almost in a straight line just outside the south-east drain of Miller's road and the western side of Survey Nos. 474, 473, 464 and 455 till the south-western extremity of No. 455 is reached, where boundary stone No. X is planted.
- XI.—From boundary stone No. X, the Station boundary meeting the north side of the High Ground runs west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 459 up to the north-western corner of that number and thence it passes south along Avenue Road and the western boundary of Survey Nos. 458, 129, 128, 127 till at the south-western extremity of No. 127 it meets the new boundary stone No. XI on Revenue Survey Sheet No. I.
- XII.—From new boundary stone No. XI, the line runs east by south along the southern boundary of Survey No. 127 and thence turns to the south alongside the Nullah which is the eastern boundary of Survey No. 126, thence turning north through Survey No. 122 and east through the middle of Survey No. 124, it turns south-east, skirting the Government Press buildings to the southern extremity of Survey No. 40 where new boundary stone No. XII is fixed, adjoining the Pettah Road and to the south-west of the entrance to the Residency Park, which is almost opposite the south-west end of the Public Offices.

XIII.—From new boundary stone No. XII, the line takes a northerly direction parallel with the fence of the Residency compound along the Pettah Road up to the stone pillar at which the wire fence of the Cubbon Park begins almost due south of the Post Office, where boundary stone No. XIII is placed.

XIV.—The Station boundary line then proceeds along the Cubbon Park wire fence to the angle in the fence immediately opposite His Majesty's Post Office and thence follows the Park fence to St. Mark's Church or West Parade road, at which point boundary stone No. XIV is fixed, Point G on Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XV.—From stone No. XIV, the boundary still keeping to the Cubbon Park fence runs along St. Mark's Road and curving round line of fence at Cubbon Park Police Station marked stone No. $\frac{XIV}{1}$, the boundary line turns almost due west for 139 feet along the north of the Cubbon Park Station to stone $\frac{XIV}{2}$ and from stone $\frac{XIV}{2}$ the boundary line runs south for 97 feet and along west of the Police station to stone No. $\frac{XIV}{3}$. From stone $\frac{XIV}{3}$ the boundary line turns to the east for 41 feet and south of the Police station to stone No. $\frac{XIV}{4}$, where it meets the Sydney Road and runs along front of the Museum to the cross roads, whence the causeway across Sampangi tank takes off. The change of direction which here occurs is marked by boundary stone No. XV, Point I, Revenue Survey Sheet I. From this point the boundary runs along the western edge of the Sampangi causeway until it falls into the Sampangi tank bund, boundary stone No. XVI being fixed at this point of intersection, Point J of Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XVI.—Leaving boundary stone No. XVI, the line follows the curve of the compound wall of Revenue Survey Office and the roadside walls of Colonel Beresford's house until it reaches the corner of Lal-Bagh Road immediately opposite the gate of Langford House, which point is marked by boundary stone No. XVII, Point K, Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XVII.—Passing down Lal-Bagh Road along the compound hedges of the adjoining houses, the line crosses the road near the porch of Sonnaiya & Co.'s flower garden, at which point boundary stone No. XVIII is fixed, Point L, Revenue Survey Sheet I, and runs due south along the hedge and ditch bordering the tope and gardens, which here extend from Lal-Bagh Road down to the bed of Sunnakal tank, at the end of this reach a re-entering angle is formed by the boundary, coinciding with the boundaries of the Survey numbers, and the corners are marked on the ground by boundary stones Nos. XIX, XX and XXI.

XVIII.—From stone XXI the line runs due east along the northern wetted border of Sunnakal tank, adhering to the garden boundaries as marked on ground by the earthen Survey "Bandhs," in other words, along the southern village boundary of Hakkitimmanhalli. After passing between the south-western corner of the Cantonment cemetery and the northern end of the Sunnakal tank bund, it curves round south for a short distance so as still to follow the field boundaries of Hakkitimmanhalli until it crosses the Anekal District Road not far from where the latter takes off from the High Road, to Oosoor.

XIX.—From the Anekal road the line continues due east and crossing the Oosoor Road keeps to the boundary between the villages of Hakkitimmanhalli and Koramangal until it falls into the bed of Koramangal tank. The angle near the cemetery and end of Sunnakal tank bund is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. XXII, the points where the Anekal and Oosoor roads are crossed by stones Nos. XXIII and XXIV, and the point where the line on falling into Koramangal tank changes direction to the north-east by boundary stone No. XXV.

- XX.—From stone No. XXV, the boundary runs along the edge of the Koramangal tank to stone No. XXVI on the south side of the Nilasandra road to the south-west of the Commissariat slaughter-house and thence along the south side of that road to stone No. XXVII, which is at the point where that road meets the road running along the west side of the Artillery Practice Ground.
- XXI.—Thence the Station boundary simply skirts the southern slopes of the Artillery Practice Ground, following the lines of stone posts which demarcate the range, until on its eastern side the point is reached where the boundaries of the villages of Chellagatta and Domlur meet. This is Point O on Revenue Survey Sheet 2, and is marked on ground by boundary stone No. XXX, the southern angles of the Practice Ground being shown by boundary stones Nos. XXVIII and XXIX.
- XXII.—From point O, boundary stone No. XXX, the Station boundary line bears away north-east above the bed of Chellagatta tank, and then, at a point marked by boundary stone No. XXXI near the Vartur District road, it turns north and follows from "Bondh" to "Bondh" the eastern field boundaries of Domlur and Dukanhalli villages. At the north-eastern angle of the village boundaries of Dukanhalli, marked on ground by boundary stone No. XXXII, the station line turns west along the Dukanhalli northern boundary, and then leaving the hamlet of Abbareddipalyam on the left, runs into the village boundary of Binnamangal at point marked by boundary stone No. XXXIII.
- XXIII.—The southern and eastern village boundaries of Binnamangal are then followed until the line after passing close by the village tank falls into the Hoskote high road nearly opposite to Army Signalling Station No. 5, at which point boundary stone No. XXXIV is fixed.
- XXIV.—From stone XXXIV the Station line runs up the Hoskote road for a short distance to the Survey "Bondh" at side of road, from which mark it again runs due north across the fields, until the north-eastern angle of the village boundaries of Binnamangal is reached where boundary stone No. XXXV is fixed.
- XXV.—Thence the Station boundary bears west down the trough of the valley, crosses the low ground immediately above Binnamangal Tank, and runs up the slope to the Sapper Parade Ground on edge of which boundary stone No. XXXVI is placed, Point P on Revenue Sheet No. 2. Running then north along the Sapper Parade Ground to the corner marked on the ground by boundary stone No. XXXVII, it turns again west along the Parade Ground until it reaches the Dodkunte south-eastern limits. This point is marked on ground by boundary stone No. XXXVIII.
- XXVI.—The Station line then follows the village boundary north along the walls of the St. John's Hill Christian Cemeteries, Survey blocks 677 and 676 up to the point where it is intersected by the Madras Railway, outside the northern fence of which boundary stone No. XXXIX is fixed.
- XXVII.—From this last point the Station line follows the eastern village boundary of Dodkunte until it closes on the starting point boundary stone No. I.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1907.

No. 2086-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

Lakhs of Rupees.

March 1907.

	MARCH.		TO END OF MARCH.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	Revised, 1906-1907.	Actuals, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	7,52	7,00	31,33	20,75	32,34	20,75
Opium	80	61	8,40	8,20	8,41	8,20
Salt	73	65	6,51	6,54	6,44	6,56
Stamps	55	54	5,86	5,81	6,03	5,80
Excise	88	1,00	8,82	8,52	8,85	8,53
Provincial Rates	67	77	3,51	4,22	3,44	4,20
Customs	71	68	6,53	6,52	6,46	6,52
Assessed Taxes	15	14	1,97	1,84	1,97	1,84
Forest	40	33	2,42	2,40	2,70	2,67
Registration	6	5	57	54	58	54
Tributes from Native States	23	24	90	90	63	90
Other Civil Revenue	57	57	5,09	4,57	5,77	5,23
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	13,27	12,48	82,03	70,81	82,91	80,83
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—19	—11	—4,27	—4,14	—4,90	—4,69
Opium	—3	—2	—2,86	—2,82	—2,77	—2,54
Famine Relief	—	—2	—18	—5	—75	—6
Other Civil Expenditure	—5,02	—4,92	—35,36	—31,54	—35,67	—34,74
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	—5,17	—5,07	—42,67	—40,55	—44,19	—42,33
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	—8	+8	+55	+69	+92	+1,00
Marine	—3	—2	—31	—32	—26	—28
Military Receipts	+6	+15	+95	+90	+1,10	+1,18
Military Issues	—2,03	—2,27	—20,44	—20,73	—20,70	—20,81
Public Works Department—						
Ordinary Branches	+29	+37	+4,57	+1,94	+4,41	+4,06
State Railways	+3,09	+2,91	+32,78	+20,00	+39,30	+35,74
East Indian Railway	+56	+61	+6,83	+6,62		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	—	+7	+96	+2,09	+96	+2,10
Telegraph	+8	+9	+92	+89	+54	+91
TOTAL	+4,11	+4,05	+46,06	+42,53	+45,61	+42,81
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—2,04	—2,32	—12,51	—12,24	—12,69	—12,15
State Railways	—2,52	—2,18	—22,34	—19,17	—26,08	—24,90
East Indian Railway	—50	—46	—4,16	—4,01		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—9	—18	—10	—18
Telegraph	—11	—12	—1,13	—1,09	—1,16	—1,12
TOTAL	—5,20	—5,08	—40,23	—36,69	—40,03	—38,35
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,22	—3,09	—13,42	—13,53	—13,36	—14,45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	—12	—1	+4,38	+3,78	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+53	—33	—30	+3,95	+38	+1,25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+2,66	—	—41	+1,57	+68	+1,57
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+3,37	—	+18,87	+12,47	+19,07	+12,47
Temporary Advances from Gold Standard Reserve	—3,80	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	+1	—	+18	—4	+1
Council Bills paid including Telegraphic at Rs. 15 per £	—5,87	—3,39	—50,71	—40,51	—50,00	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—12	+6	+6	—3,22	—81	—1,07
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,35	—3,66	—28,11	—24,18	—26,25	—22,50
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,53	+76	—2,18	+1,55	—99	+1,53
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,96	16,91	17,67	16,12	17,67	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,49	17,67	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 2478-E.O.—Mr. C. F. Cowie is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 13th of April 1907.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME TAX.

*Assessed Taxes.**The 25th April, 1907.*

No. 2503-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from clause (A) (8) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2762, dated the 6th June 1890, as amended by Notification No. 2180-S.R., dated the 23rd April 1901, the words "and the funds of which are either deposited with the Government or invested in Government Securities" shall be omitted.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1907.

No. 840-Accts.—Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, and officiating Assistant Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, Eastern Command, during the absence of the permanent incumbent, Mr. T. Smith, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 842-Accts.—Babu Aubinash Chunder Ghose, M.A., B.L., Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eight months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 3444—1.—The following promotion in the Imperial Customs Service is notified, with effect from the 1st April 1907 :

Mr. W. W. Nind, Probationer, to be Assistant Collector, Class V.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 3480—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. D. Cowan, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Kingsley.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 3510—25.—The following Order in Council, dated the 1st March 1907, is published for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 1st day of March, 1907.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Sub-section 1 of Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is provided that where it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are or will be given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British ships in that country, His Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua will give due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British ships in that country :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Him by the hereinbefore recited Sub-section 1 of Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare that the said Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of the Republic of Nicaragua.

A. W. FitaRoy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 3664—108.—Mr. G. F. Adams, Inspector of Mines, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 346.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 347.—The services of Captain J. H. Peck, Indian Army, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

JUDICIAL.

No. 348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Lucknow, the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon by the Cantonment Committee, to furnish such information as may be necessary, to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the water-tax and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

No. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Allahabad, the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon by the Cantonment Committee, to furnish such information as may be necessary, to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the water-tax and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

No. 350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Naini Tal the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon, omits to furnish information regarding his liability to taxation, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 351.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd April 1907, page 2274.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 2nd April, 1907.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates but without pay or allowances, *vis.* :

Lieutenant Gerald C. Willis (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 4th August 1903.

Lieutenant Ralph C. Beck (late Irish Guards). Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant William B. Benton (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 24th March 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Llewelyn Griffith (late The Welsh Regiment). Dated 22nd July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Cyril N. Steel (late the Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Bennett (late The Essex Regiment). Dated 4th September 1906.

PENSIONS.

No. 352.—Conductor Edwin Robert Saunders, Army Clothing Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 353.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon D. J. H. Griffiths, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 354.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd April 1907.

Rollo Estouteville Grimston, C.I.E., 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry,

Michael Augustus Tighe, Supernumerary List.

Herbert Edward Boileau, 5th Cavalry.

Ferdinand Cospatric Logan-Home, 28th Light Cavalry.

Captains to be Majors.

24th April 1907.

Carleton Buckley Laming Clery, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Wyndham Philip Bannerman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Gilbert Robert Cassels, 35th Sikhs.

Henry Anthony Carleton, 93rd Burma Infantry.

John Herbert Peck, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

27th April 1907.

George Arthur Becher, 8th Cavalry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 355.—Sub-Conductor David Henry James Shubart, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor James Hall, to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant Harry George Johnson to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor William Bickley, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded*;

with effect from the 10th April 1906.

No. 356.—Store Sergeant John Hickey to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor William James Moore retired; with effect from the 11th April 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 154 of 1907.)

No. 357.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne to be Commissary;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Francis Naylor to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor William Hobbs, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor James Park to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor William Patrick Courtenay Kelly to be Conductor ;
vice Commissary and honorary Major Samuel Durrell, retired ;
with effect from the 25th May 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 155 of 1907.)

No. 358.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded* ;

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Naylor to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Harry Robert Arthur, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor John Leather, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor James Hynds to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor George Henry Asbury, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor William Knight to be Conductor ;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor George Pennington to be absorbed ;

vice Commissary and honorary Major Joseph John Horton-Bennett, retired ;
with effect from the 10th August 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 156 of 1907.)

No. 359.—Store-Sergeant William Alfred Bailey to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Sub-Conductor William Charles Sullivan appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 13th September 1906.

No. 360.—Sub-Conductor George Harry Harding, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor William Charles Sullivan, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor Ernest Joseph Reeks to be Conductor ;

vice Conductor William Alderton transferred to the pension establishment ;
with effect from the 11th January 1907.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 206 of 1907.)

No. 351.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred William Hocking to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cartmill Galloway to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Edmund Bowder to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor William Henry Wells to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Henry John Morphey to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Henry Wilbond, retired ;
with effect from the 23rd January 1907.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 229 of 1907.)

No. 362.—Conductor David Henry James Shubart, supernumerary to the establishment by reversion from the *seconded* list, to be absorbed ; *vice* Conductor James Hall appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 7th February 1907.

No. 363.—Store-Sergeant William Percival Ives to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Sub-Conductor Archibald Theodore Searle appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 7th February 1907.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 364.—Ressaid or Murad Ali Khan, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be Risaldar, 3rd class. Dated the 10th November 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 365.—The following corrections are made in Army Department Notification No. 159 of 1907 :

and Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

For " 31st December 1905 " read " 31st December 1906. "

117th Mahrattas.

For " Mahadrao Nalaude " read " Mahadeorao Nalaude. "

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 366.—No. 993, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Prayagdas Gupta, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Naval Division.

No. 367.—Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Templeton Moir to be Lieutenant, *vice* Medd, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st December 1906.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 368.—Gerald Summer Stooks, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Winning transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Walter Kington Bretherton, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* McPherson transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 369.—Captain Charles Fritz William Schaefer resigns his commission. Dated 4th April 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 370.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Andrew Hindmarsh to be Captain, *vice* Stuart-William resigned. Dated 9th January 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 371.—Second-Lieutenant George Francis Stephen Christie resigns his commission. Dated 23rd March 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 372.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Copleston Townsend resigns his commission. Dated 20th April 1907.

Lieutenant Clarence Elmer Rushton to be Captain, *vice* Armstrong resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Pestonjee Manackjee to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rushton promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Gervase Bushe Power, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* deRosario transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles. Dated 11th February 1907.

Sydney Charles Fache, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Manackjee, promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Captain Herbert Aubrey Armstrong resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.
Second-Lieutenant James Denholm Fraser resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th April 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Hugh Seaburne May.	14th April 1907	Hill Tipperah	...	Was Assistant Superintendent in the Survey of India.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and 26th April 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Ralph Edward Barton*	Lieutenant.	No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	3rd November 1906.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 5 4 0	26th May 1907.

* Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel Baptist Johnston Barton, A.-D.-C.,
Address—Portsalon, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 24.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Dominic Frank Pereira, 1st January 1907.

Elliott Clive Bedell, 1st March 1907.

Patrick McCarthy, 1st March 1907.

Walter Charles Bowder, 1st March 1907.

No. 25.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th February 1907 :—

George William Cearus.
Joseph James McDonald.
Clarence John Williams.
Walter Reginald Rebeiro.
Frank Ernest Knight.
William John Marshall.
John Douglas Thomas.
Sydney Graham Langhorne.
William Willoughby Stuart, L. R. C. P. and S. I.
Benjamin Lazarus Smith.
Herbert Charles Thompson.
Adolphus Vincent Eates.
Gilbert Reuben Joseph Hanvey.
Charles Robert Cox.
Richard Julian Key Stone.
James Doyle.
Louis Percival Kenyon.
Henry Alexander Greene.

No. 26.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 13th March 1907 :—

John William Stewart.
Alfred Ford Collin Edwards.
Kenneth William Blinkworth.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 27.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination; to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st March 1907 :—

No. 1307, A. Kothandaramasami Nayudu.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 28.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 22nd October 1906 :—

No. 256, Nilkanth Bhaskar Gadre.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 93.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed

to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the date that he took over charge of the duties of Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, from Mr. W. A. Johns, and until relieved by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.

No. 94.—With reference to Notification No. 93, dated 22nd April 1907, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 95.—Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway. Railway Board Notification No. 80, dated the 28th March 1907, so far as it relates to Mr. Beechey, is cancelled.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 96.—Mr. W. R. Horn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Nagda-Muttra Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 98.—Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with effect from the 17th March 1907, and until further orders.

Mr. Joscelyne will officiate in class II, grade 4, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. A. E. Pearse's combined leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 99.—In supersession of Railway Board Notification No. 68, dated the 22nd March 1907, Mr. C. E. Holloway, Station Superintendent, Lahore, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st March 1907, and until further orders.

No. 100.—Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, *vice* Mr. R. C. Dyson, on combined leave, with officiating rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 101.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and until further orders.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 97.—The following is published for general information :

No. 35 R. T., dated the 17th April 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80 A.}₅, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{102 B.}₁, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{89 F.}₅, dated the 10th November 1906.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 771, dated the 4th February 1907.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1323, dated the 4th March 1907.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. ^{122 A.}₃, dated the 22nd March 1907.

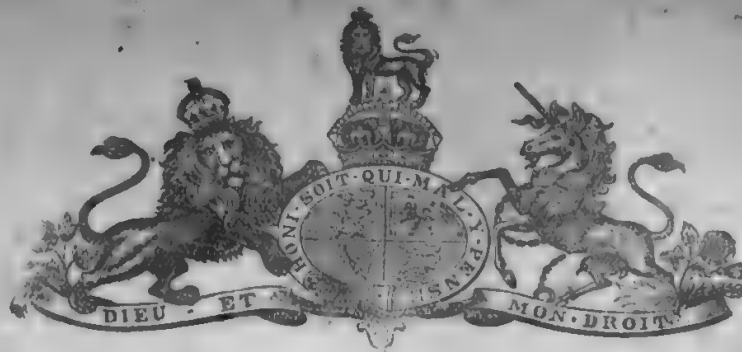
RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the East Indian railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80 A.}₃, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{163 B.}₃, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the East Indian railway and to such portions of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 993-M.—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Friday, the 24th May 1907.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Infantry Guard are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed :

- I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.
- II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses through the gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's Office not later than Saturday, the 18th May 1907, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Full Dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Civilians—Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Evening Dress. For further particulars as regards dress, attention is drawn to this Office Notification No. 904-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,

G. FEILDING, Major,

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

No. 6.—The following Statute is published for general information :

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 58.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

[21st December, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) If in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) Provided that—

(a) the employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least one week from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed:

(b) when the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take proceedings independently of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid:

(c) if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall, unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement, be disallowed.

(3) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the person injured is a workman to whom this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4) If, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, but may deduct from such compensation all or part of the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act. In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines, factories, or workshops, or the application of any such fine.

2. (1) Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the

Time for taking proceedings.

accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death:

Provided always that—

(a) the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause; and

(b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

(2) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at, or sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to, the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(4) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to, the employer at the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

3. (1) If the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that

Contracting out.

any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workmen of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, provides scales of compensation not less favourable to the workmen and their dependants than the corresponding scales contained in this Act, and that, where the scheme provides for contributions by the workmen, the scheme confers benefits at least equivalent to those contributions, in addition to the benefits to which the workmen would have been entitled under this Act, and that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workmen to whom the scheme is applicable are in favour of such scheme, the employer may, whilst the certificate is in force, contract with any of his workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The Registrar may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years, and may from time to time renew with or without modifications such a certificate to expire at the end of the period for which it is renewed.

(3) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring, or which does not contain provisions enabling a workman to withdraw from the scheme.

(4) If complaint is made to the Registrar of Friendly Societies by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the benefits conferred by any scheme no longer conform to the conditions stated in sub-section (1) of this section, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the Registrar shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exist for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(5) When a certificate is revoked or expires, any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall, after due provision has been made to discharge the liabilities already accrued, be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the event of a difference of opinion.

(6) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such enquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

(7) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies shall include in his annual report the particulars of the proceedings of the Registrar under this Act.

(8) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies may make regulations for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

4. (1) Where any person (in this section referred to as the principal), in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, contracts with any other person (in this section

Sub-contracting.

referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation under this Act which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and where compensation is claimed from or proceedings are taken against the principal, then, in the application of this Act, references to the principal shall be substituted for references to the employer, except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed:

Provided that, where the contract relates to threshing, ploughing, or other agricultural work, and the contractor provides and uses machinery driven by mechanical power for the purpose of such work, he and he alone shall be liable under this Act to pay compensation to any workman employed by him on such work.

(2) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall be entitled to be indemnified by any person who would have been liable to pay compensation to the workman independently of this section, and all questions as to the right to and amount of any such indemnity shall in default of agreement be settled by arbitration under this Act.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a workman recovering compensation under this Act from the contractor instead of the principal.

(4) This section shall not apply in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than on, or in, or about premises on which the principal has undertaken to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management.

5. (1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then, in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall, notwithstanding anything in the enactments relating to bankruptcy and the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman, and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so however that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(2) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the bankruptcy or liquidation.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 62.
52 & 53
Vict. c. 60.

(3) There shall be included among the debts which under section one of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, and section four of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, 1889, are in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt and in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount, not exceeding in any individual case one hundred pounds, due in respect of any compensation the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the receiving order or the date of the commencement of the winding up, and those Acts and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897, shall have effect accordingly. Where the compensation is a weekly payment, the amount due in respect thereof shall, for the purposes of this provision, be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which the weekly payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if the employer made an application for that purpose under the First Schedule to this Act.

60 & 61 Vict.
c. 19.

50 & 51 Vict.
c. 43.

(4) In the case of the winding up of a company within the meaning of the Stannaries Act, 1887, such an amount as aforesaid, if the compensation is payable to a miner or the dependants of a miner, shall have the like priority as is conferred on wages of miners by section nine of that Act, and that section shall have effect accordingly.

(5) The provisions of this section with respect to preferences and priorities shall not apply where the bankrupt or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with insurers as aforesaid.

(6) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company.

6. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof—
Remedies both against employer and stranger.

(1) the workman may take proceedings both against that person to recover damages and against any person liable to pay compensation under this Act for such compensation, but shall not be entitled to recover both damages and compensation; and

(2) if the workman has recovered compensation under this Act, the person by whom the compensation was paid, and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under the section of this Act relating to sub-contracting, shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid, and all questions as to the right to and amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by action, or, by consent of the parties, by arbitration under this Act.

7. (1) This Act shall apply to masters, seamen, and apprentices to the sea service and apprentices in the sea-fishing service, provided that such persons are workmen within the meaning of this Act, and are members of the crew of any ship registered in the United Kingdom, or of any other British ship or vessel of which the owner, or (if there is more than one owner) the managing owner, or manager resides or has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom, subject to the following modifications:

(a) the notice of accident and the claim for compensation may, except where the person injured is the master, be served on the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident happened and the incapacity commenced on board the ship it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the accident:

(b) in the case of the death of the master, seaman, or apprentice, the claim for compensation shall be made within six months after news of the death has been received by the claimant:

(c) where an injured master, seaman, or apprentice is discharged or left behind in a British possession or in a foreign country, depositions respecting the circumstances and nature of the injury may be taken by any judge or magistrate in the British possession, and by any British consular officer in the foreign country, and if so taken shall be transmitted by the person by whom they are taken to the Board of Trade, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall in any proceedings for enforcing the claim be admissible in evidence as provided by sections six hundred and ninety-one and six hundred and ninety-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and those sections shall apply accordingly. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

(d) in the case of the death of a master, seaman, or apprentice, leaving no dependants, no compensation shall be payable, if the owner of the ship is under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, liable to pay the expenses of burial;

(e) the weekly payment shall not be payable in respect of the period during which the owner of the ship is, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended by any subsequent enactment, or otherwise, liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured master, seaman, or apprentice:

(f) any sum payable by way of compensation by the owner of a ship under this Act shall be paid in full notwithstanding anything in section five hundred and three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the limitation of a shipowner's liability in certain cases of loss of life, injury, or damage); but the limitation on the owner's liability imposed by that section shall apply to the amount recoverable by way of indemnity under the section of this Act relating to remedies both against employer and stranger as if the indemnity were damages for loss of life or personal injury:

(g) sub-sections (2) and (3) of section one hundred and seventy-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the recovery of wages of seamen lost with their ship), shall apply as respects proceedings for the recovery of compensation by dependants of masters, seamen, and apprentices lost with their ship as they apply with respect to proceedings for the recovery of wages due to seamen and apprentices; and proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall in such a case be maintainable if the claim is made within eighteen months of the date at which the ship is deemed to have been lost with all hands.

(2) This Act shall not apply to such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated by shares in the profits or the gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

(3) This section shall extend to pilots to whom Part X of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, applies, as if a pilot when employed on any such ship as aforesaid were a seaman and a member of the crew.

Application of Act to industrial diseases.

8. (1) Where—

(i) the certifying surgeon appointed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the district in which a workman is employed certifies that the workman is suffering from a disease mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed; or

(ii) a workman is, in pursuance of any special rules or regulations made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, suspended from his usual employment on account of having contracted any such disease; or

(iii) the death of a workman is caused by any such disease;

and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the twelve months previous to the date of the disablement or suspension, whether under one or more employers, he or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation under this Act as if the disease or such suspension as aforesaid were a personal injury by accident arising out of, and in the course of that employment, subject to the following modifications:

(a) the disablement or suspension shall be treated as the happening of the accident;

(b) if it is proved that the workman has at the time of entering the employment wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease, compensation shall not be payable;

(c) the compensation shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the workman during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due:

Provided that—

(i) the workman or his dependants if so required shall furnish that employer with such information as to the names and addresses of all the other employers who employed him in the employment during the said twelve months as he or they may possess, and, if such information is not furnished, or is not sufficient to enable that employer to take proceedings under the next following proviso, that employer upon proving that the disease was not contracted whilst the workman was in his employment shall not be liable to pay compensation; and

(ii) if that employer alleges that the disease was in fact contracted whilst the workman was in the employment of some other employer, and not whilst in his employment, he may join such other employer as a party to the arbitration, and if the allegation is proved that other employer shall be the employer from whom the compensation is to be recoverable; and

(iii) if the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, any other employers who during the said twelve months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due shall be liable to make to the employer from whom compensation is recoverable such contributions as, in default of agreement, may be determined in the arbitration under this Act for settling the amount of the compensation;

(d) the amount of the compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer from whom the compensation is recoverable;

(e) the employer to whom notice of the death, disablement, or suspension is to be given shall be the employer who last employed the workman during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due, and the notice may be given notwithstanding that the workman has voluntarily left his employment;

(f) if an employer or a workman is aggrieved by the action of a certifying or other surgeon in giving or refusing to give a certificate of disablement or in suspending or refusing to suspend a workman for the purposes of this section, the matter shall in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State be referred to a medical referee, whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement or suspension was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Act, and the disease contracted is the disease in the first column of that Schedule set opposite the description of the process, the disease, except where the certifying surgeon certifies that in his opinion the disease was not due to the nature of the employment, shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment, unless the employer proves the contrary.

(3) The Secretary of State may make rules regulating the duties and fees of certifying and other surgeons (including dentists) under this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section the date of disablement shall be such date as the certifying surgeon certifies as the date on which the disablement commenced, or, if he is unable to certify such a date, the date on which the certificate is given: Provided that—

(a) where the medical referee allows an appeal against a refusal by a certifying surgeon to give a certificate of disablement, the date of disablement shall be such date as the medical referee may determine;

(b) where a workman dies without having obtained a certificate of disablement, or is at the time of death not in receipt of a weekly payment on account of disablement, it shall be the date of death.

(5) In such cases, and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct, a medical practitioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose shall have the powers and duties of a certifying surgeon under this section, and this section shall be construed accordingly.

(6) The Secretary of State may make orders for extending the provisions of this section to other diseases and other processes, and to injuries due to the nature of any employment specified in the order not being injuries by accident, either without modification or subject to such modifications as may be contained in the order.

(7) Where, after inquiry held on the application of any employers or workmen engaged in any industry to which this section applies, it appears that a mutual trade insurance company or society for insuring against the risks under this section has been established for the industry, and that a majority of the employers engaged in that industry are insured against such risks in the company or society and that the company or society consents, the Secretary of State may, by Provisional Order, require all employers in that industry to insure in the company or society upon such terms and under such conditions and subject to such exceptions as may be set forth in the Order. Where such a company or society has been established, but is confined to employers in any particular locality or of any particular class, the Secretary of State may for the purposes of this provision treat the industry, as carried on by employers in that locality or of that class, as a separate industry.

(8) A Provisional Order made under this section shall be of no force whatever unless and until it is confirmed by Parliament, and if, while the Bill confirming any such Order is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against the Order, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of Private Bills, and any Act confirming any Provisional Order under this section may be repealed, altered, or amended by a Provisional Order made and confirmed in like manner.

(9) Any expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in respect of any such Order, Provisional Order, or confirming Bill shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(10) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a workman to recover compensation in respect of a disease to which this section does not apply, if the disease is a personal injury by accident within the meaning of this Act.

9. (1) This Act shall not apply to persons in the naval or military service of the Crown, but otherwise shall apply to workmen employed by or under the Crown to whom this Act would apply if the employer were a private person:

Provided that in the case of a person employed in the private service of the Crown, the head of that department of the Royal Household in which he was employed at the time of the accident shall be deemed to be his employer.

(2) The Treasury may, by warrant laid before Parliament, modify for the purposes of this Act their warrant made under section one of the Superannuation Act, 1887, and notwithstanding anything in that Act, or any such warrant, may frame schemes with a view to their being certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies under this Act.

10. (1) The Secretary of State may appoint such legally qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees for the purposes of this Act as he may, with the sanction of the Treasury determine, and the remuneration of, and other expenses incurred by, medical referees

50 & 51
Vict. c. 67.

under this Act shall, subject to regulations made by the Treasury, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Where a medical referee has been employed as a medical practitioner in connection with any case by or on behalf of an employer or workman or by any insurers interested, he shall not act as medical referee in that case.

(2) The remuneration of an arbitrator appointed by a judge of county courts under the Second Schedule to this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury.

II. (1) If it is alleged that the owners of any ship are liable as such owners to pay compensation under this Act, and at any time

Detention of ships.

that ship is found in any port or river of England or Ireland, or within three miles of the coast thereof, a judge of any court of record in England or Ireland may, upon its being shown to him by any person applying in accordance with the rules of the court that the owners are probably liable as such to pay such compensation, and that none of the owners reside in the United Kingdom, issue an order directed to any officer of customs or other officer named by the judge requiring him to detain the ship until such time as the owners, agent, master, or consignee thereof have paid such compensation, or have given security, to be approved by the judge, to abide the event of any proceedings that may be instituted to recover such compensation and to pay such compensation and costs as may be awarded thereon; and any officer of customs or other officer to whom the order is directed shall detain the ship accordingly.

(2) In any legal proceeding to recover such compensation, the person giving security shall be made defendant, and the production of the order of the judge, made in relation to the security, shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of the defendant to the proceeding.

57 & 58
Vict. c. 60.

(3) Section six hundred and ninety-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply to the detention of a ship under this Act as it applies to detention of a ship under that Act, and, if the owner of a ship is a corporation, it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to reside in the United Kingdom if it has an office in the United Kingdom at which service of writs can be effected.

12. (1) Every employer in any industry to which the Secretary of State may direct

Returns as to compensation.

that this section shall apply shall, on or before such day in every year as the Secretary of State may direct, send to the Secretary of State a correct return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by him under this Act during the previous year, and the amount of such compensation, together with such other particulars as to the compensation as the Secretary of State may direct, and in default of complying with this section shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) Any regulations made by the Secretary of State containing such directions as aforesaid shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

Definitions.

13. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“employer” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer, and, where the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, the latter shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue to be the employer of the workman whilst he is working for that other person;

“workman” does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds two hundred and fifty pounds a year, or a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, or a member of a police force, or an outworker, or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, but, save as aforesaid, means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing;

any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependants or other person to whom or for whose benefit compensation is payable;

“dependants” means such of the members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his

death, or would but for the incapacity due to the accident have been so dependent, and where the workman, being the parent or grand-parent of an illegitimate child, leaves such a child so dependent upon his earnings, or, being an illegitimate child, leaves a parent or grand-parent so dependent upon his earnings, shall include such an illegitimate child and parent or grand-parent respectively ;

"member of a family" means wife or husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, step-son, step-daughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister ;

"ship," "vessel," "seaman" and "port" have the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 ;

"manager," in relation to a ship, means the ship's husband or other person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by or on behalf of the owner ;

"police force" means a police force to which the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, applies, the City of London Police Force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force ;

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 45.
53 & 54 Vict.
c. 67.

"outworker" means a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, or repaired, or adapted for sale, in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the materials or articles ;

the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local or other public authority shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority ;

"county court," "judge of the county court," "registrar of the county court," "plaintiff," and "rules of court," as respects Scotland, mean respectively sheriff court, sheriff, sheriff clerk, pursuer, and act of sederunt.

14. In Scotland, where a workman raises an action against his employer independently of this Act, in respect of any injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, the action, if raised in the sheriff court and concluding for damages under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, or alternatively at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in that Act, not be removed under that Act or otherwise to the Court of Session, nor shall it be appealed to that court otherwise than by appeal on a question of law, and for the purposes of such appeal the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act in regard to an appeal from the decision of the sheriff on any question of law determined by him as arbitrator under this Act shall apply.

43 & 44 Vict.
c. 42.

15. (1) Any contract (other than a contract substituting the provisions of a scheme certified under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, for the provisions of that Act) existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act.

60 & 61 Vict.
c. 37.

(2) Every scheme under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, if re-certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, have effect as if it were a scheme under this Act.

(3) The Registrar shall re-certify any such scheme if it is proved to his satisfaction that the scheme conforms, or has been so modified as to conform, with the provisions of this Act as to schemes.

(4) If any such scheme has not been so re-certified before the expiration of six months from the commencement of this Act, the certificate thereof shall be revoked.

16. (1) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July nineteen hundred and seven, but, except so far as it relates to references to medical referees, and proceedings consequential thereon, shall not apply in any case where the accident happened before the commencement of this Act.

Commencement and repeal.

(2) The Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, are hereby repealed, but shall continue to apply to cases where the accident happened before the commencement of this Act, except to the extent to which this Act applies to those cases.

60 & 61 Vict.
c. 37.
63 & 64 Vict.
c. 22.

Short title.

17. This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SCALE AND CONDITIONS OF COMPENSATION.

(1) The amount of compensation under this Act shall be—

(a) where death results from the injury—

- (i) if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case three hundred pounds, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act, and any lump sum paid in redemption thereof, shall be deducted from such sum, and, if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be one hundred and fifty-six times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer;
- (ii) if the workman does not leave any such dependants, but leaves any dependants in part dependent upon his earnings, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined, on arbitration under this Act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants; and
- (iii) if he leaves no dependants, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding ten pounds;

(b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed one pound:

Provided that—

- (a) if the incapacity lasts less than two weeks, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the first week; and
 - (b) as respects the weekly payments during total incapacity of a workman who is under twenty-one years of age at the date of the injury, and whose average weekly earnings are less than twenty shillings, one hundred per cent. shall be substituted for fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings, but the weekly payment shall in no case exceed ten shillings.
- (2) For the purposes of the provisions of this schedule relating to "earnings" and "average weekly earnings" of a workman, the following rules shall be observed:
- (a) average weekly earnings shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated: Provided that where by reason of the shortness of the time during which the workman has been in the employment of his employer, or the casual nature of the employment, or the terms of the employment, it is impracticable at the date of the accident to compute the rate of remuneration, regard may be had to the average weekly amount which, during the twelve months previous to the accident, was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer, or, if there is no person so employed, by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment and in the same district;
 - (b) where the workman had entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers under which he worked at one time for one such employer and at another time for another such employer, his average weekly earnings shall be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident;

- (c) employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause;
- (d) where the employer has been accustomed to pay to the workman a sum to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment, the sum so paid shall not be reckoned as part of the earnings.
- (3) In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the workman may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity, and in the case of partial incapacity the weekly payment shall in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, but shall bear such relation to the amount of that difference as under the circumstances of the case may appear proper.
- (4) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and, if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.
- (5) The payment in the case of death shall, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided, be paid into the county court, and any sum so paid into court shall, subject to rules of court and the provisions of this schedule, be invested, applied, or otherwise dealt with by the court in such manner as the court in its discretion thinks fit for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto under this Act, and the receipt of the registrar of the court shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of the amount paid in:
- Provided that, if so agreed, the payment in case of death shall, if the workman leaves no dependants, be made to his legal personal representative, or, if he has no such representative, to the person to whom the expenses of medical attendance and burial are due.
- (6) Rules of court may provide for the transfer of money paid into court under this Act from one court to another, whether or not the court from which it is to be transferred is in the same part of the United Kingdom as the court to which it is to be transferred.
- (7) Where a weekly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, a county court may, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, order that the weekly payment be paid during the disability into court, and the provisions of this schedule with respect to sums required by this schedule to be paid into court shall apply to sums paid into court in pursuance of any such order.
- (8) Any question as to who is a dependant shall, in default of agreement, be settled, by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, shall be settled by the county court, and the amount payable to each dependant shall be settled by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, by the county court. Where there are both total and partial dependants, nothing in this schedule shall be construed as preventing the compensation being allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependants.
- (9) Where, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, it appears to a county court that, on account of neglect of children on the part of a widow, or on account of the variation of the circumstances of the various dependants, or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the court or an award as to the apportionment amongst the several dependants of any sum paid as compensation, or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependant is to be invested, applied, or otherwise dealt with, ought to be varied, the court may make such order for the variation of the former order or the award, as in the circumstances of the case the court may think just.
- (10) Any sum which under this schedule is ordered to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in the Post Office Savings Bank by the registrar of the county court in his name as registrar.
- (11) Any sum to be so invested may be invested in the purchase of an annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, or be accepted by the Postmaster-General as a deposit in the name of the registrar as such, and the provisions of any statute or regulations respecting the limits of deposits in savings banks, and the declaration to be made by a depositor, shall not apply to such sums.
- (12) No part of any money invested in the name of the registrar of any county court in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act shall be paid out, except upon authority addressed to the Postmaster-General by the Treasury or, subject to regulations of the Treasury, by the judge or registrar of the county court.

(13) Any person deriving any benefit from any moneys invested in a post office savings bank under the provisions of this Act may, nevertheless, open an account in a post office savings bank or in any other savings bank in his own name without being liable to any penalties imposed by any statute or regulations in respect of the opening of accounts in two savings banks, or of two accounts in the same savings bank.

(14) Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(15) A workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner under paragraph (4) or paragraph (14) of this schedule otherwise than in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed by those regulations.

Where a workman has so submitted himself for examination by a medical practitioner, or has been examined by a medical practitioner selected by himself, and the employer or the workman, as the case may be, has within six days after such examination furnished the other with a copy of the report of that practitioner as to the workman's condition, then, in the event of no agreement being come to between the employer and the workman as to the workman's condition or fitness for employment, the registrar of a county court, on application being made to the court by both parties may, on payment by the applicants of such fee not exceeding one pound as may be prescribed, refer the matter to a medical referee.

The medical referee to whom the matter is so referred shall, in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State, give a certificate as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying, where necessary, the kind of employment for which he is fit, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the matters so certified.

Where no agreement can be come to between the employer and the workman as to whether or to what extent the incapacity of the workman is due to the accident, the provisions of this paragraph shall, subject to any regulations made by the Secretary of State, apply as if the question were a question as to the condition of the workman.

If a workman, on being required so to do, refuses to submit himself for examination by a medical referee to whom the matter has been so referred as aforesaid, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, or, in the case of a workman in receipt of a weekly payment, his right to that weekly payment, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

Rules of court may be made for prescribing the manner in which documents are to be furnished or served and applications made under this paragraph and the forms to be used for those purposes and, subject to the consent of the Treasury, as to the fee to be paid under this paragraph.

(16) Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act:

Provided that where the workman was at the date of the accident under twenty-one years of age and the review takes place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payment may be increased to any amount not exceeding fifty per cent. of the weekly sum which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, but not in any case exceeding one pound.

(17) Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where the incapacity is permanent, would, if invested in the purchase of an immediate life annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to seventy-five per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under this Act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator or judge of the county court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

(18) If a workman receiving a weekly payment ceases to reside in the United Kingdom, he shall thereupon cease to be entitled to receive any weekly payment, unless the medical referee certifies that the incapacity resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent

nature. If the medical referee so certifies, the workman shall be entitled to receive quarterly the amount of the weekly payments accruing due during the preceding quarter so long as he proves, in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed by rules of court, his identity and the continuance of the incapacity in respect of which the weekly payment is payable.

(19) A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

(20) Where under this schedule a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

(21) Where a scheme certified under this Act provides for payment of compensation by a friendly society, the provisions of the proviso to the first subsection of section eight, section sixteen, and section forty-one of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, shall not apply to such society in respect of such scheme. 59 & 60 Vict. c. 25.

(22) In the application of this Act to Ireland the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, with respect to money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank under that Act, shall apply to money invested in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 56.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections 1, 14.

ARBITRATION, &C

(1) For the purpose of settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration, if any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as herein-after provided.

(2) If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within six months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by the judge of the county court, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of court.

(3) In England the matter, instead of being settled by the judge of the county court, may, if the Lord Chancellor so authorises, be settled, according to the like procedure, by a single arbitrator appointed by that judge, and the arbitrator so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers of that judge.

(4) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any arbitration under this Act; but a committee or an arbitrator may, if they or he think fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the judge of the county court, and the decision of the judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter under this Act, or where he gives any decision or makes any order under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal; and the judge of the county court, or the arbitrator appointed by him, shall, for the purpose of proceedings under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the proceedings were an action in the county court. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.

(5) A judge of county courts may, if he thinks fit, summon a medical referee to sit with him as an assessor.

(6) Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

(7) The costs of and incidental to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the committee, arbitrator or judge of the county court, subject as respects such judge and an arbitrator appointed by him to rules of court. The costs, whether before a committee or an arbitrator or in the county court, shall not exceed the limit prescribed by rules of court, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by those rules, and such taxation may be reviewed by the judge of the county court.

(8) In the case of the death, or refusal or inability to act, of an arbitrator, the judge of the county court may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

(9) Where the amount of compensation under this Act has been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided under this Act, either by a Committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of court, by the committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the

registrar of the county court, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a county court judgment.

Provided that—

- (a) no such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after the despatch by the registrar of notice to the parties interested; and
- (b) where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation under this Act and the employer, in accordance with rules of court, proves that the workman has in fact returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident, and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the judge of the county court, under the circumstances, may think just; and
- (c) the judge of the county court may at any time rectify the register; and
- (d) where it appears to the registrar of the county court, on any information which he considers sufficient, that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence, or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement sent to him for registration, and refer the matter to the judge, who shall, in accordance with rules of court, make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances he may think just; and
- (e) the judge may, within six months after a memorandum of an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or of an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, has been recorded in the register, order that the record be removed from the register on proof to his satisfaction that the agreement was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, and may make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances he may think just.

(10) An agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, if not registered in accordance with this Act, shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the weekly payment is payable from liability to continue to make that weekly payment, and an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to a person under a legal disability or to dependants, if not so registered, shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the compensation is payable from liability to pay compensation, unless, in either case, he proves that the failure to register was not due to any neglect or default on his part.

(11) Where any matter under this Act is to be done in a county court, or by, to, or before the judge or registrar of a county court, then, unless the contrary intention appear, the same shall, subject to rules of court, be done in, or by, to, or before the judge or registrar of the county court of the district in which all the parties concerned reside, or if they reside in different districts the district prescribed by rules of court, without prejudice to any transfer in manner provided by rules of court.

(12) The duty of a judge of county courts under this Act, or in England of an arbitrator appointed by him, shall, subject to rules of court, be part of the duties of the county court, and the officers of the court shall act accordingly, and rules of court may be made both for any purpose for which this Act authorises rules of court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act so far as it affects the county court, or an arbitrator appointed by the judge of the county court, and proceedings in the county court or before any such arbitrator, and such rules may, in England, be made by the five judges of county courts appointed for the making of rules under section one hundred and sixty-four of the County Courts Act, 1888, and when allowed by the Lord Chancellor, as provided by that section, shall have full effect without any further consent.

(13) No court fee, except such as may be prescribed under paragraph (15) of the First Schedule to this Act, shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceedings by or against a workman under this Act in the court prior to the award.

(14) Any sum awarded as compensation shall, unless paid into court under this Act, be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and the solicitor or agent of a person claiming compensation under this Act shall not be entitled to recover from him any costs in respect of any proceedings in an arbitration under this Act, or to claim a lien in respect of such costs on, or deduct such costs from, the sum awarded or agreed as compensation, except such sum as may be awarded by the Committee, the arbitrator, or the judge of the county court, on an application made

either by the person claiming compensation, or by his solicitor or agent, to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of court.

(15) Any committee, arbitrator, or judge may, subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State and the Treasury, submit to a medical referee for report any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration.

(16) The Secretary of State may, by order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions or modifications as he may think fit, confer on any committee representative of an employer and his workmen, as respects any matter in which the committee act as arbitrators, or which is settled by agreement submitted to and approved by the committee, all or any of the powers conferred by this act exclusively on county courts or judges of county courts, and may by the order provide how and to whom the compensation money is to be paid in cases where, but for the order, the money would be required to be paid into court, and the order may exclude from the operation of provisoes (d) and (e) of paragraph (9) of this Schedule agreements submitted to and approved by the committee, and may contain such incidental, consequential, or supplemental provisions as may appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or proper for the purposes of the order.

(17) In the application of this Schedule to Scotland—

(a) "county court judgment" as used in paragraph (9) of this Schedule means a recorded decree arbitral:

(b) any application to the sheriff as arbitrator shall be heard, tried, and determined summarily in the manner provided by section fifty-two of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1876, save only that parties may be represented by any person authorized in writing to appear for them and subject to the declaration that it shall be competent to either party within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by act of sederunt to require the sheriff to state a case on any question of law determined by him, and his decision thereon in such case may be submitted to either division of the Court of Session, who may hear and determine the same and remit to the sheriff with instruction as to the judgment to be pronounced, and an appeal shall lie from either of such divisions to the House of Lords:

(c) Paragraphs (5), (4) and (8) shall not apply.

(18) In the application of this schedule to Ireland the expression "judge of the county court" shall include the recorder of any city or town, and an appeal shall lie from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

Description of Disease.	Description of Process.
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, and skins.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Ankylostomiasis	Mining.

Where regulations or special rules made under any Act of Parliament for the protection of persons employed in any industry against the risk of contracting lead poisoning require some or all of the persons employed in certain processes specified in the regulations or special rules to be periodically examined by a certifying or other surgeon, then in the application of this schedule to that industry, the expression "process" shall, unless the Secretary of State otherwise directs, include only the processes so specified.

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.***Simla, the 2nd May, 1907.*

No. 550.—The services of Babu Gati Krishna Neogi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MUNICIPALITIES.*The 2nd May, 1907.*

No. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (a), of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), and in supersession of the Home Department notifications mentioned on the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by any municipal committee of any tax payable in respect of a bicycle or tricycle by a warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of a municipality.

No. 17, dated the 23rd January 1902.
No. 65, dated the 3rd March 1904.

SANITARY.*The 30th April, 1907.*

No. 652.—Captain H. M. Mackenzie, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Health Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

**SANITARY.
PLAGUE.***The 30th April, 1907.*

No. 660.—Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th June 1907.

JAILS.*The 29th April, 1907.*

No. 77.—The services of Captain W. G. Hamilton, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.*The 27th April, 1907.*

No. 542.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., or until further orders.

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 578.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following

appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, with effect from the 6th May 1907 and up to the 12th August 1907, inclusive :

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I.C.S., first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S., granted leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lal Chand, Rai Bahadur, third temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge.

The Hon'ble Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as third temporary Additional Judge.

Mr. W. Chevis, I.C.S., Divisional Judge, to officiate as fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 203.—In the Home Department notifications no. 99, dated the 17th March 1897, and no. 38, dated the 30th January 1907, relating, respectively, to the appointment of the Reverend J. G. S. Syme to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, and to his promotion to be a senior chaplain, for the words and figures "25th January" read "24th January."

No. 204.—The Ven'ble A. G. Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 733—84-2.—Major C. W. H. Symonds, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days combined with furlough for ten months and three days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

The 1st May, 1907.

No. 739—82-2.—Captain W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge, Drawing and Engraving Offices, with effect from the 11th April 1907, until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 30th April, 1907.

No. 591—190-2-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 518—134-2 (General), dated the 6th March 1907, Mr. J. H. Lace, Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College, assumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Forests from Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

From the latter date Mr. H. H. Haines, Imperial Forest Botanist, is appointed temporarily to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College in addition to his own duties.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 70.—Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1907, under the provisions of Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 71.—Mr. F. E. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 28th April 1907, and until further orders.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 72.—With reference to Notification No. 3223—54, dated 16th April 1907, by the Department of Commerce and Industry, and in part modification of Public Works Department Notification No. 41, dated 12th March 1907, Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Examiner of Accounts, on being relieved of his duties with the Telegraph Committee, was temporarily re-posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, up to the date on which he availed himself of the leave sanctioned in the last named notification.

No. 73.—Mr. G. M. Harriott, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, officiated as Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in addition to his own duties, from the 13th to the 17th February 1907 inclusive.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1907.

No. 1543-1 B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Madhavrao Vinayak Kibe, M.A., an Honorary Attaché to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, to exercise within the limits of the Indore Residency Bazars the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 1215-G.—Mr. L. W. Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough for three months and three days, with effect from the 11th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1216-G.—Mr. P. B. Warburton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 1355-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896 (IX of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased, during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, to appoint M. Aziz-ud-din, Settlement Tahsildar, Nasirabad, to be temporarily the presiding officer of the Court of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad and Railway,

constituted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 1935, dated the 1st May, 1906.

No. 1356-F.—Captain T. B. Kelly, Indian Medical Service, on plague duty in Seistan, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Seistan, in addition to his own, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1225-G.—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class in the Civil Cadre of the Political Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 7th December, 1906.

No. 1231-G.—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 867-Accts.—Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird, 47th Sikhs, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, on probation, is confirmed in the Department, with effect from the 10th March 1905.

No. 868-Accts.—Lieutenant A. G. Murray, 1st Brahmins, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 15th April 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 3739—13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1907, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429 C.-S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended :

For rule 6 (2) substitute the following :

6 (2). Subject to the following exceptions, nothing shall be affixed or attached to a postcard.

Exception 1.—To any postcard there may be affixed—

(a) on either side, an address-label bearing the name and address of the sender, and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width ; provided that when the label is affixed to the address side of a postcard of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule 1 of this rule are fulfilled ;

(b) on the address side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee (if any), and an address-label bearing the name and address of the addressee, and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in width ;

(c) on the other side, (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts ; and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings or photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2.—To postcards of *private manufacture*, articles of the nature specified in Exception 1 (c) (ii) may be affixed on the address side, on the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of this rule.

NOTE.—The sender of a *reply-postcard* may affix to the address side of the *reply-half* an address-label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in width.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS. POST OFFICE.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 3831—93.—Mr. F. Hannington, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd April 1907.

Mr. E. R. Jardine, officiating Postmaster General, 2nd grade, will continue to act in that grade, and will hold charge of the United Provinces Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hannington, or until further orders.

EMIGRATION.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 3807—52.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 4th June 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely :

- (1) In Rule 11 for the words "an Assistant District Superintendent" and the words "an Assistant Superintendent", the words "a Deputy Superintendent" shall be substituted.
- (2) In Rule 12 after the word "Assistant" the words "or Deputy" shall be inserted.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 373.—On his return from leave, the services of Captain A. J. Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 374.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :

To be Jemadars.

Hazura Singh of Ambala District.

Ganpat Singh of Gurgaon District.

COMMANDS.

No. 375.—Major-General J. Spens, C.B., Commanding the Bareilly Brigade, to officiate in command of the 7th (Meerut) Division, *vice* Major-General G. Henry, C.B., on leave. Dated 12th April 1907.

No. 376.—Brigadier-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, to officiate in command of the Bareilly Brigade, *vice* Major-General Spens, officiating in command of the 7th (Meerut) Division. Dated 12th April 1907.

No. 377.—Brevet-Colonel G. I. Younghusband, C.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to officiate in command of the Derajat Brigade, *vice* Major-General R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B., on leave. Dated 21st April 1907.

No. 378.—Brevet-Colonel C. H. Powell, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles, to officiate in command of the Ferozepore Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., on leave. Dated 24th April 1907.

No. 379.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Legh, 116th Mahrattas, to officiate in command of the Aden Brigade, *vice* Major-General E. DeBrath, C.B., C.I.E., on leave. Dated 26th April 1907.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 380.—Lieutenant Stanley Clarke Biggs, 113th Infantry, is removed from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th April 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 381.—Army Department Notification No. 264 of 1907, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted :

Captain T. C. Browning, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, combined with one year's furlough out of India, with effect from the 12th April 1907. Pension service—18th year commenced 29th March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 382.—The following extract is published for general information :

" *London Gazette*," dated 9th April 1907, page 2415.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 9th April 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet-Colonels :

Charles J. Melliss, V.C., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 15th January 1907.

Stephen F. Biddulph, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 17th January 1907.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Everard T. Gastrell, 41st Dogras.

Albert E. Whistler, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Ernest H. Rodwell, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Rullion H. Rattray, 22nd Punjabis.

Robert A. Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

William F. Cahusac, 121st Pioneers.

William E. Bunbury, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Philip M. Carnegie, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 383.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonels.

30th January 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Ernest Hunter Rodwell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters.

9th March 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Alexander Wallace, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar Division.

1st May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel William David Thomson, Judge Advocate General in India.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

1st May 1907.

Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, Deputy Surveyor General.

Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.

Mark Antony Tuite, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

John Gunning Hunter, 10th Jats.

Lestock Hamilton Reid, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Eastern Command.

Charles Frederic Gordon Young, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Francis Patrick Hutchinson, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Philip John Hanham Aplin, D.S.O., 107th Pioneers.

George Stewart Ommanney, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Herbert Hugh Dobbie, 30th Punjabis.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

6th March 1907.

Percy William Drake Brockman, 18th Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Godfrey Leveson Brooke-Hunt, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Trevor Maxwell Carpendale, 8th Cavalry.

Herbert Cobb Finnis, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Harold Evelyn William Bell-Kingsley, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Malcolm Ostrehan, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Hugh Robert Charles Lane, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Arthur Brodie Haig, 24th Punjabis.

Archibald Huleatt Huntly Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

James Farquhar White Ogilvie, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Lewis Macclesfield Heath, 19th Punjabis.

Thomas Schomberg Paterson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

John Sweetland Dallas, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.

Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Eric William Reynolds, 96th Berar Infantry.

Douglas Harvey, 31st Punjabis.

Geoffrey Bulmer Howell, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Donald Rainsford-Hannay, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Ian Burn-Murdoch, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Thomas Moss, 30th Punjabis.

St. John Vashon Baker, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

William Brook Northey, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Frederick Obré Mackenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Norman Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

St. John Arthur Browne, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

William Reginald Warden, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.

William Bruce Cunningham, 38th Dogras.

Rupert Simson, 4th Cavalry.

John Edmond Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Noël Frank Coote Mulloy, 32nd Lancers.

Steriker William Finnis, 25th Punjabis.

Douglas Byres Davidson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Wigram Seymour Elliot Money, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 384.—The provisional promotion of Captain Frederick John Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, to the rank of Major, published in Army Department Notification No. 455 of 1906, is confirmed.

No. 385.—The provisional promotion of Lieutenant Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to the rank of Captain published in Army Department Notification No. 111 of 1907, is confirmed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 386.—The date of promotion of Surgeon-General Henry Hamilton, M.D., C.B., V.H.S., Indian Medical Service, is 25th March 1907 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 278 of 1907.

No. 387.—The date of promotion of Colonel Douglas French-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is 25th March 1907 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 317 of 1907.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA.

No. 388.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Joseph Singleton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, on augmentation of scale, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 389.—Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*, Francis James Clay, Barrack Master, 2nd class, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *supernumerary*.

Sub-Conductor Cecil Collins, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Henry John Dore Tayler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Conductor J. W. Brown, retired ;

with effect from 1st November 1906.

No. 390.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Patrick Kelly, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Edwin James Tydeman, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Arthur Cairncross, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, to be Conductor ;

Sergeant George Hierons, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain John Lee, deceased ;

with effect from 2nd January 1907.

No. 391.—Barrack-Sergeants Frederick Oliver and Henry Cant, Military Works Services ; Sergeant Frederick George Sheath, Educational Department, United Provinces, and Barrack Sergeant Thomas William Farr, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductors, *supernumerary* ;

Sergeant Thomas Mackenzie, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Sub-Conductor F. W. Parks, retired ;

with effect from 1st March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 392.—Major Charles Louis Williams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 19th March 1907.

No. 393.—Lieutenant John Henry Gill, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the permanent half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 27th March 1907.

No. 394.—Captain Harold Budgett Meakin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 23rd March 1907.

No. 395.—Commissary and honorary Major George Curtis, Bombay Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Gorakhpur Squadron.

No. 396.—Major Walter James Turnbull, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 14th March 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 397.—Surgeon-Captain David William Reese resigns his commission. Dated 13th February 1907.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 398.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Bernard, I.C.S., Commandant, resigns his commission. Dated 6th April 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 399.—Major Francis Gyde Heaven, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 3rd May 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 400.—Lieutenant Archibald Robert Harrer to be Captain, *vice* Hargreaves transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 19th March 1907.

Lieutenant Henry Roberts to be Captain, *vice* Kell transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 19th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Edward George Greenfield to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harrer promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Fred Coates to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. Roberts promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Harold Coates, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Greenfield promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Donald Gordon, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* F. Coates promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 401.—Captain John Charles Mills resigns his commission. Dated 11th March 1907.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 402.—Captain David Faulds resigns his commission. Dated 11th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 29.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Frederick Joseph Bernard, 31st March 1907.

Clement George Taylor, 31st March 1907.

Edward Frank Gomes, 11th April 1907.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 30.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

No. 751, Wakar Ali (E), 16th April 1906.

No. 926, Kesar Singh (E) (Supernumerary), 13th January 1907.

No. 762, Rahim-bakhsh (E), 16th April 1906.

No. 871, Hari-chand (E), 1st January 1907.

No. 873, Abbas Ali (E), 23rd October 1905.

No. 908, Nur Muhammad (E), 15th October 1906.

No. 916, Daulat Singh (E), 23rd December 1906.

No. 918, Hardat Singh (E), 23rd February 1907.

No. 919, Abdul-Ghani (E), 23rd February 1907.

No. 920, Jagan-nath Dikshit (E), 25th March 1907.

No. 924, Muhammad Is-hak (E), 22nd April 1907.

(E) Passed in English.

Madras Establishment.

No. 31.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

No. 1347, Rangasāmi Brahaspati.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vica* Commander C. R. Ford, Royal Indian Marine, deceased ; and with effect from the 18th April 1907 :

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commanders, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, (*seconded*).

Lieutenant C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 102.—The following is published for general information :

No. 76 R. T., dated the 22nd April 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80 A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906.Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{103 B}/₅, dated the 26th September 1906.Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{20 P}/₅, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1701, dated the 21st March 1907.

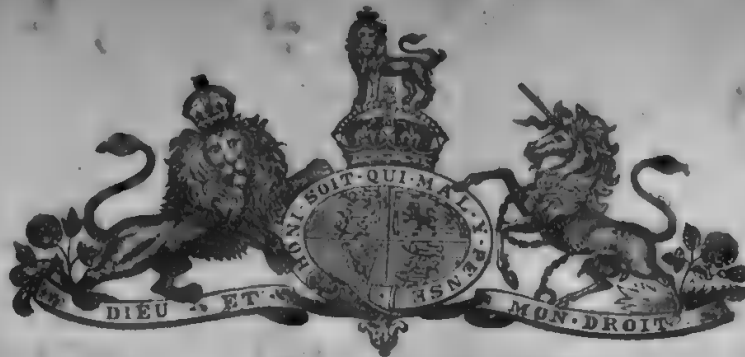
RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Assam-Bengal railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80 A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{103 B}/₅, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Assam-Bengal railway system.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No 993-M.—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Friday, the 24th May 1907.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Indian Officers of the Infantry Guard are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed :

- 1.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses through the gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's Office not later than Saturday, the 18th May 1907, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Full Dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Civilians—Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Evening Dress. For further particulars as regards dress, attention is drawn to this Office Notification No. 904-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,
G. FEILDING, Major,
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 7.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. William Thomas Hall, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 574.—The services of Mr. J. F. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 584.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 26th April 1907.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 628.—The services of Mr. M. H. Harrison of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as officiating District Judge, Multan.

POLICE.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 491.—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Barnard, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1907.

No. 780—88-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bythell, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1907.

No. 74.—Mr. J. Patch, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office during the absence of Mr. W. F. Barrow on privilege leave.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 75.—Major W. F. Tilley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, is transferred temporarily to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 76.—Mr. K. C. Banarji, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 25th April 1907, and until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1907.

No. 1254-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Uehlinger as Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Bickel.

No. 1257-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Maurice Nicault as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur C. de Coutouly.

No. 1267-G.—Major A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, with effect from the 9th May, 1907, combined with furlough for one year, four months and seven days, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 7th May, 1907.

No. 1272-G.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, held charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District from the 22nd to the 29th October, 1906, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 1276-G.—Major C. Archer, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 1277-G.—Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 1304-G.—Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st May, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 1310-G.—Captain C. E. Luard, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and six months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1313-G.—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer.

No. 1315-G.—Captain L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

No. 1318-G.—Major J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon at Indore and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 10th May, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 1319-G.—Major H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon at Indore and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 2884-E.O.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 27th of March to the 1st of April 1907, inclusive,

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st of April 1907,

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of April 1907,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class III, of Accountants General,

Mr. K. B. Wagle and Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in class I, and

Messrs. V. C. Scott-O'Connor and N. G. Basu to officiate in class II, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

• With effect from the 10th of April 1907,

Mr. O. J. Sykes, to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

No. 2885-E.O.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department:

With effect from the 1st of April 1907,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to class I,

Messrs. M. A. N. A. Hydari and K. L. Datta to class II,

and

Mr. F. D. Gordon to class III.

With effect from the 25th of April 1907,

Mr. R. Waterfield to class IV,

and

Mr. Jaigopal Bhandari to class VI.

No. 2887-E.O.—Babu Srish Chandra Mitra, a Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that Office, with effect from the 27th of April 1907, or until further orders.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 2918 E.O.—Mr. J. S. Milne is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 16th of April 1907.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIMUM.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 2908-Exc.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3693-Ex., dated the 19th June 1903, the figures and letters "140 lbs." shall be substituted, with effect from this date, for "140½ lbs."

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

No. 3952.—36.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for application to all mines in British India in supersession of the Rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 3842—86-15, dated the 8th December 1904:

RULE.

Form of Annual Return.

The following form shall be correctly filled up in duplicate by the managing agent, or if there is no managing agent, by the owner, agent or manager of a Mine, and one copy forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 1st February in each year.

I.

Year ending on the 31st December 190

1. Name of Mine.
2. Date of opening.
3. Date of closing.
4. Nature of moving power.
5. Situation of Mine. } District
Province

6. Name and
postal
address of

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| { | Owner |
| | Managing Agent |
| | Agent |
| | Manager |
| | Assistant or Under Manager. |

[illegible]

III.

[illegible]

IV.

Accidents and inspections.

[illegible]

* It is optional to supply the information required by columns 9, 9 and 10. They will be filled in by the Mines Department when left blank by Mine Agents or Owners.

Signature of Managing
Agent, Owner, Agent,
or Manager. }

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NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) Failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 1st February in each year, will render the managing agent, owner, agent, or manager liable on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.
- (2) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the return is despatched as soon as possible at the close of the year.
- (3) The output should be given—
 - (a) in troy ounces in the case of gold ;
 - (b) in carats in the case of gem-stones ;
 - (c) in cwts.,—or in cwts. and lbs. where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs,—in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem corundum), graphite, jadestone, mica, steatite and tin ore ; and
 - (d) in tons, in the case of clays, coal, coke, iron ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese-ore, other unspecified metalliferous ores, salt and slate.
- (4) The total amount of mineral raised during the year must be given including in the case of coal mines, the colliery consumption and the coal made into coke.
- (5) The value of the mineral given should be based on the actual or estimated wholesale price of the mineral at the pit's mouth. In the case of coal

sold into wagons at the colliery, the cost of loading should be deducted from the selling price.

(6) In the case of mica mines a "plot" is to be regarded as a "pit" for the purposes of statements Nos. II and III and the figures to be entered in columns 4 and 5 of statement No. III relate to the quantity and value of marketable mica consigned.

(7) The average number of persons employed daily should be obtained by dividing the aggregate number of daily attendances (permanent and temporary) by the number of working days.

(8) Every person of or above the age of twelve years should be entered as an adult.

No. 3958-43.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (h), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by section 20, sub-sections (3) and (4), of the Act for the information of persons concerned, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 11th day of August 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make, in supersession of the rules published with Notifications Nos. 3352-45-82 and 3938-35, dated the 27th December, 1901, and 23rd May, 1906, respectively, the following rules for application to all mines in British India:

1.—When an accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious* bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion occurs in a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give notice of the accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines by despatching to the Magistrate of the district or to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, for transmission to the Chief Inspector of Mines, a notice in the form set forth below, within 24 hours of the occurrence of such accident:

No.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, through the ^{District}_{Sub-divisional} Magistrate of

Dated

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SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a ^{fatal}_{serious} accident which has occurred at the ^{Mine:}_{an accidental explosion}

Situation of the Mine.

1. (Village, Station, District, Province) .

* NOTE.—An injury is said to be serious which involves or will in all probability involve the loss of, or permanent injury to any limb, or to the sight or hearing, or fracture of any limb, or enforced absence from work for 20 days, or which is declared by any medical officer to be serious. (Circular No. 42-70-8, dated 4th September 1902 of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.)

2. Mineral worked			
3. Name and postal address of owner			
4. Name and sex of persons.		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		
5. Date and hour of accident			
6. Place of accident			
7. Cause and description of accident			
8. Classification of accident (<i>see rule 2</i>)			
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death			

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner,

Agent,

Manager.

2. For the purposes of entry No. 8 in the form of notice prescribed by rule 1, one or other of the following terms shall be used, namely :

- (1) Explosions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of side; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling into the shaft from the surface); (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down); (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface); (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down); (11) in shafts (miscellaneous); (12) suffocation by gases; (13) by explosives; (14) irruptions of water or falling into water; (15) haulage; (16) by underground machinery; (17) sundries underground; (18) by surface machinery; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (21) miscellaneous on surface.

3. When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious under rule 1, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall send notice, within 24 hours of his being informed of the death, to the Chief Inspector of Mines, through the Magistrate of the district or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

4. When a mine, seam or vein has been abandoned for more than one month, or the working thereof discontinued for more than two months, the owner of the mine, seam or vein shall, within seven days after the expiry of such period, send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name of the owner and the date and cause of abandonment or discontinuance.

5. When a mine, seam or vein is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner shall send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after the date of re-opening.

6. When a change occurs in the name of a mine, or of an owner or agent of a mine, notice of the change shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager, to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after such change.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 403.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Evelyn Dalrymple Raymond, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Squadron Officer, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse),—12th March 1907.

Lieutenant John William Jerome Alves, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Double Company Officer, 93rd Burma Infantry,—13th February 1907.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Second-Lieutenants,—

E. D. Raymond,—18th July 1902.

J. W. J. Alves,—11th November 1902.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Percy de Luders Temple, 1st Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Squadron Officer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse),—30th March 1907.

Lieutenant Harold Richard Patrick Dickson, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, Double Company Officer, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry,—3rd February 1907.

Lieutenant William Leslie Bedell Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Squadron Officer, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry,—24th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Douglas Bruce Edwards, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) Squadron Officer, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse,—6th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Mansel Halkett Jackson, 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) Squadron Officer, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—1st March 1907.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant are antedated to the dates noted against their names :

P. deL. Temple,—14th December 1903.

H. R. P. Dickson,—28th April 1905.

W. L. B. Chapman,—15th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Edwards is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th April 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 405.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

To be Officiating Military Secretary.

Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Scots Guards, deceased.

To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers, *vice* Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O.

COMMANDS.

No. 406.—Brevet-Colonel A. F. Hogge, C.B., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to officiate in command of the Sialkot Brigade, *vice* Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., on leave. Dated 1st May 1907.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 407.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Valentine Marsden Carleton, is dismissed from the service.

JUDICIAL.

No. 408.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 11th June 1907.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any persons with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for section 57 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following shall be substituted, namely—

Abstract Statements of Estimated and Actual Income and Expenditure.

57. The Officer Commanding the Division shall forward to the Government of India in the Army Department, through the Quarter Master-General in India, and to the Local Government—

- (a) on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Division, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure from all such funds; and
- (b) as soon as possible after the close of each financial year, a statement showing, under the several heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure set forth in form 8, schedule 1, the actual income and expenditure of each of the cantonment funds in his Division for the preceding financial year, together with a certificate showing that the closing cash balance of each fund as shown in the annual account prescribed by section 52 has been compared with the balance as shown in the treasury pass book and found to be correct.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 409.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 16th April 1907, page 2577.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 16th April, 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be substantive Colonels :

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William St. L. Chase, V.C., C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, 4th (Quetta) Division. Dated 10th April 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division. Dated 1st December 1906.

"London Gazette," dated 19th April 1907, pages 2650 and 2651.

INDIA OFFICE ;

16th April 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Stratford Mardall, 31st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers. Dated 1st February 1907.

The provisional promotion of the following officers to the rank of Major is confirmed :

Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens, 81st Pioneers.

Frederick George Pierce, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

John Lock Orr, 20th Deccan Horse.

Henry Perceval Ainslie, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Political Employ. Dated 1st February 1907.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Arthur Mears, Survey of India.

Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Civil Employ.

William Fothergill Cooke Tayler, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Alexander William Henry Lee, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Walker Binny Douglas, 8th Rajputs.

Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 38th Dogras.

Edward Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse.

Brevet-Major Montague Leyland Hornby, D.S.O., 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Robert Sears Paul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Robert Lee Morris, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Oscar Michael John daCosta, 35th Scinde Horse.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 22nd January 1907.

Meredith Ashton Hamer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

William Thomas Fetherstonhaugh Thompson, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Hugh Basil Drake.

Ernest Charles Hodgson.

William Sim McGillivray, M.B.

William Gillitt, M.B.

William Frederick Brayne, M.B.

Charles Harrison Barber, M.B.

William Tarr, M.B.

Merwan Sorab Irani.

Hugh Watts, M.B.

Ivor Davenport Jones, M.B.

Walter Taylor Finlayson.

Seymour Whitworth Jones.

William Thomas McCowen.

Hugh Ellis Stanger-Leathes.

John Adderson, M.B.

Edmund Arthur Roberts.

Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst.

Michael Joseph Quirke, M.B.

John Morgan Holmes, M.B.

Maurice Forbes White, M.B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

Dated 19th November 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Cheverton.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Walter Billing.

George Richard Hartley.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Isaac William Seymore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Frederick Wiseman. Dated 30th June 1906.

William Chaloner. Dated 29th August 1906.

Lawrence Donaghue. Dated 12th July 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Breffrey Ternau, Indian Army. Dated 26th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilson Scotland, M.B., Indian Medical Service. Dated 25th March 1907.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Bamford, Miscellaneous List. Dated 6th December 1906.

ERRATUM.

The rank of honorary Captain R. C. D. Prince, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is as here stated and not as in the *London Gazette* of the 19th March, in which his retirement was notified.

PENSIONS.

No. 410.—First class Assistant Surgeon Peter Arthur Winckler, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 411.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonel.

1st May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irton Eardley-Wilmot, Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

4th May 1907.

Oswald Muirhead Dyke, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

James Keilly Knowles, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Alexander Charles Broughton Mackinnon, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

7th May 1907.

Henry Reginald von Donop Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Robert Daniel Jennings, 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Daniel George Robinson, 46th Punjabis.

Hubert Hamilton Smith, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Augustus Charles Lionel Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Arthur Charles Ogg, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Charles Oxley Morris, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 412.—That portion of Army Department Notification No. 18 of 1907 which relates to the 47th Sikhs is hereby cancelled.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 413.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified :

Lieutenant-Colonel James Outram Spens Fayer, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force),—23rd January 1907.

Major William Henry Prendergast, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis),—22nd May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Stokes Eyre, M.B., Indian Medical Service,—7th April 1907.

No. 414.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain William Henry Cooper, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 4th April 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 415.—Doctor William Smith Allan, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant; to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd March 1907.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 416.—Second-Lieutenant Alexander Langley resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own".

No. 417.—Second-Lieutenant William Owen Wright to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 418.—Lieutenant Archibald Edward Boyd resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 419.—Second-Lieutenant Norris Luis Macdowell resigns his commission. Dated 20th March 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 420.—Second-Lieutenant Harold Greenwood Ogden to be Lieutenant, *vice* Robinson resigned. Dated 22nd March 1907.

Gerald Sebastian White, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ogden promoted. Dated 22nd March 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 421.—Captain James Lennox resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 422.—Edward Arthur Henry Blunt, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 423.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph O'Connor Fitzpatrick to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pereira resigned. Dated 11th April 1907.

Joseph Edward Cutts, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzpatrick promoted. Dated 11th April 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 424.—Second-Lieutenant Leonard William Money to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Asquith Farndale-Williams to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Cyril Montague de Rosario to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 425.—Lieutenant Arthur William Robert resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart Rolland to be Captain, *vice* Arbuthnot promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Lieutenant Hugh Aglionby Shore to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Guy Molesworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rolland promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant John Charles Hill Fowler to be Lieutenant, *vice* Shore promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Vincent Hart to be Lieutenant, *vice* Robert resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Angus Alastair Ferguson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Souter resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 426.—Captain James Thomson Rankin to be Major, *vice* Collier deceased. Dated 28th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 27th April and 10th May 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	Major George Charles Francis Sartorius.	19th April 1907	London	...	
48th Pioneers	Lieutenant Hugh Jasper Gerald Massy.	14th April 1907	Limerick	...	
36th Sikhs	Lieutenant Hugh Glenzie Bignell.	29th April 1907	Rawalpindi	...	
41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Major Henry Arthur Pilkington White.	4th April 1907	London	...	
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	Major Francis Lee Baird Smith.	.....	Cornwall	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 27th April and 10th May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Archibald Gillies.	Lieutenant.	59th Scinde Rifles.	30th September 1906.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 4,189 2 1	

* Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Amelia Gillies.

Address—Glenburn, Ardaraig, North Britain.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 32.—The term of appointment of Captain C. S. W. Thomas, R.A., to the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

No. 33.—The terms of appointment of Captains H. W. Gardiner and E. B. Cotter, R.A., to the Ordnance Department in India, are extended for five years, with effect from the 25th May 1907 and 28th May 1907, respectively.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 34.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 21st April 1907.

No. 1306, S. C. Dorasami Pillai

Bengal Establishment.

No. 35.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

No. 853, Bhaiya Lal (E)	} —15th October 1906.
No. 1006, Saiyid Muhammad Ejaz (E)	
No. 1040, Amin-chand (E)	} —27th March 1907.
No. 1041, Dayal Singh (E)	
No. 1042, Arjun Singh (E)	
No. 1044, Ram Singh (E)	
No. 1045, Jhulan Singh (E)	
No. 1046, Kishan Singh (E)	

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 20.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th January 1907:

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Alan Cane Lendrum.

No. 21.—The services of Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Engineer A. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th April 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1907.

No. 103.—Mr. H. Armitstead, Chief Draughtsman, Carriage and Wagon Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 4th April 1907, *vice* Mr. F. Calderbank, on combined leave.

No. 104.—Mr. J. S. Lovejoy, Chief Carriage Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 2nd April 1907, and until further orders.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 106.—Mr. F. C. T. Muller, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1907.

No. 107.—Mr. D. H. Powell of the Superior Traffic Establishment is promoted from class I, grade 3 (Supernumerary), to class I, grade 1 (Supernumerary), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January 1906.

No. 108.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 62, dated the 20th March 1907, Babu Jai Narain, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and until further orders.

No. 109.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

No. 110.—*Addendum.*—In Railway Board Notification No. 103, dated the 11th May 1906, regarding the posting of Mr. A. E. Adie to the Eastern Bengal State Railway in his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Superintendent, after the words "Deputy Traffic Superintendent" at the end of the Notification add the words "and temporarily promoted to class I, grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the 25th May 1906."

No. 111.—*Corrigenda.*—In the following Notification by the Railway Board concerning Mr. A. E. Adie, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for "class I, grade 3," read "class I, grade 2, temporary rank" wherever the words appear:

No. 259, dated the 23rd November 1906.

" 2 " " 3rd January 1907.

" 6 " " 8th " "

" 33 " " 8th February "

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 105.—The following is published for general information:

No. 148 R. T., dated the 3rd May 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1901, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{no. A.} 6, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1228, dated the 4th April 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway has recommended the adoption on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway, including the Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra railways, of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80}{3}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

No. 9.—Mr. M. H. Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on duty in the Legislative Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th May, 1907.

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1907.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to regulate the holding of meetings in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab; Now,

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therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1907.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab, but shall only come into operation in such areas (hereinafter called "proclaimed areas") as the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province respectively may from time to time notify in the local official Gazette.

(3) Any notification made under sub-section (2) may in like manner from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. (1) No public meeting shall be held in any proclaimed area for the discussion of public or political matters unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police at least seven days previously.

(2) Any officer of Police, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a police-station, may, by order in writing, depute one or more Police-officers or other persons to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

3. The District Magistrate may at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any meeting in a proclaimed area if in his opinion such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

4. (1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a meeting of which due notice has not been given as required by section 2, sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Any meeting which has been prohibited under section 3 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MINTO,

Viceroy and Governor General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th May, 1907.

No. 1138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), so far as it is applicable to Berar, with effect from the 1st July 1907.

Provided that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to Berar and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

MEDICAL.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 413.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 248, dated the 18th March 1907, Major B. R. Chatterton, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second

Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 414.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days with furlough out of India on medical certificate for five months and eight days in continuation, with effect from the 11th April 1907.

No. 415.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 417.—The services of Captain H. H. Kiddle, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Chemical Examiners' Department.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 424.—The services of Captain S. H. L. Abbott, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 679.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. F. Rampini, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the said court, during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 683.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 10th June 1907.

No. 685.—The following Order of His Majesty the King-Emperor in Council is published for general information :

(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, 28th December, 1906.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

ESTATES OF DECEASED JAPANESE SUBJECTS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1906.

Buckingham Palace, 21st December 1906.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 21st day of *December*, 1906.

PRESENT.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Tweedmouth.

Mr. Harcourt.

Lord Justice Buckley.

Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Sir Claude MacDonald.

Whereas by section four of the Domicile Act, 1861, it is enacted that whenever a Convention shall be made between His Majesty and any Foreign State,

whereby His Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in such Foreign State shall receive the same or the like powers and authorities as are hereinafter expressed, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to direct, and from and after the publication of such Order in the London Gazette it shall be and is hereby enacted, that whenever any subject of such Foreign State shall die within the dominions of His Majesty and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of such Foreign State within that part of His Majesty's Dominions where such foreign subject shall die to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; but such Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such a manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

And whereas a Convention between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was made on the twenty-sixth April, one thousand nine hundred, and ratified on the twenty-fifth October, one thousand nine hundred, whereby it is provided:

I. That whenever a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties shall die within the dominions of the other and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightly entitled to administer the estate of such deceased person, the following rules shall be observed:

(1) When the deceased leaves, in the above named circumstances, heirs of his or her own nationality only, or who may be qualified to enjoy the civil status of their father or mother, as the case may be, the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the country to which the deceased belonged, on giving notice to the proper authorities, shall take possession and have custody of the property of the said deceased, shall pay the expenses of the funeral, and retain the surplus for the payment of his or her debts, and for the benefit of the heirs to whom it may rightly belong.

But the said Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent shall be bound immediately to apply to the proper Court for letters of administration of the effects left by the deceased, and these letters shall be delivered to him with such limitations and for such time as to such Court may seem right.

(2) If, however, the deceased leaves in the country of his or her decease and in the above named circumstances, any heir or universal legatee of other nationality than his or her own, or to whom the civil status of his or her father or his or her mother, as the case may be, cannot be granted, then each of the two Governments may determine whether the proper Court shall proceed according to law, or shall confide the collection and administration to the respective Consular Officers under the proper limitations. When there is no Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in the locality where the decease has occurred (in the case contemplated by the first rule of this article) upon whom devolves the custody and administration of the estate, the proper authority shall proceed in these acts until the arrival of the respective Consular Officers.

II. That the stipulations of the Convention shall be applicable so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to India, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Cape, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand; provided always that the stipulations of the Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above named Colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Representative at Tokyo, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the Convention.

III. That the Convention shall remain in force until the seventeenth July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

And whereas within the period prescribed by Article II the stipulations of the Convention have been made applicable to the Colonies of The Cape, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, and to India :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that whenever any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall die during the currency of the Convention within any of the dominions of His Majesty the King to which the stipulations of the Convention are applicable, and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, of the Japanese Government within that part of His Majesty's Dominions where such Japanese subject shall die, to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; but such Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 686.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 1123, dated the 24th July 1902, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (V of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that whenever any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall die in British India, and there shall be no person, other than the Administrator General, present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the Japanese Government within that part of British India where such Japanese subject shall die, to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, but such Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

The above directions will remain in force until the 17th July 1911.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th May, 1907.

No. 211.—The following addition is made to rule XXIX, part IV, of the ecclesiastical rules published with the Home Department notification no. 178, dated the 21st May 1897 :

Where no such fund exists the cost of maintaining the clocks will be borne by Government.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 15th May, 1907.

No. 151.—Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 152.—Mr. Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Western Circle, in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Mr. Cousens, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 14th May, 1907.

No. 820—70-4.—The services of Mr. W. Harris, I.C.V.D., who was posted for training to Bengal in Notification No. 1055, dated the 17th May 1906, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FORESTS.

The 14th May, 1907.

No. 649—180-3-F.—Mr. E. G. Chester, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and five days, with effect from the 12th March 1907. From the same date the following changes are made :

- (i) Mr. C. P. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle.
- (ii) Mr. H. Jackson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, United Provinces, to revert to the former grade.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 664—120-4-F.—Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. M. C. C. Bonig, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, with effect from the 2nd May 1907, or such subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1907.

No. 77.—Mr. J. G. Davis, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 25th April 1907. He is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the same date.

No. 78.—The services of Rai Sahib Tej Ram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, whose services were lent to the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 79.—Mr. W. Algie, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is at his own request permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 30th June 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1907.

No. 1489-F.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), temporarily appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th March, 1907.

The 14th May, 1907.

No. 1342-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kembell, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

No. 1345-G.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

The 15th May, 1907.

No. 1359-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 627-G.B., dated the 7th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Commendatore Luigi Mercatelli as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 1793-I.C.—Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E., Indian Army, is appointed to be Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of his assuming charge, *vice* Major-General Sir Stuart B. Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1382-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 2299-G.B., dated the 2nd October, 1906, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 1390-G.—Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 14th March, 1907, and leave on medical certificate out of India for five months in continuation, under the provisions of note 2 to Article 606 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Pension Service—5th year commenced on 29th January, 1907.

No. 1391-G.—Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana, with effect from the 19th April, 1907.

No. 1395-G.—Captain J. W. Little, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 3rd April, 1907.

No. 1399-G.—Mr. E. B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from leave, as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 2nd May, 1907.

No. 1798-I.B.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1090-I.B., dated the 22nd March, 1907, for the number "3224" in the last line of modification number 3, read "3244"; and for the word and figure "rule (a)" in modification number 8, read the words and figures "sub-rule (2) of rule 11."

No. 1403-G.B.—It is notified for general information that the Vice-Consulate for Denmark at Bassein has been abolished.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th May, 1907.

No. 2973-E.O.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Accountant General, Bengal, is, with effect from the 27th of April 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days and furlough for four months and one day in continuation.

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. E. Branson, or until further orders.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 27th of April 1907.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 3073-E.O.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 14th of May 1907.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th of May 1907, and until further orders.

No. 3077-E.O.—Mr. H. C. King, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is, with effect from the 6th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for sixteen days and leave on medical certificate for five months and fourteen days in continuation.

Babu Hari Das Mukherji, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the same office during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. King, or until further orders.

No. 3079-E.O.—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 11th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for three months in continuation.

Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., is transferred to Bombay as Accountant General, with effect from the same date.

No. 3080-E.O.—Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 7th of May 1907, or until further orders.

No. 3084-E.O.—Mr. T. H. Worgan, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 9th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months in continuation.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 2998-P.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

READ—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2937-P., dated 30th May 1906.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the orders in the Resolution cited in the preamble relating to the conditions under which an officer on leave may accept employment outside Government service, have been read as conflicting with the rule in Article 757-A of the Civil Service Regulations. The Governor General in Council accordingly issues the following revised orders on the subject.

2. In the first place the Government of India desire to repeat that inasmuch as leave is intended as a period of recreation and rest and is granted to an officer for the purpose of recruiting his health, it follows that taking up employment during leave is not permissible, save in exceptional circumstances and with special sanction. It has accordingly been ruled that a Gazetted Officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may not, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under another employer in this country, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from Government or from the employer to whom his services have been lent, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case, however, of a non-Gazetted Officer the special permission of his departmental superior may be accepted as sufficient authority.

3. The above orders referred to the acceptance of employment of a private or casual nature and do not apply to the acceptance by officers, while on leave, of employment of the kind for which the Foreign Service rules in Part VII of the Civil Service Regulations provide. An officer who, during leave, takes up an appointment which is such as should for public reasons and not merely in his own interests be filled by a servant of Government, must be transferred thereto in the regular way by the authority empowered to authorise his transfer under the rules regulating transfers to Foreign Service. From the date on which he takes up the appointment he ceases to be on leave and is no longer entitled to draw leave allowances from Government, and becomes an officer in active service drawing from his employer pay fixed in accordance with rule.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

No. 1013-Accts.—The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 19th February 1907, *vice* Lieutenant O. W. White, 8th Gurkha Rifles, reverted to regimental duty :

Names.	From	To
Lieutenant H. R. von D. Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles	Attached officer . . .	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 16th May, 1907.

No. 4040—148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1907, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429C.—S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 595c and 990—32, dated the 15th March 1905 and 6th February 1906, respectively.

For rule 140 substitute the following :

140. The postage on a postal article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

- (a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 16 of the Act ; or
- (b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect ; or
- (c) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of the Government before posting ; or
- (d) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope, or from a post-card or wrapper ;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes.

NOTE.—The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 4155—106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely :

1. In Rule 135 for the words " four months " the words " three months (except in the case of offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma the message drafts of which are preserved for four months) " shall be substituted.
2. In Rule 140 for the word " four " the word " three " shall be substituted.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 4133—37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the corresponding items of entry No. 11 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 10123-30, dated the 22nd December 1906, the following shall be substituted with effect from the 21st May 1907, namely :

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
11	• • • • •		Rs. As.	
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	3 12	Five per cent.
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13 lb.	"	3 12	" "
	" crude, in powder	"	3 4	" "

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 427.—The following appointment is notified :

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department (Finance).

NATIVE ARMY.

90th Punjabis.

No. 428.—Jemadar Babu Singh, appointed on probation, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from the 13th December 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 429.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonel.

11th May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Carleton Armstrong, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

11th May 1907.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).

George Warder Mitchell, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

David Silvanus Lewis, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Charles Le Gendre Justice, 48th Pioneers.

Herbert James, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.

Hugh Rose, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Percy Maxwell Carpendale, 21st Punjabis.

Herbert Sidney George Hall, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.

Montague Ernest O'Donoghue, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

15th May 1907.

Frederick Vincent Smith, 4th Cavalry.

Cyril Bertram Byers, Supply and Transport Corps.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Western Command.

No. 430.—The name of Sergeant Charles Wilman Leedam is as herein stated and not as shown in late Military Department Notification No. 764 of 1905.

No. 431.—Sub-Conductor Edward Wells to be Conductor and Sergeant Thomas Kelly to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor M. W. Tyler, *seconded* for Imperial Service in China, with effect from the 2nd October 1906.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA.

No. 432.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Curley, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Charles Duncan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Conductor Charles Gibson, retired,—

with effect from the 29th April 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 433.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Henry Richard Roach to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain ;

First class Assistant Surgeon John Fenwick to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain A. J. B. Vaz, superannuated,—with effect from the 4th February 1907.

Madras Establishment.

No. 434.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bonner to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain ;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Francis Curran (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*) ;

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Albert William Jordon Lynsdale is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain J. Moore, superannuated,—with effect from the 17th March 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 435.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Kalandar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 28th Punjabis. Dated 18th May 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 436.—No. 697, 1st class Hospital Assistant Mohan Lal Bhutty, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th May 1907.

No. 437.—No. 989, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Daulat Ram, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 438.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred by the Secretary of State for India, to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Captain Richard William Creighton Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles,—29th April 1907.

Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Reid, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).—26th April 1907.

No. 439.—The retirement of Major E. C. Rowcroft, D.S.O., 35th Sikhs, has effect from the 22nd April 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 298, dated 22nd April 1907.

No. 440.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mackinlay Morris, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 441.—Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 5th March 1907.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz resigned. Dated 6th March 1907.

*United Provinces Light Horse.**Gorakhpur Squadron.*

No. 442.—Captain John Samuel Champion Davis, V.D. (supernumerary list), resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 16th March 1907.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 443.—Captain Arthur Charles Rumboll is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th April 1907.

Captain George Henry Hubbard is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st April 1907.

Captain Edward Rushton Dangerfield is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st April 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 444.—Henry Jepps Inman, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Christie resigned. Dated 26th March 1907.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 445.—Lieutenant Spencer Oswald Heinemann resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 446.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Oertel resigns his commission. Dated 18th April 1907.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 447.—Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 5th March 1907.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz resigned. Dated 6th March 1907.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 448.—Charles Henry Roberts Stedman, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 449.—Leslie Stuart Campbell, gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st February 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 450.—Major George Alexander Paterson, V.D., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Piercey resigned. Dated 12th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 11th and 17th May 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
5th Cavalry	Major Harry McNeale Patterson.	23rd April 1907	Saharanpur	...	Was Superintendent of the Army Remount Depot at Saharanpur.
Spand Wing Edward's Own Grenadiers.	Major James Fearnley Stewart.	5th May 1907	Netley	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 17th May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Thomas Henry Stuart Riddell.*	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached to Supply and Transport Corps.	5th January 1907.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 1,427 8 4	16th July 1907.

*Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel William Henry Riddell,
Address—C/o Messrs. Holt and Co., Whitehall, London, S. W.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

PROMOTION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 36.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th September 1906:

John Francis Menezes.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th January 1907 :

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Norman Wood-Smith.

No. 23.—The services of Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment as Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, with effect from the 8th May 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave :

Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras,
(p. a.) for one day.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India,

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1907.

No. 112.—Mr. T. Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander Railways, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for nine months, *vis.*, privilege leave for two months and four days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 13th April 1907.

No. 113.—The services of Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Board of Control, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander Railways, for employment as Examiner of Accounts of those railways during Mr. Ryan's absence.

No. 114.—The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 115.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications Nos. 44 and 56, dated the 23rd February and the 13th March 1907, respectively, Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 4, officiating rank, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. McNair's combined leave and thereafter granted temporary rank in the same grade, until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1907.

No. 1168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the names of Kunwar Rukmangad Singh, Talukdar of Katari in the Hardoi district, and of Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajudhia be substituted for those of Rani Satrupa Kunwar, widow of the late Raja Kalka Singh, and Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh. K.C.I.E., Talukdar of Ajudhia, respectively, in paragraph I, clause 9 (b) of the rules published with the Home Department notification no. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 649.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies consequent on the grant of leave for three months to

the Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Thomas Gordon Walker, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies during the absence of Sir Denzil Ibbetson on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. Walker has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 661.—Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, of the Indian Civil Service, an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

No. 663.—Mr. P. W. Monie, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 666.—Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th June 1907.

No. 668.—Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 27th June 1907.

G. B. H. FELL,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 20th May, 1907.

No. 461.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :

Captain T. C. Rutherford, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. Tarr, M.B., I.M.S.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 467.—The services of Captain R. J. Bradley, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 470.—The services of Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY. PLAGUE.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 771.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pera, the 19th May 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine and medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Bahrein and rat destruction.

JUDICIAL.

No. 669—676.

The 17th May, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

The Government of India have had under their consideration for some time past the question of amending the Code of Civil Procedure. An amending Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations in 1901 and was reported on by a Select Committee in 1903. The Bill as revised by that committee was subjected to considerable criticism and has since been reconsidered and rearranged by the Legislative Department of the Government of India. It will in due course be again brought before the Legislative Council but before that is done the Governor General in Council has decided to remit it to a small committee of experts of such standing that an examination by them will, His Excellency in Council feels assured, command the public confidence. The Committee will be constituted as follows:

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C., Legal Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Members.—The Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal;

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay;

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., and

— The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, C.I.E.

The committee will meet in Simla early in June and the Government of India hope to proceed with the Bill at Calcutta during the session of 1907-1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Finance and Legislative Departments, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1907.

No. 886—14-29.—Mr. H. E. Annett B. Sc., is appointed to be Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 6th May 1907.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 892—76-2.—Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by

Notification No. 635, dated the 19th March 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

FORESTS.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 698—120-7-F.—The services of Mr. A. R. Brown, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, on the Burma List, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for employment in the Andamans Forest Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1907.

No. 80.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhé-Philippe, Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, in class III of Examiners during the absence of Mr. W. Ogden on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 81.—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, in addition to his own duties.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 82.—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 70, dated the 30th April 1907, for the forenoon of the 22nd April 1907 read the afternoon of the 30th April 1907.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 83.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 84.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1907.

No. 1439 G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Cavaliere Cappello as Consul for Italy at Aden.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 1452 G.—Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, a Probationer for the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 1456-G.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 4th May, 1907.

No. 1460-G.—Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Kotah and Jhalawar.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 1465-G.—Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th April, 1907, and leave out of India for nine months in continuation, under Article 233 and note (2) to Article 606 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Pension Service—9th year, commenced 27th July, 1906.

No. 1466-G.—Captain G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Turbat-i-Haidari, with effect from the 5th April, 1907.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 1473-G.—The undermentioned officers are confirmed as Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 16th December, 1906.

Captain W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), from the 3rd March, 1907.

No. 1476-G.—The following changes are sanctioned among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department :

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. French-Mullen, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and with effect from the 25th March, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class.

No. 1481-G.—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 17th May, 1907.

No. 1485-G.—Major P. B. Haig, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), and lately Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and three months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1488-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. S. Anderson, as Acting Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. W. Nicholas.

No. 1492-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James B. Jolly, as Acting Consul for Norway at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

No. 1496-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, as Acting Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

No. 1499-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. M. Gordon, as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

No. 1502-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, as Acting Consul for Cuba at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 24th May, 1907.

No. 3252-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

April 1907.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	APRIL.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,10	1,67	31,96	31,28
Opium	72	61	7,28	8,49
Salt	55	72	4,93	6,54
Stamps	60	34	6,25	5,86
Excise	82	74	9,31	8,82
Provincial Rates	26	31	3,10	3,55
Customs	65	57	6,89	6,33
Assessed Taxes	8	7	2,00	1,98
Forest	11	6	2,83	2,38
Registration	5	4	59	57
Tributes from Native States	5	5	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	33	38	5,51	5,08
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,32	5,66	81,95	81,98
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—5	—4	—3,69	—4,27
Opium	—61	—67	—2,70	—2,86
Famine Relief	—	—1	—79	—20
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,91	—2,76	—38,43	—35,42
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—3,57	—3,48	—45,61	—42,75
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	+16	+0	+1,10	+68
Marine	—4	—3	—35	—11
Military Receipts	+4	+4	+92	+1,00
Military Issues	—1,63	—1,63	—21,22	—20,49
Public Works Department—				
Receipts.				
Ordinary Branches	+13	+12	+4,35	+4,00
State Railways	+3,25	+2,65	+40,90	+30,64
East Indian Railway	+66	+53		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+10	+10		
Telegraph	+7	+6	+68	+93
TOTAL	+4,21	+3,46	+47,21	+46,13
Issues.				
Ordinary Branches	—1,32	—1,12	—23,32	—26,56
State Railways	—2,14	—2,08		
East Indian Railway	—32	—30		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways' surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—1	—9
Telegraph	—10	—9	—1,18	—1,14
TOTAL	—3,88	—3,59	—38,45	—40,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,14	—1,66	—10,79	—13,36
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	—	—	+2,87	+4,37
Mint certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	+21	+12	+37
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+1,61	—	—	—41
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+37	—	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	+1	—	+31
Council Bills paid including Telegraphic at Rs. 15 per £	—4,20	—2,15	—27,15	—50,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—68	+29	+23	—83
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,90	—1,64	—23,68	—28,05
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,29	—1,12	+1,87	—2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,20	16,55	18,55	15,49

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 3178-E.O.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, with effect from the 18th of May 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. O. T. Barrow, or until further orders.

No. 3179-E.O.—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 9th of May 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1907.

No. 4343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Vellore Municipality, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Municipality the house, water and drainage taxes for the time being imposed under the provisions of Section 47, clauses (ii) and (iii), and Section 63, sub-clause (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Madras Act III of 1897).

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 451.—The services of Captain E. G. S. Trotter, 102nd Grenadiers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

NATIVE ARMY.

106th Hanara Pioneers.

No. 452.—Jemadar Abhas Raza, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 471 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st April 1905.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

No. 453.—Jemadar Sarfaraz Ali Khan, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 494 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 4th February 1905.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 454.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd May 1907, page 2995.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 3rd May 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the 23rd March 1906, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances, *vis.* :

Second-Lieutenant Harry N. Lee (late Royal Field Artillery).

Second-Lieutenant Hugh C. Dobbs (late Royal Garrison Artillery).

ORGANISATION.

No. 455.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 432 of 1906, regarding the recruitment of natives of India for the Police in China, it is hereby notified that the arrangements indicated therein, apply to the British Indian police at Hankow, as well as to the same police at the other places mentioned, *vis.* : Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Tientsin.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 456.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Tierney, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 457.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Brevet-Colonel.

23rd May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas King, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

10th March 1907.

Charles William O'Bryen, 27th Punjabis.

13th May 1907.

Havelock Hudson, C.I.E., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

To be Captain.

18th May 1907.

Lieutenant William Shafto Craster, 8th Cavalry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 458.—No. 1160, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant J. Sundaram Pillai to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 1191 1st class Hospital Assistant Abdur Rahim Khan to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice No. 1080, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant A. Srinivasa Pillai, *Bahadur*, retired ; with effect from the 21st April 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 459.—The following promotions are made :

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Jemadar Wurriam Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Suraj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Ressaidar Mukand Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhola Nath to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Mukh Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Dafadar Kundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Anokh Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Dafadar Moti Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhaupat Rai resigned ; with effect from the 14th January 1907.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Zaman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Tika Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hayat Muhammad transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

28th Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Shah Sawar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ibrahim-ap-Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Malik Sher Shah Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Nawab Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

36th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jansher Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Raj Khan to be Jemadar on augmentation of establishment ; with effect from the 14th January 1907.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sawan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Basawa Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Mal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 12th February 1907.

37th Dogras.

Jemadar Niku to be Subadar and Havildar Tega to be Jemadar, *vice* Labh Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Rasila to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

96th Berar Infantry.

Color-Havildar Manghat to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsarup Singh discharged ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Lekh Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Dani Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiugovind Bajpai transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

Havildar Nandu to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar Parshad Agnihotri transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Shaikh Madar to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Murad Hakim transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 19th February 1907.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Damar Sing Thapa to be Jemadar ; *vice* Jethan Sing Limbu transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

Havildar Tulsiram Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jitman Thapa transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Tilakbir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, and Bahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), to be Subadars to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th June 1905. (This cancels late Military Department Notification No. 878 of 1905.)

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Nawal Sing Rana to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mewa Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Jage Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaberaaj Kharki, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

Jemadar Gunj Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Lalmani Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalkessur Rana transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Surbir Karki to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Karanbir Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Phoud Sing Khattri discharged ; with effect from the 22nd March 1907.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Narayan Giri to be Jemadar, *vice* Sower Sing Limbu, deceased ; with effect from the 20th March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 460.—Colonel Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B., Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1907.

No. 461.—Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Callow, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd March 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 462.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Walter Macleod Paxton.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 24th May, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 37.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st May 1907 :

No. 1048, Parmanand Misra (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 25.—Commander M. W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 3rd May 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1907.

No. 116.—Mr. W. E. S. McGregor is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with effect from the 19th April 1907, *vice* Major V. Murray on combined leave.

Mr. McGregor will officiate in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the privilege leave portion of Major V. Murray's combined leave, and thereafter hold temporary rank in that grade.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 117.—Corrigendum.—In Railway Board Notification No. 86, dated the 16th April 1907, regarding certain acting appointments in the Superior Locomotive Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, cancel the last sentence.

No. 118.—Major W. C. Smyth, R.E., whose services were lent to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, is granted combined leave for six months and six days (privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days and furlough for three months and nine days) under Articles 233, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th May 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 119.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 120.—With reference to Notification No. 119, dated 22nd May 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is re-appointed Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 121.—With reference to Notification No. 120, dated 22nd May 1907, Rai Sahib Rala Ram, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, will revert to the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the date of his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 122.—Mr. U. C. Sandys, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. J. H. Chase, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 22.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1907.

No. 680.—Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is appointed to be Commissioner of Berar, with effect from the 19th July 1907, but will continue to officiate in the former appointment until relieved.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 349.—The services of Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 19th May 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 241.—The Reverend W. W. Castle, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 29th March 1907.

No. 243.—The Reverend Rudolph Simon Bennertz has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1907.

No. 85.—Mr. W. D. Stavert, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is at his own request permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 12th April 1907.

The 29th May, 1907.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 230, Mr. Salvador Michael Lahey Bean is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1907.

No. 1655-F.—The services of Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No. 1515-G.—The privilege leave granted in notification No. 1304-G., dated the 9th May, 1907, to Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is extended to the 6th June, 1907.

The 28th May, 1907.

No. 1524-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. P. Ashton, as Acting Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Kilburn.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 1542-G.—Captain F. A. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 1553-G.—Captain W. J. Keen, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 14th May, 1907.

No. 1554-G.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

No. 1555-G.—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

Simla, the 28th May, 1907.

No. 3342-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :

I.—Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 31st March 1907 :

	Dr. £		Cr. £
Opening balance	16,023,456		
Net profit on Coinage	711,042		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	85,320		
Interest on temporary loan to the Government of India	21,725	Closing balance	16,841,543
Total	16,841,543	Total	16,841,543

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st March 1907 :

	£
1. As a book credit	301,305 ⁰
2. Gold in India	21,725
3. Rupees in India equivalent to	4,000,000
4. British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated stock, 2½ per cent. National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock, 2½ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,003,132, £1,377,121, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,518,513
Total	16,841,543

♦ This amount has since been paid to the Reserve in gold.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 3423-E.O.—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is, with effect from the 20th of May, 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days and furlough for four months and seventeen days in continuation.

No. 3424-E.O.—Mr. J. F. Graham, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 20th of May 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 30th May, 1907.

No. 4583—62.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st July 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B), OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, *showing instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel*, of the Rules, as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made :

In the last column of the entry relating to " Microscope " after the word " Demerara " the words " Trinidad, Fiji and Jamaica " shall be added.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 4499—89.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall, with effect from the 1st July 1907, be substituted for the rules bearing the same numbers published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 238-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely :

Rule 91.—Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 31). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

Rule 267.—Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration

of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 31). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 4577—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. J. J. R. Overton	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent 2nd grade, officiating.	.....	1st February 1907.
Mr. M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary . . .	13th February 1907.
Mr. M. A. Thompson	Ditto	Ditto	Permanent . . .	1st April 1907.
Mr. J. J. R. Overton	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Temporary . . .	1st April 1907.
Mr. C. DeV. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	Officiating . . .	1st April 1907.
Mr. H. T. Pinhey	Deputy Director, Officiating.	Director . . .	Officiating . . .	2nd April 1907.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary . . .	11th April 1907.
Mr. G. E. Landon	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary . . .	12th April 1907.
Mr. R. O. Lees	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Director	Officiating . . .	12th April 1907.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4610—4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19-A, sub-section (2) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878 as amended by Act IV of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 2 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891 :

"2. Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained."

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4692—23.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (b) of the Indian Museum Act, 1887 (IV of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lockhart Smith of the firm of Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Company, Calcutta, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, *vice* Mr. Norman McLeod, resigned.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4708—123.—The following appointments in the Post Office of India are notified, consequent on the deputation of Mr. W. Maxwell, I.C.S., for service with the Telegraph Committee:

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 1st October 1906 to the 10th April 1907.

Mr. C. J. Lalkaka to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 28th September 1906 to the 28th February 1907.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 1st March 1907 to the 10th April 1907.

Mr. W. F. Cockell to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 28th to the 30th September 1906 inclusive.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 1st October 1906 to the 30th December 1906.

Mr. F. Hannington, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 31st December 1906 to the 28th February 1907.

Mr. E. R. Jardine to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 1st March 1907 to the 10th April 1907.

POST OFFICE.

No. 4519—4554-47.

The 29th May, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In view of the satisfactory financial position of the Postal Life Insurance Fund, the Government of India have decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1907, the sums eventually payable in respect of existing policies in the Life Branch of the Fund shall be increased by ten *per cent.* Similarly, the premia payable in respect of sums assured on and after that date will be correspondingly reduced. The new premia rates giving effect to this decision are contained in the annexed table.

TABLE I.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The payment of Rupees Fifty (50) at death can be secured by monthly subscriptions for a stated number of years, the amounts of which depend on the age of the subscriber, as shown below :—

1				2				3				
Age.				BY PAYMENT OF A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, COMMENCING AT THE AGE ENTERED IN COLUMN 1, AND CEASING AT THE AGE OF				By payment of a monthly subscription, commencing at the age entered in Column 1, and continuing for remainder of life.				
				50		55						
18	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
19	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	1	2
20	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	1	2
21	0	1	5	0	1	3	0	1	3
22	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	3
23	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	1	3
24	0	1	7	0	1	5	0	1	4
25	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	5
26	0	1	9	0	1	7	0	1	5
27	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	6
28	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	7
29	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	7
30	0	2	1	0	1	11	0	1	8
31	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	9
32	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	1	10
33	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	1	11
34	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	1	11
35	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
36	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	1
37	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	2	2
38	0	3	5	0	2	10	0	2	3
39	0	3	8	0	2	11	0	2	4
40	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	2	5
41	0	4	5	0	3	5	0	2	6
42	0	4	10	0	3	8	0	2	8
43	0	5	5	0	3	10	0	2	9
43	0	6	2	0	4	2	0	2	10
44	0	7	1	0	4	7	0	3	0
45	0	8	6	0	5	0	0	3	1
46	0	3	3
47	0	3	4
48	0	3	6
49	0	3	7
50	0	3	9

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations,

(Except the Director-General of the Post Office of India.) to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, for further necessary action, with reference to his letter No. 65-L. S., dated the 4th February 1907.

Ordered, further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

POST OFFICE—VALUE PAYABLE POST.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4683—261.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that.

the following shall be substituted for rules 63, 64 and 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.S.B., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended:—

63. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets, may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, except in the case of postal articles sent by, or addressed to, any department of the Government or a District, Local, or Municipal Board, and provided that such parcels, letters, and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system."

Explanation.—The words "any department of the Government" include any official department of the Government of a Native State, the posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

64. Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exceptions noted below, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon, Portuguese India and the Somaliland Protectorate as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs. 600 and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system."

Exceptions:—

Ceylon.—Unregistered parcels.

Portuguese India and the Somaliland Protectorate.—Unregistered parcels, unregistered book packets, and newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage.

65. No such postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him. At any post office notified from time to time in this behalf by the Director-General of the Post Office, the sender shall, in addition, be required to declare that the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted. No postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at these offices without such further declaration.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. In the case of the other documents specified, the document must be sent in execution of a *bona fide* order to send the document itself.

66. Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, prescribed by the Director-General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration required by rule 64. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space provided for this purpose. The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

Schedule of fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender.	{	Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	...	1 anna
		Exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	...	...	...	2 annas
		" Rs. 10	"	Rs. 15	...	3 "
		" Rs. 15	"	Rs. 25	...	4 "
		" Rs. 25	"	...	...	4 "

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas, and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

EXPLOSIVES.

No. 4555—4.

The 31st May, 1907.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, and of all amending notifications, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

Preamble.

These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Extent of application.

Nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).*

General exemptions.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows namely:—

Classification of explosives.

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	Chlorate mixture.
" 5	...	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
" 7	...	...	...	...	...	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

2. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1).

3. The expression "nitrate-mixture", as used in these rules, means any preparation other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties,

Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2).

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artisan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such."

XX of 1869.

whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

Nitrate-mixture includes, among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder, and
Westfallite.	

Definition and
sub-division of "ni-
tro-compound"
(class 3).

4. (1) The expression "nitro-compound" as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated-gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and
sub-division of
"chlorate-mixture"
(class 4).

5. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture", as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and
Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

6. (1) The expression "fulminate", as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

7. (1) The expression "ammunition", as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

Definition of "ammunition," "percussion-cap," "detonator," "safety fuze" and "safety cartridge," and sub-division of "ammunition" (class 6).

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(2) The expression "percussion-cap", as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(3) The expression "detonator", as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(4) The expression "safety fuze", as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(5) The expression "safety cartridge", as used in these rules,—

(i) means a cartridge for small arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers.

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(6) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

- (c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,
 Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
 Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
 Fuzes for shells, and
 Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression “ammunition containing its own means of ignition” means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

Sub-division of
 “firework” (class
 2).

8. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

- (1) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,—

- (a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,
 (b) any star, and
 (c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

- (2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a “manufactured firework” and not a “firework composition”.

TRANSPORT.

Packing of explosives
 for conveyance.

9. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

- (1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression “outer package” means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression “inner package” means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression “authorized explosive” means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorized Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression “propellant” means an authorized explosive of class 3 adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and the expression “special authority” means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

- (2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance.

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorized explosives of various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package :—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise, a double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs. Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs.	100 lbs. 25 lbs.
Class 2	As for class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely unflammable.	As for class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with condition set forth in a special authority.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division. Provided also that bullet cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	.....
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment :—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	.....

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(b) Exceeding 50 in number :—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 . . .	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	500 lbs.	50 lbs.
	Other ammunition of this Division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for class 1 Provided that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
Detonators	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :—As for class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and (b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and (c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
		10,000 in number.	100 in number.

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Electric Detonators	As for class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2	Single outer package provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	.....

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorized explosive shall be packed in such manner, as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided first, that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up.

Provided, secondly, that in the case of explosives of class 6, Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk."

Provided, thirdly, that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges".

Provided, fourthly, that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted; and

Provided, fifthly, that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

10. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000. Penalty.

11. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives: Mode of conveyance.

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, or any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1893 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100 Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of Division 1, Class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:*

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

* Note.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 13.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

12. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:

Conveyance otherwise than by railway.

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class or any explosive of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, except detonators packed according to Rule 9 to the number of 200.

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the agent of the company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport).

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (Fulminate) Class, or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the

consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate-mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class) or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried, otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

13. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railways:

Conveyance
by
public railways.

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt, or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

- (a) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuses (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.
- (b) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs. :
Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.
- (c) Detonators packed according to Rule 9 may be carried to the number of 200 :
Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a

certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined casts of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(c) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder-van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder-van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder-van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved by the Railway Board for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under clauses 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule 13 (IX) shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives, if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 13 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges, for small arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 11 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows:

- (a) On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close coupled to one another; and
- (b) On the Nilgiri Railway only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicle immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

14. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. *Penalty.*

IMPORTATION.

15. Subject to the following provisos, an explosive shall not be imported by sea or land into British India, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license *License when required for importation.*

Provided that explosives may be imported by sea, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules I, II, III, and IV of this rule.

I.—Any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 18 may, previously to the grant of license, be imported if it is included in a list published under clause (1) of rule 9 and for the time being in force, and if it is certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if it is imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor.

II.—Any such explosive of British manufacture, may also be transported by rail to any such private magazines previously to the grant of a license to import.

III.—The Governor-General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision the privilege of landing granted by rule I, but such explosive may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted.

IV.—Before any explosive is landed under rules I and III, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs officer of the port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing, to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken, the procedure shall be that described in rule 23.

Provided, also, that explosives of British manufacture may be imported by land, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules V and VI of this rule.

V.—Explosives (except those specified in rule 18) included in a list published under rule 9 (1); and certified to be of British manufacture, may, previously to the grant of a license, be imported and conveyed under such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe, to a magazine appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

VI—Before an explosive is imported under rule V, the consignee shall give to the Magistrate of the District in which the magazine appointed under rule V is situate, or to the Commissioner of Police if such magazine is situate in a Presidency town or Rangoon, such notice of his intention to import the explosive as the Local Government may prescribe; and shall give such undertaking, with or without security, as the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may require, that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

If samples are taken, the procedure laid down in rule 24 shall be followed:

Penalty.

16. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of rule 15 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Ports at which importation is lawful.

17. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam and Moulmein. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Sandoway, Kyauk Phyo, Tavoy, Mergui or Victoria Point as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the District in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

Grant of licenses for importation in certain cases.

18. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th. (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted),—

- (a) if the importation is by sea, by the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or the District Magistrate of Calicut, Karachi, Aden, Negapatam or Moulmein as the case may be, and
- (b) if the importation is by land, by the officer appointed to grant licenses under rule 21.

Fees for licenses granted under Rule 18.

19. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17 the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

Grant of licenses for importation by sea in cases not provided for by rule 18.

20. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 18 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

Grant of licenses for importation by land and fees for such licenses.

21. Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town, or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

Conditions for granting licenses under Rule 20.

22. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosives of the description referred to in Rule 20 unless—

- (a) it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in, or importation into, the United Kingdom for general sale,
- (b) its importation is recommended by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and
- (c) if it is an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, samples of it taken as herein-after provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

Testing of importations by sea in certain cases.

23. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 18, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall forthwith be deposited in a place or magazine set apart or notified under rule 15-1, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

Testing of importations by land in certain cases.

24. When an explosive imported by land has been conveyed to, and deposited in, the magazine referred to in rule 15-V, the person owning or being in charge of such magazine shall forthwith, if the testing or examination of the explosive is required by Rule 22,

deliver free of charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require. No explosive of which a sample has been so taken, shall be removed to its destination or distributed for use until the importer or the person in charge of the magazine has received from the licensing authority a notice that it may be so removed or distributed.

The officer or person appointed as aforesaid shall affix to the sample received by him the name of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the sample for report to the Chemical Examiner or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

The Chemical Examiner or such other officer as aforesaid shall, after testing the sample, without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the officer or person from whom he received the sample, a report under his signature certifying whether the prescribed test has been satisfied.

25. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 18, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 22 and 23 at the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 20 without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 13, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Re-importation from one prescribed port into another.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

26. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rules 20 and 21 shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

Duration of license granted under Rules 20 and 21.

27. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 20 shall be Rs. 10, but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

Fees for licenses granted under Rule 20.

28. Every license granted under Rules 18, 20 and 21, shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

Form of licenses under Rules 18, 20 and 21.

29. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rules 18, 20 and 21 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Penalty.

30. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies,—

Powers of inspection, search, seizure, etc.

(a) enter, inspect and examine any carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being transported or imported under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being transported or imported in contravention of the said rules or Act, and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 15;

(b) search for explosives in any such carriage, vessel, magazine or place;

(c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof, if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) of this rule are:—

Officers.

Areas.

The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives. In all parts of British India.

All District Magistrates. Within their respective districts.

All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate. Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.

The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police. In Presidency towns and Rangoon.

All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector. Within the respective areas in which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosives or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and, whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL.

Forfeiture of licenses. 31. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensees. 32. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

Method of levying fees. 33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus* :—

- (i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and
- (ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses. 34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses. 35. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Control over officers. 36. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Power to extend effect of license. 37. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Importation without license. 38. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may import without license under these rules any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but, when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 18, 20, 21 and 28.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 190 .

The _____

of _____

190 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder. Certain general rules are quoted separately below.
2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the ^{Presidency town} ~~town of~~, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), except in the case of explosives despatched to places or magazines set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 15.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

- * * * * *
31. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted. *Forfeiture of license.*
 32. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee. *Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensee.*

* Note.--In the case of explosives imported into a town other than a Presidency town as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 3, clause (41), the name of the town should be inserted.

Method of levying fees.

33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

- (i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and
- (ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses.

35. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Rule for Testing Explosives.

With reference to Rule 22 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5529 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted.

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rules 20 and 21 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class (*).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class (*).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

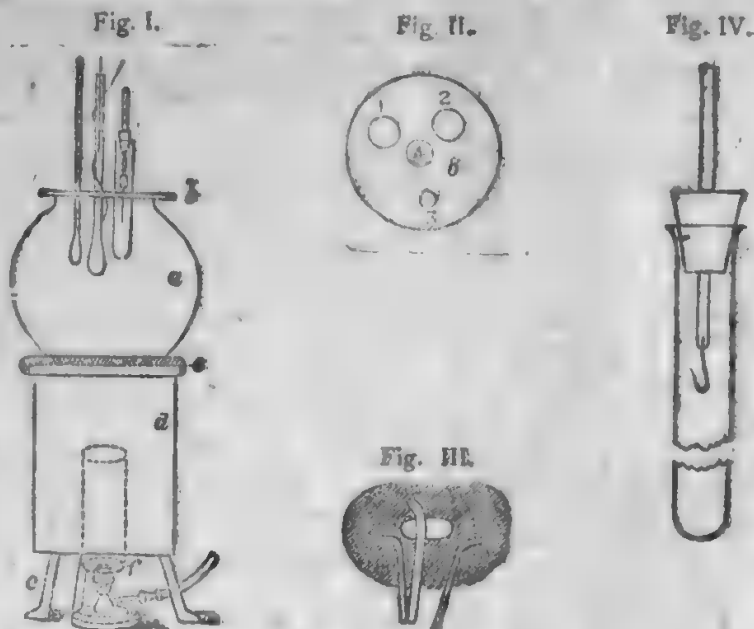
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (b), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (e), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (d). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (f), with glass chimney. The cover (b) has

(a) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of these classes.

four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.



- * 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.
 - * 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1
 - * 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire
- } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
- 5. Test-tubes from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.
 - 6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper; *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).
 - 7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
 - 8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(a) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4.1 to 4.6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, weighing, air dry, about 6.5 grammes per 100 square inches, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles *and in the dark*.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch by $\frac{1}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for six months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

(b) *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 gm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 gm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch).

1.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound class.

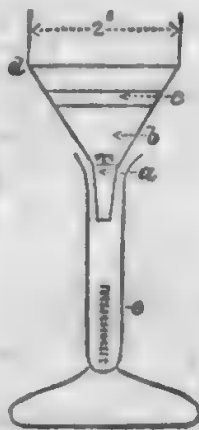
A. DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-Glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (d), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (e). (See sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (b) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (a).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (c) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (e) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under 1, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.†) to a depth of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper

*This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction test for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix).

N. B.—Non-gelatinised nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally† with the addition of mill and a nest of sieves‡ similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0.5 per cent. the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0.5 per cent.

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden Mortar.

† The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0.5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0.5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

‡ In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

§ A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G.; those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube, it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-papers, equal in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4 The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N.B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that, when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound class.

A.—COMPRESSED NITRO-CELLULOSE, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches which is then placed outside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room. For two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into a bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test and this interval of time must be not less than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A. OR B., SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E. C. POWDER, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *vis.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as Compressed Nitro-Cellulose.

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive † and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as Potassium Chloride must not exceed 0.25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the Heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

† They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 463.—Major R. R. Vaughan to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, and grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. C. C. Plowden, on privilege leave ; with effect from the 26th April 1907.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

George de la Poer Beresford,—10th March 1907.

Allan Bonville Hay Webb,—18th March 1907.

Arthur Patrick Hamilton Cadell,—11th March 1907.

Rupert Montague Jacob,—17th March 1907.

Robert Cecil Christie,—10th March 1907.

Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore,—22nd March 1907.

Perceval Boyce,—16th March 1907.

William Lancelot Miskin,—12th March 1907.

Richard Young,—10th March 1907.

Hugh Conder,—10th March 1907.

John Redmond Hartwell,—18th March 1907.

Norman Henry Prendergast,—6th April 1907.

Guy Newcome Bignell
Harington Rivers Stranack },—17th March 1907.

Victor Henry Sherwood Smith,—15th March 1907.

Mervyn Doyne Vigors,—12th April 1907.

Frederick Basil Wood Jacomb,—15th March 1907.

Bertram Thomas Barnett Merritt,—27th March 1907.

Hugh Maitland Wilson
Charles Herbert Blackburn },—19th March 1907.

Harold Noel Keble Bremner,—10th March 1907.

Kenmure Alick Garth Evans-Gordon,—8th April 1907.

Wynyard Keith Brown,—27th March 1907.

Arthur Cecil Palmer,—18th March 1907.

Gerald Sartorius,—11th March 1907.

Owen Llewellyn Pughe
Alan Bruce McPherson },—18th March 1907.

Duncan Patrick Chesney,—10th March 1907.

Celadon Charles Sutherland Brownlow
Harry Victor Yule },—12th March 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 465.—Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, C.B., M.V.O., V. H. S., British Service, officiated as Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, from the 12th May to 30th June 1906, during the absence of Surgeon-General Sir T. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., C.B., on leave out of India.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 466.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 29th December 1906 :

Abel Martin.
 Claude Willoughby Wale.
 Edward D'Silva.
 Ernest Ralph Grant.
 Cecil Allan Ashley Emile.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 467.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated 7th May 1907, pages 3084 to 3086.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 7th May 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The name of Major-General Robert I. Scallon, C.B.,¹ C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 5th March 1907.

INDIA OFFICE ;

7th May 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments ; and admissions to the Indian Army :

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Major-General Alfred William Lambart Bayly, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Percy Bliss Warren, 3rd Brahmins. Dated 22nd January 1907.

Francis John Fowler, D.S.O., 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
 Dated 28th January 1907.

Claude Melville Crawford, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 31st January 1907.

Dated 19th February 1907.

Reginald Frederick Robert Formby, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Alfred Shipton Rooke, Supernumerary List.

Henry Ward Lowry, Supply and Transport Corps.

Edmund Martin Reed, 113th Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 15th February 1907.

Alfred Gilbert Crocker, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Cyril Frank Templer, Army Remount Department.

Ernest Barnes, Supernumerary List.

Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 16th February 1907.

Charles Septimus Pike, 107th Pioneers.

Charles Frederic Watson Hughes, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Douglas James Pritchard, 4th Cavalry.

Allan James Murray Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.

Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Duncan Le Geyt Pitcher, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. (Provisionally.)

Frederick Kennedy Bally, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Robert Geoffrey Baker, 82nd Punjabis.

Patrick Houston Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant George Gould, 2nd Lancers (Gordon's Horse); from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 2nd October 1906, but to rank from 8th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Algernon Hildebrand, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 12th October 1906, but to rank from the 29th April 1904.

Lieutenant Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 27th December 1906, but to rank from 31st October 1904.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, 59th Scinde Rifles, Frontier Force, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 20th October 1906, but to rank from the 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Martin Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 2nd December 1906, but to rank from 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Barrett Jones, 77th Moplah Rifles, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 18th December 1906, but to rank from the 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant William Alexander Hagger, 114th Mahrattas, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 14th October 1906, but to rank from 22nd July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Wardlaw Milne, 74th Punjabis, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 4th October 1906, but to rank from 4th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Spencer Cardew, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 28th October 1906, but to rank from 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Andrew Henry Jukes. Dated 6th December 1906, but to rank from 22nd June 1905.

Dated as below, but to rank from 5th August 1905.

Alexander Dallas Smith. Dated 6th December 1906.

Charles Hector Keith Jopp. Dated 8th December 1906.

Francis Hughes Farebrother. Dated 8th December 1906.

Roland Debenham Inskip. Dated 8th December 1906.

Henry Francis Freke Marsh. Dated 15th December 1906.

Henry Allix Studdy. Dated 10th December 1906.

Lionel Henry Morse. Dated 30th October 1906.

Hugh Francis Eardley Childers. Dated 6th December 1906.
 John Rawson Wynter. Dated 7th December 1906.
 Leonard Farquhar Bevington. Dated 6th December 1906.
 Stewart Macdonald Cookson. Dated 6th December 1906.
 John Alexis Story. Dated 8th December 1906.
 Robert Bernard Phayre. Dated 3rd December 1906.
 Walter Edwin Beazley. Dated 6th December 1906.
 Hastings Lionel Ismay. Dated 11th December 1906.
 William Archibald Kenneth Fraser. Dated 7th December 1906.
 Arthur Derisley Martin. Dated 12th December 1906.
 Arthur Brooke. Dated 21st December 1906.
 Edward Segar. Dated 20th December 1906.
 Ellis Campbell Chesney. Dated 8th December 1906.
 Francis Charles Claypon Yeats-Brown. Dated 6th December 1906.
 Percy Gordon Loch. Dated 7th December 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th January 1907.

Charles John Robertson-Milne, M.B.
 Algernon Francis Stevens.
 Clement Henry Bensley.
 Francis Hammond Watling, M.B.
 Samuel Evans, M.B.
 Edgar John Morgan, M.B.
 James Haldane McDonald, M.B.
 Frank Wall.
 Charles Montague Mathew.
 John Stephenson, M.B., F.R.C.S.
 Frank Needham Windsor, M.B.
 Walter Barrie Turnbull, M.D.
 Ernest Edwin Waters, M.D.
 Edmund Moritz Illington, F.R.C.S.E.
 Charles George Webster, F.R.C.S.E.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Dated 25th May 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Willie Cresswell Link.

Francis Naylor.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Hobbs.

James Park.

This cancels the notification regarding these officers in the *London Gazette* of the 13th November 1906.

Dated 10th August 1906.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Willie Crosswell Link.

Francis Naylor.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Harry Robert Arthur.

John Leather.

James Hynds.

This cancels the notification regarding these officers in the *London Gazette* of the 14th December 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Brevet-Colonel Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B. Dated 10th March 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-General Adam Scott Reid, M.B., C.B. Dated 25th March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Stokes Eyre, M.B. Dated 7th April 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Joseph Henry Wilbond. Dated 23rd January 1907.

Arthur Edwards. Dated 1st March 1907.

• • • • •

No. 468.—The name of Major Walter Binny Douglas, 8th Rajputs, is as here stated and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 409 of 1907.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 469.—Reginald William Fisher, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 470.—Conductor Charles Gibson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 471.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Major.

29th May 1907.

Captain Mansfield Elliot Nuthall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

To be Captain.

28th May 1907.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 472.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

First class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Agnew Reynaard Pope, *seconded*, to be senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *seconded* ;

First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Borromes Monisse to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant E. L. Shunker, superannuated,—with effect from the 14th May 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

53rd Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 473.—Ressaidar Mohamed Afzal Khan to be Risallar and Kot-Dafadar Khuda Bakhsh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar Khan Mohamed Khan transferred to pension establishment ; with effect from 1st January 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 474.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Colonel James Ramsay Hobday, Indian Army,—15th April 1907.

Major Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong, Indian Medical Service, Madras,—12th March 1907.

No. 475.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain John Moore, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th March 1907.

SPECIAL.

No. 476.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :

Captain W. B. T. Abbey, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Burma,—8th May 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 477.—Edward William Potter, gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 20th April 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 478.—Robert Erskine Holland, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Scott transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

In Army Department Notification No. 368 of 1907, for "Gerald Summer Stooks" read "Gerald Sumner Stocks."

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 479.—Edgar Myrie Cory, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 15th April 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 480.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peers Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Deans. Dated 24th April 1907.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 481.—Second-Lieutenant William Stuart Fraser to be Lieutenant, *vice* Maxwell transferred to the United Provinces Light Horse. Dated 1st October 1906.

Second-Lieutenant James Adolphus Clayton, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heinemann resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Andrew Duncan Rollo, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clayton promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Duncan George Morison Mearns, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 482.—Lieutenant John Alexander Polson resigns his commission. Dated 5th April 1907.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 483.—Second-Lieutenant William John Hartley resigns his commission. Dated 30th April 1907.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 484.—Arthur Wellesley Parsons, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Penn-Simkins transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Gerard Lovell Peters, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 2nd April 1907.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 485.—Lieutenant Percy Lloyd Bowers to be Captain, *vice* Fraser, resigned. Dated 1st February 1907.

Ernest Handscomb Spencer, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bowers promoted. Dated 1st February 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 486.—Frederick Charles Castle, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 18th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 18th and 31st May 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor Fredrick Voyce.	Not reported	China	...	.....
86th Carnatic Infantry.	Lieutenant James Philip Arthur Raven.	13th May 1907	Trichinopoly	...	Was Adjutant, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
117th Mahrattas	Major Donald Baker	14th April 1907	England	...	
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	Captain Cyril Charleton Alfred Ashburner Hughes.	7th May 1907	England	...	Attached to Supply and Transport Corps.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and 31st May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testam- entary Intestate.	Total undaim- ed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
James Duncan Mac- pherson.*	Captain	91st Punjabis (Light In- fantry).	15th June 1906	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 384 1 0	Claims should be submitte d to the Ad- ministrato General of Madras.
Hugh Jasper Gerald Massy.†	Lieutenant.	48th Pioneers	14th April 1907	Not known.	168 12 0	...

*Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Augusta Macpherson.
Address—Elmtree, Newton Ferry, near Plymouth.

†Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Massy.
Address—Stoneville, Rath Keale, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 31st May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 38.—Lieutenant A. M. Urquhart, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 20th May 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 39.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 27th April 1907 :

William FitzAllan Parrott.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 40.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st May 1907 :

No. 1054, Ishwari-datt (E).

No. 1057, Muhammad Abdus Samad (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 41.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant E. J. Tydeman is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

Mr. P. McDermott, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st May 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 26.—Engineer R. E. C. Bolton, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Engineer in charge of the factory, Royal Indian Marine dockyard, Calcutta, *vice* Engineer A. Bonny, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Commander C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.), for six months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1907.

No. 123.—Captain G. R. Hearn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the Burma Railways Extension* Surveys in addition to his own duties.

* Southern Shan States.
Moulmein-Mvawaddi.
Maungdaw-Buthidaung.

The 29th May, 1907.

No. 124.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 108, dated the 10th May 1907, Babu Jai Narain, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 28th April 1907.

No. 125.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board Notification No. 57, dated the 14th March 1907, reverting Mr. D. H. Keelan, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, for "24th February 1907" read "25th February 1907."

No. 126.—Mr. R. J. Collet-White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation) in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 127.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907 :

Names.	From	To
Littlewood, W.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
Magniac, Captain C. L., R.E.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
O'Connor, M. S. S.	Class II, grade 3 and Class II, grade 2, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Class II, grade 2.
Anderson, Captain C. F., R.E.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
William, S. E. S.	Class III, grade 1 and Officiating in class II	Class II, grade 4.
Sparks, H. C.	Class III, grade 1 and Class II, grade 4, temporary	Class II, grade 4.
Reaks, F. H.	Class III, grade 1 and Class II, grade 4, temporary	Class II, grade 4.
Bocquet, C. S.	Class III, grade 2	Class II, grade 1.
Chase, J. H.	Class III, grade 2 and Officiating in class II	Class III, grade 1, and Class II, grade 4, temporary.
Skeaf, C. O. S.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Hince, F. A.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, grade 2.

No. 128.—Captain H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 1, sub. *pro tem.*, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1907, and until further orders.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 129.—Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Strong on privilege leave.

No. 130.—The following temporary promotion and reversion in and from the class of Superintending Engineers, are ordered with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
			1907.
Craster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary.	March 10th.
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, officiating.	April 20th.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1907.

No. 10.—The following Statute is published for general information :

THE ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1907.

[7 EDW. 7, CH. 2.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY.

[29th April, 1907.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence

of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and ninety thousand including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven on the following days :

- (a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and
- (b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July ; and
- (c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1907.

2. (1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) :

Army Act to be in force for specified times.

- (a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive ; and
- (b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive ; and
- (c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Prices in respect of billeting.

Amendments of Army Act.

4. In section forty-three of the Army Act (which deals with the mode of complaint by a soldier), after the words "to the prescribed general officer" there shall be inserted the words "or in the case of a soldier serving in India to such officer as the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council may appoint."

5. In sub-section (b) of section forty-six of the Army Act (which enables the accused person to demand that the evidence taken against him before the commanding officer shall be taken on oath), for the words "where the power of summary award by a commanding officer exceeds a sentence of seven days' detention" there shall be substituted the words "where the commanding officer has power to deal with the case summarily."

6. In sub-section (2) of section one hundred and thirty-three of the Army Act (which relates to the power of a Secretary of State to make rules with respect to military prisons and prisoners), for the words "military prisoners" there shall be substituted the words "military or other prisoners".

7. Paragraph (c) of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and eighty of the Army Act (which relates to sentences on officers of the Indian Staff Corps) shall be repealed.

8. For paragraph (2) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act (which relates to billeting) there shall be substituted the paragraph set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, and in the third paragraph of the said part of the said Schedule to the Army Act for the words "a hot meal" there shall be substituted the words "a meal".

9. (1) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Army (Annual) Act, 1905, relating to the punishment of detention, the modifications set out in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be made in the Army Act.

(2) Section 135A of the Army Act is hereby repealed.

10. In the provisions of the Army Act relating to punishments on active service, the following amendments shall be made:

(1) In section forty-four (which relates to the scale of punishments by courts-martial)—

(a) There shall be substituted for proviso (5) the following proviso:

"(5) Where a soldier, on active service is guilty of any offence it shall be lawful for a court-martial to award for that offence such field punishment other than flogging as may be directed by rules to be made from time to time by a Secretary of State, and such field punishment shall be of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour, but shall not be of a nature to cause injury to life or limb";

(b) The words "field punishment" shall be substituted for the words "summary punishment" wherever those words occur in provisoes (9) and (10);

(c) Provisoes (6), (7), and (8) shall be repealed;

(d) The following proviso shall be added as a new proviso after proviso (5):

"(6) In addition to or without any other punishment in respect of an offence committed by a soldier on active service, it shall be lawful for a court-martial to order that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of the sentence and not exceeding three months."

(2) In section forty-six (which relates to the powers of commanding officers)—

(a) At the end of sub-section (2) there shall be added the following paragraph:

"and

"(d) In the case of an offence by a soldier (not being a non-commissioned officer) on active service, may award to the offender field punishment within the meaning of section forty-four of this Act for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days, and may in addition to or without any other punishment order that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of the sentence and not exceeding twenty-eight days;"

- (b) In sub-section (3) the words "not on duty and it is not an aggravated offence of drunkenness within the meaning of section forty-four of this "Act" shall be repealed, and after the word "unless" there shall be added the words "the offence was committed on active service or on duty, or after the offender was warned for duty, or unless by reason of the drunkenness the offender was found unfit for duty, or unless."
- (3) In paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section forty-nine (which relates to field general courts-martial, the words "field punishment" shall be substituted for the words "summary punishment."
- (4) At the end of section seventy-four (which relates to provost marshals) the following proviso shall be added:—
 "Provided that a provost marshal and his assistants shall, as respects any soldier in his or their custody and undergoing field punishment, have the same powers as the governor of a military prison."
- (5) At the end of section one hundred and thirty-three (which relates to the establishment and regulation of military prisons) there shall be added as a new sub-section:—
 "(7) In any country in which operations against the enemy are being conducted the powers of a Secretary of State under this section with respect to military prisons and detention barracks shall be exercisable by the officer commanding-in-chief in the field, and shall include a power of declaring any place to be a military prison or a detention barrack, and the limitations on the power of making rules as to the punishment of prisoners and soldiers undergoing detention and as to the severity of imprisonment and detention shall not apply: Provided that nothing in this sub-section, or in any rules made thereunder, shall authorise flogging or other corporal punishment to be inflicted for any offence."
- (6) In section one hundred and thirty-eight (which relates to penal stoppages from ordinary pay of soldiers)—
 (a) In paragraph (1), after the word "detention" in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or field punishment";
 (b) At the end the following proviso shall be added:—
 "and
 (c) where a soldier who is sentenced or ordered in respect of an offence on active service to forfeit all ordinary pay is liable to any other penal deductions from pay, the sentence or order shall apply only to so much of his ordinary pay as remains after those other deductions have been made."
- (7) In section one hundred and eighty-three of the Army Act (which contains special provisions as to non-commissioned officers)—
 (a) In paragraph (2), after the words "may appoint" there shall be inserted the words "and on active service the officer commanding-in-chief in the field and any general officer he may appoint";
 (b) In paragraph (4), after the words "penal servitude" there shall be inserted the words "field punishment".

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished ...	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	Fourpence each.
Hot dinner as so specified	Eleven pence half-penny each.
Supper as so specified	Twopence half-penny each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

Paragraph to be substituted for paragraph 2 of Part I of Second Schedule to Army Act:

"(2) Shall, if required by the soldier, furnish him for every day of the march, and for not more than two days, if the soldier is halted at an intermediate place on the march for more than two days, and on the day of arrival at the place of final destination, with breakfast, hot dinner, and supper on each day, such meals to consist of such quantities of food and drink as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty's Regulations, not exceeding—

"(a) For breakfast, six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of bacon ;

"(b) For hot dinner, one pound of meat previous to being dressed, eight ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes or other vegetables, one pint of beer or mineral water of equal value ;

"(c) For supper, six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, two ounces of cheese ; and "

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 9.

MODIFICATIONS OF ARMY ACT.

Modification to be made.	Provisions of Army Act to be modified.
I.	
The following substitution of words shall be made:	
"person" for "prisoner" ...	Sections twenty ; twenty-one ; sixty-eight, sub-section (1) ; one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5) ; and one hundred and thirty-one, sub-section (2).
"imprisonment or detention" for "or imprisonment".	Sections fifty-seven ; sixty-eight, sub-section (1) ; seventy ; one hundred and fifty-eight, sub-section (2) ; one hundred and eighty-three, sub-section (4), and proviso (a) ; and one hundred and eighty-seven.
"that person's" for "the prisoner's".	Section twenty-one.
"order the offender" for "commit such offender to prison there".	Section twenty-eight.
"accused person's" for "accused's".	Section fifty-two, sub-section (1).
"detention" for "imprisonment".	Section eighty-three, sub-section (7).

II

The following insertion of words shall be made :

"or soldier" ...	After the words "such prisoner" in section sixty-seven, sub-section (1). After the word "prisoner" in section sixty-seven, sub-sections (2) and (3). After the word "prisoner" (except where that word follows the word "military") in section one hundred and seventy-two.
"or detention barrack" ...	After the word "prison" in sections sixty-seven, sub-section (2) ; one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5) ; and one hundred and thirty-one, sub-section (2). After the words "a military prison" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (1). After the words "military prison" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (3).
"and detention barracks" ...	After the word "prisons" in sections one hundred and thirty-three, sub-sections (2) and (5) ; and one hundred and eighty-seven.
"or detention, as the case may be".	After the words "for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment" in sections sixty-four and sixty-five.

Modification to be made.	Provisions of Army Act to be modified.
"or detention" ...	After the words "of imprisonment" in sections sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, and sixty-seven. After the word "imprisonment" in sections sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (2), and one hundred and forty.
"or soldier undergoing detention".	After the word "prisoner" in sections sixty-four, paras. (2) (d), (3) (c), and (4) (c); sixty-five, paras. (4) (c), (5) (a), and (6) (b); and sixty-six. After the words "military prisoner" in sections sixty-seven, sub-section (1); and one hundred and seventy-two, sub-sections (2) and (4).
"or, in the case of a soldier to undergo detention".	After the word "labour" in section twenty-eight.
"or undergoing detention" ...	After the word "imprisoned" in section one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5).
"and soldiers undergoing detention".	Before the word "therein" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (2).
"or soldiers" ...	After the words "such prisoners" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (2).
"made to undergo detention" ...	After the word "imprisoned" in section one hundred and fifty-eight, sub-section (2).
"or a soldier undergoing detention."	After the words "military prisoner" in section one hundred and seventy-two, sub-section (5).

III.

The following section shall be substituted for section sixty-three :

"63. (1) Where a sentence of imprisonment is passed by court-martial, the person on whom that sentence has been passed (in the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment referred to as a military prisoner) shall undergo the term of his imprisonment either in military custody or in a detention barrack or in a public prison, or partly in one way and partly in another, and, where a sentence of detention is passed by a court-martial or a commanding officer, the person on whom that sentence has been passed (in the provisions of this Act relating to detention referred to as a soldier undergoing detention) shall undergo the term of his detention either in military custody or in a detention barrack, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but not in a prison.

"(2) Any person liable to be imprisoned in a military prison may be confined in a detention barrack.

"(3) The order of the committing authority hereafter mentioned shall be a sufficient warrant for the transfer of a military prisoner to a public prison or a detention barrack, or a soldier undergoing detention to a detention barrack.

"(4) A military prisoner while in a public prison shall be confined, kept to hard labour and otherwise dealt with in the like manner as an ordinary prisoner under a like sentence of imprisonment; and, where the hospital or place for the reception of sick persons in a public prison or a detention barrack is detached from the prison or detention barrack, a military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention may be detained in that hospital or place, and conveyed to or from the same as circumstances require.

"(5) A military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention, during his conveyance from place to place, or when on boardship or otherwise, may be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his safe custody and removal.

"(6) The discharging authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of the imprisonment of a military prisoner, or of the detention of a soldier undergoing detention, by order discharge the prisoner or soldier.

"(7) The committing authority or any other prescribed authority may at any time by order remove a military prisoner from one public prison or detention barrack to another prison or detention barrack, or a soldier undergoing detention from one detention barrack

to another, so that he be not removed from a prison or detention barrack in the United Kingdom to a prison or detention barrack elsewhere.

"(8) The removing authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of the imprisonment of a military prisoner or of the detention of a soldier undergoing detention, from time to time by order provide for his being brought before a court-martial, or any civil court, either as a witness, or for trial or otherwise, and an order of such authority shall be a sufficient warrant for delivering him into military custody and detaining him in custody until he can be returned, and for returning him to the place from whence he is brought, or to such other place as may be determined by the removing authority."

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Nos. 1269-1279.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Panjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India the deliberate efforts made by a number of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill-will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government, and to disturb the public tranquillity in many different ways. The Governor General in Council has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals. But he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population, and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition, and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action under the penal law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency in Council empowers Local Governments to institute prosecutions in consultation with their legal advisers in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may, in great measure, avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should unhappily not be realised, he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 1285.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), so far as it is applicable, to Berar:

Provided, first, that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to "Berar" and the "Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces" respectively; and

Provided, secondly, that references to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed as referring to the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to Berar.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 700.—The services of Mr. Abdullah ibn Yusuf Ali, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department.

MEDICAL.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 482.—The services of Captain C. G. Seymour, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 489.—The services of Captain A. C. MacGilchrist, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st July 1906.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 365.—Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Basu, junior medical officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the 18th May 1907 and so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

No. 367.—Mr. A. R. Brown, extra assistant conservator of forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 573.—The services of Lieutenant W. R. Savage, 22nd Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 248.—The Reverend G. C. Peake, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 11th April 1907.

No. 250.—The following are substituted for rules I and XXI (b) (2), (3) and (4) in part IV of the ecclesiastical rules published with the notification in the Home Department no. 178, dated the 21st May 1897:

Rule I.—All State charges for churches (except those referred to in rule XXI (b) (2) which are debitable to "23—Ecclesiastical") in civil, military or State railway stations are provided from Public Works funds from the ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "45—Civil Works."

Rule XXI (b) (2).—In such cases the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Executive Engineer for the approval of the proper officers in the Public Works Department, who shall sanction them on satisfying themselves that they are safe and suitable and can be executed for the estimated amount. The construction of the building may then be left to the managers or trustees of the private contributions raised, with whom must rest the responsibility for excess, if any, over the amount of this sanctioned estimate. The grant-in-aid will be paid by the Civil Department on the certificate of the Executive Engineer, *vide* rule XXI (b) (3) below, and adjusted as a civil charge under the head "23—Ecclesiastical" as stated in rule I above.

Rule XXI (b) (3).—In such cases the grant will ordinarily not be paid in full by the civil account officer until the Executive Engineer has certified that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications, and the trust deed referred to in clause (4) below, where required, has been duly executed; but the Executive Engineer may authorize advances out of the sanctioned grant on receiving sufficient proof that the building is proceeding satisfactorily, and on the managers or trustees certifying that all subscriptions relied on in support of the application for the grant have been paid up in full or guaranteed by sufficient security.

Rule XXI (b) (4).—When a grant is made under clause (b) of this rule for a church intended partly for the use of non-official residents and others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules, there shall be a trust deed, duly executed by the Chief Magistrate of the district in which the church is situated and the chaplain, and registered,—(1) declaring that the building is granted in trust for Church purposes only: (2) giving to Government a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the grant in the event of the former being diverted to other purposes: (3) providing for the legal ownership of the building: and (4) indicating sufficient sources for its proper maintenance.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1907.

No. 962—76-4.—Mr. T. Rennie, M.R.C.V.S., second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by Notification No. 635, dated the 19th March 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 87.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 6, dated the 9th January 1907, Mr. H. S. Wildeblood is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th April 1907.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 88.—Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred temporarily from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 89.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 93.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated the 3rd May 1907, after the words *Chief Engineer* add *and Secretary*.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 91.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1907.
Mr. M. W. Clifford .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	10th March.
Mr. F. J. Wood .	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary .	10th March.
Mr. F. G. Heaven .	Examiner, Class II .	Examiner, Class I .	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. C. E. Ross .	Examiner, Class III .	Examiner, Class II .	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. A. L. Wright .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	17th March.
Mr. M. K. Mitra .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. L. S. Deane .	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	4th April.
Mr. M. K. Mitra .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Reversion .	11th April.
Mr. L. S. Deane .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Reversion .	11th April.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers .	Examiner, Class III .	Examiner, Class II .	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. F. C. W. Dover .	Examiner, Class III, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, Class III .	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipe .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. W. C. Davis .	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. F. P. B. Wood .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. J. H. Vaughan .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. W. C. Hickie .	Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Examiner, Class II .	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham .	Examiner, Class III, Officiating.	Examiner, Class III .	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. W. G. G. Bayly .	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. S. C. Tomkins .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. C. C. Fink .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. R. A. O'Connor .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	15th April.
Mr. P. C. Mole .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	20th April.
Mr. M. W. Clifford .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Reversion .	1st May.
Mr. F. J. Wood .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Reversion .	1st May.
Mr. K. Balarama Ayya .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	9th May.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 1751-F.—Lieutenant M. H. Lucas (37th Lancers), Fourth Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed Third Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the 14th May, 1907.

No. 1752-F.—Lieutenant O. C. Ward, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed Fourth Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 1574-G.—Lieutenant J. M. Skinner, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 37th Dogras, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th May, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1987-E.A.—In virtue of the powers conferred by article 8 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889", and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the said Coast and Islands by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429-I.A., dated the 30th December, 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Charles Campbell, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class within the local limits of the telegraph stations of Jask and Charbar and along the alignment of telegraph between these two places being within the local limits of the said Coast and Islands; and, under section 22 of the said Code of Criminal Procedure, to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace within the above local limits.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 1612-G.—The following substantive changes are ordered in the general cadre of the Political Department:

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. F. Field, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 8th December, 1906,

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major P. T. A. Spence, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. J. Windham, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. Stewart, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion to military duty of Captain C. B. Winter, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 13th February 1907,

Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 15th February, 1907,

Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. T. Ducat, a Political Agent of the 4th class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Major L. A. Forbes, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 24th February, 1907,

Major S. G. Knox, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major W. G. Grey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. H. S. James, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 1613-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the civil cadre of the Political Department :

Consequent on the reversion to the Provincial List of Major C. P. Thompson, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th November, 1906,

Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. F. P. Rennie, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. E. Holland, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. S. E. Pears, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. P. B. Warburton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to the Provincial List of Mr. R. Hughes-Buller, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th December, 1906,

Mr. W. P. Barton, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. S. W. Gracey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Consequent on the reversion to the Provincial List of Mr. S. W. Gracey, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 25th February, 1907,

Mr. F. W. Johnston, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. L. M. Crump, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3543-Ex.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The rules and orders regarding exchange compensation allowance promulgated with the Resolutions by the Government of India in the Finance and

Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, and No. 3692-Ex., dated the 22nd August 1898, provide that a European appointed in England is entitled to the allowance unless his salary is fixed in sterling, or unless he is specifically excluded from it by the terms of his engagement. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct that henceforth no person appointed under a written contract in England shall be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless he is explicitly admitted thereto under the terms of the contract or unless the appointment which he holds gives him a claim to the allowance under any general rule or decision of the Government of India. The rules hitherto in force should be modified accordingly.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India (including the Military Finance Branch), to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 3545-E.O.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :

With effect from the 27th of April 1907,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class I,

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in class II, and

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class I, and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 7th of May 1907,

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 9th of May 1907,

Mr. A. C. Gupta to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of May 1907,

Mr. W. H. Michael to officiate in class I, and

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class II, of Accountants General.

With effect from the 18th of May 1907,

Mr. A. W. Dentith to officiate in class I, and

Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 3634-E.O.—Mr. H. F. Howard, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th of June 1907.

No. 3637-E.O.—Mr. Jayavant Ramchandra Gunjkar is appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 29th of May 1907, and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1907.

No. 1159-Accts.—Major B. Scott, I.A., Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 27th May 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1160-Accts.—The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :

I.—From the 19th February 1907, in consequence of the orders in Gazette Notification No. 1013-Accts., dated 17th May 1907—

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—From the 4th April 1907, in consequence of the departure on leave out of India of Captain E. G. D. deLabilliere—

Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1907.

No. 4737.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause 1, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Kalladakurichi and Tenkasi Unions under the Sermadevi Taluk Board in the Tinnevely District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 4864.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Nellore Municipality, with effect from 1st July 1907, in respect of the buildings and lands situated within the limits of the said Municipality, the water and drainage tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of section 75, clause (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Madras Act III of 1897.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4866.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Madhubani Municipality in the district of Darbhanga, with effect from the 1st July 1907, a rate under the provisions of section 85, clause (d), of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), on the annual value of the railway holdings situated within the limits of the said Municipality.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 4806—12.—Mr. R. R. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4811—12.—Mr. W. T. Griffiths, Mining Instructor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Mines during the absence of Mr. Simpson on leave.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4901—151.—Mr. W. J. G. P. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, and Pundit Saligram Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, are appointed temporarily as Assistant Directors General of the Post Office of India on a pay of Rs. 800 a month *plus* a local allowance of Rs. 100 a month each, with effect from the 16th May 1907 and the 23rd May 1907, respectively.

EMIGRATION.

The 7th June 1907.

No. 4872—52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely:

- (1) In Rule 11 for the words "an Assistant District Superintendent" and the words "an Assistant Superintendent," the words "a Deputy Superintendent" shall be substituted.
- (2) In Rule 12 after the word "Assistant" the words "or Deputy" shall be inserted.

CUSTOMS.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4902—62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Aden of any goods specified in the annexed schedule except such as are imported under cover of an export pass-note issued in respect of them by an officer of Customs at the place of export.

Schedule.

Ostrich eggs.

2. Heads, horns, skins, feathers or flesh of any of the undermentioned animals:

- (1) Zebra.
- (2) Giraffe.
- (3) Eland.
- (4) White-tailed gnu.
- (5) Wild ass.
- (6) Buffalo.

- (7) Elephant.
- (8) Vulture.
- (9) Secretary-Bird.
- (10) Owl.
- (11) Rhinoceros-bird or beef eater (*Buphaga*), any species.
- (12) Ostrich.
- (13) Rhinoceros.
- (14) All Antelopes and Gazelles.
- (15) Cheetah (*Cynocelurus*).
- (16) Aard-wolf.
- (17) Smaller monkeys of each species.
- (18) Marabouts.
- (19) Egret.
- (20) Wild pig.
- (21) Smaller cats.
- (22) Warthog (*Phacocharus*).
- (23) Greater Bustard.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4926—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. A. L. H. Palmer	Director, Officiating	Director . . .	Temporary . . .	26th April 1907.
Mr. R. O. Lees . .	Deputy Director Officiating.	Deputy Director .	Temporary . . .	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon .	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, tem- porary rank.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary . . .	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary . . .	Ditto.
Mr. G. P. Roy . .	Superintendent, and grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, and grade.	Temporary . . .	Ditto.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4895—261.—*Erratum.*—In rule 66 of the revised rules published with the notification in this Department, No. 4683—261, dated the 31st May 1907, for "rule 64" read "rule 65."

J. CAMPBELL,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 487.—Brigadier-General F. A. Bowles, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Western Command, to be Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery, and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Alan Fraser Simpson,—9th May 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

No. 489.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants:

Madras Establishment.

31st March 1907.

No. 1397, Dumpoor Panchaloo Nayudu.

Bengal Establishment.

29th April 1907.

No. 1191, Shin Rám (E).

No. 1192, Muhammad Din (E).

No. 1193, Himmat Singh (E).

No. 1194, Lal Singh Bedi (E).

No. 1195, Laddha Singh Ubehrai (E).

No. 1196, Diwan Singh.

No. 1197, Mulk-raj Singh (E).

No. 1198, Mul Singh.

No. 1199, Guran-ditta (E).

No. 1200, Nand Lal.

No. 1201, Bishun-das Sawhney (E).

No. 1202, Muhammad-yar (E).

No. 1203, Milkhi Ram.

No. 1204, Muhammad Barkat-Ullah (E).

No. 1205, Rawail Singh (E).

No. 1206, Indar Singh (E).

No. 1207, Ramsaran Mehra (E).

No. 1208, Bashi Ram (E).

No. 1209, Diwan-Chand (E).

No. 1210, Fazl Shah.

No. 1211, Amar Nath (E).

No. 1212, Ahmad-bakhsh.

No. 1213, Bhagwan-das.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 490.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

Surdeo Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

(E) Passed in English.

81st Pioneers.

Henry James Solomon Thevar to be a Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Parbat Chand to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Roorkee cantonment the provisions of sections 38, 63 to 65, 70 to 73 and 187 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the restricted and modified form set forth below :

EXTENDED SECTIONS.

1. (1) The cantonment authority may, from time to time, concur with the municipal board in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for the supervision of octroi and in appointing a chairman of the committee and in delegating to such committee any power which might be exercised by either the authority or the board and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of such committee and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the Committee is appointed.
Joint committee (section 38).
- (2) If any difference of opinion arises between the authority and the board in acting under the section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner shall be final.
2. An octroi shall not be invalid for defect of form, and, when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any octroi, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner.
Octroi not invalid for defect of forms (section 63).
3. The municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may provide that all or any persons may be allowed to compound for octroi.
Power to permit compounding for octroi (section 64).
4. (1) The municipal board may exempt, in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, from the payment of octroi, any person who, by reason of poverty, may, in its opinion, be unable to pay the same, and may renew such exemption as often as may be necessary.
Power to exempt from octroi (section 65).
- (2) The municipal board may by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may, by order, exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of octroi any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.
5. Arrears of octroi may be recovered on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment or in any other place where the defaulter may for the time being be resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of such magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such defaulter.
Recovery of octroi (section 70).
6. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of octroi shall lie to the Collector or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf : provided that, when the Collector or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the board, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.
Appeal against octroi (section 71).
- (2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, an octroi arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.
- (3) On reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be as nearly as may be in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the board shall be recoverable by the cantonment authority as though they were arrears of octroi due from the appellant.

(6) If the board fail to pay any costs to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the cantonment fund to pay the amount.

7. No appeal shall lie in respect of an octroi unless it is preferred within sixty days from the time when the demand of the tax is made.

Limitation of appeal (section 72).

8. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment of octroi, nor shall the liability of any person to be taxed to octroi be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in these adapted sections.

Octroi not to be questioned except under these adapted sections (section 73).

9. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), for the assessment and collection of, and for the compounding for octroi, and for preventing the evasion of the same.

Power of Local Government to make octroi rules (section 187).

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

COMMANDS.

No. 492.—Brigadier-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, to be a Brigade Commander and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 493.—Colonel M. H. S. Grover, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, to be a Brigade Commander and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 494.—Colonel A. Phayre, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 495.—Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Command, to be a Brigade Commander and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 496.—The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as Colonels-on-the-Staff:

Colonel H. Read, C.B., Indian Army.

„ H. L. Dawson, C.V.O., C.B., Indian Army.

„ E. H. Molesworth, Indian Army.

„ A. B. Fenton, Indian Army.

„ L. M. M. Hall, Indian Army.

„ L. J. E. Bradshaw, Indian Army.

„ F. G. Atkinson, Indian Army.

„ C. G. M. Fasken, C.B., Indian Army.

„ C. H. Westmorland, Indian Army.

„ F. S. Garratt, C.B., D.S.O., British Service. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 497.—Colonel C. H. Powell, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 498.—Colonel E. S. Hastings, C.B., D.S.O., 92nd Punjabis, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 499.—Colonel J. C. Swann, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 500.—Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave, combined with furlough out of India for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 3rd July 1907.

JUDICIAL.

No. 501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Part I (Preliminary), Heading (d) (Application of Articles), clause (g), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1863), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Articles of War shall apply to persons not otherwise subject to military law who are followers of His Majesty's Indian forces at the following frontier posts, namely :

Chumbi,
Phari,
Gyantse,

and in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 166 of the same Articles the Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend that Article to the abovementioned frontier posts.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 502.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 17th May 1907, page 3439.

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 17th May 1907.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 18th January 1907 :

Second-Lieutenant John Marcus William O'Rorke, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second-Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 24th January 1905, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 19th January 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officer having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, is granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances :

Robert B. Macan (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 31st October 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 503.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonel.

4th June 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Campbell, D.S.O., Indian Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

6th August 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. W. G. Tulloch, C.B., Indian Army.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

William George King Broome, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

No 504.—The surname of Captain M. E. Nuttall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, is as here published and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 471 of 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Northern and Eastern Commands.

No. 505.—Sergeant George Percy Ruxton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 21st April 1907, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. B. Grimley, *seconded* for service in Northern Nigeria.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 506.—The following promotions are made :

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Jiwan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Mahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnarayan Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Ressaidar Suraj Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jaswant Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Saudagar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhangri transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1906. (Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1907 is cancelled.)

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Bahu Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hafiz Ghulam Kadir Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Balwant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arjun Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Ressaidar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Ghani Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Dafadar Phuman Singh to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Jemadar Mir Ahmad Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Khan Baz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Iman Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

Naick Sadik Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sattar Khan dismissed the service ; with effect from the 17th March 1907.

28th Mountain Battery.

Havildar Atr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Amar Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

10th Punjabis.

Subadar Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Labh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihal Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar-Major Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatar Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 27th March 1907.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Diwan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Lal Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th May 1907.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

The following correction is made in Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1907, promoting Colour-Havildar Shiu Singh to the rank of Jemadar:

For "31st May 1907" read "31st May 1906."

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Ikbal Khan, *seconded* for service with the Somaliland Contingent, to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th January 1906.

81st Pioneers.

Subadar Venkanna to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Saminathan to be Subadar, *vice* Joseph, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th April 1907.

Jemadar Muhammad Jafar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ghaus transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th April 1907.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Khem Chand to be Subadar and Havildar Sis Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Dharam Singh invalided; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Gopi Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ganga Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Devi Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Subadar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

108th Infantry.

Jemadar Bhewa Sarafdar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ambaji Utekar to be Jemadar, *vice* Govind Rao Palandé transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Jahandad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Kasim Ali Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Nizam-ud-din transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Subadar Tulsi Ram to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dewa Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd June 1906.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Ragbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Pun transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Karbir Burathoki to be Subadar and Havildar Marjai Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamansing Burathoki discharged; with effect from the 11th May 1907.

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Champa Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Mehrman Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jokaran Rai, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 507.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred, by the Secretary of State for India, to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Colquhoun Colvin, Indian Army, Supernumerary List,—18th April 1907.

Major Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne, 86th Carnatic Infantry,—4th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.**Naval Division.*

No. 508.—Sub-Lieutenant Claude Evelyn Gausden resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 509.—Captain William Henry Swales resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps. Dated 24th May 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 510.—Oswald Ryle Horwood, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 511.—Major John Dun Boylan, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 28th April 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 512.—In Army Department Notification No. 423 of 1907, for "Cutts" read "Coutts."

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 513.—The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to be honorary Colonel. Dated 31st May 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 514.—Hugh Cowen Williamson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Molesworth promoted. Dated 1st May 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 7th June 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
• William Edward James Tuohy.	Captain	Indian Medical Service.	10th January 1907.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 183 10 9	Claims should be forwarded to the Administrator General of Bombay.

**Nephew.—Father—George Tuohy, Esq.
Address—10 St. Michel's Place, Bedford, England.*

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 42.—The undermentioned 2nd class (supernumerary 1st class) Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 21st May 1907 :

No. 926, Kesar Singh (E).

Bombay Establishment.

No. 43.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st January 1907 :

No. 257, Chhagan-Lal Gopal-ji Dhandhukia.

(E) passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 28.—Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, *vice* Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

No. 29.—Captain F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd May 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 30.—Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted eight months' leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the 23rd May 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 31.—Sub-Lieutenant W. E. Bain is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 16th May 1907.

No. 32.—Lieutenant A. H. J. Hamilton is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1907.

No. 33.—Sub-Lieutenant H. Gwyn is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1907 :

Lieutenant C. J. P. Carey, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 131.—Mr. F. Calderbank, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway and promoted from class III, grade 1, to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 28th March 1906.

No. 132.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have been pleased to sanction a survey being made, by the agency of the Burma Railways Company, for a line of railway between a point on the Prome line in the neighbourhood of Nattalin or Paungde and Kyangin on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, a distance of about 30 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Kyangin-Nattalin Railway Survey.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 133.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th June 1907.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 134.—Messrs. Alfred Dale Green and Charles Stewart Ritchie, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, are transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, on probation, in class III, grade 3, and class III, grade 4, respectively, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 137.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1907, and until further orders.

No. 138.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 119, dated 22nd May 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway.

This cancels Notification No. 120, dated 22nd May 1907.

No. 139.—With reference to Notification No. 133, dated 7th June 1907, Mr. C. Pratt, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, and officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that line.

No. 140.—*Corrigendum.*—In the last line of Railway Board Notification No. 121, dated 22nd May 1907, for *Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E.*, read *Mr. C. Pratt*.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 135.—The following is published for general information :

No. 330 R. T., dated the 30th May 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 143, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{59 A}, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{161}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{205}{5}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, No. 643-M., dated the 28th March 1907.

Railway Board's letter No. 153-R. T., dated the 6th May 1907.

Letter from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, No. 940-M., dated 15th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Madras Railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{161}{2}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{165}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Madras Railway and on such portions of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by Section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, for information.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 136.—The following is published for general information :

No. 296 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum and amendments thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{161}{2}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{165}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{205}{5}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letters from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, Hyderabad, Nos. 1605 and 1606, dated the 28th March 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 91, dated 19th April 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{251}{2} C.$, dated 8th April 1907.

Letters from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, Hyderabad, Nos. 2431 and 2432, dated the 8th May 1907.

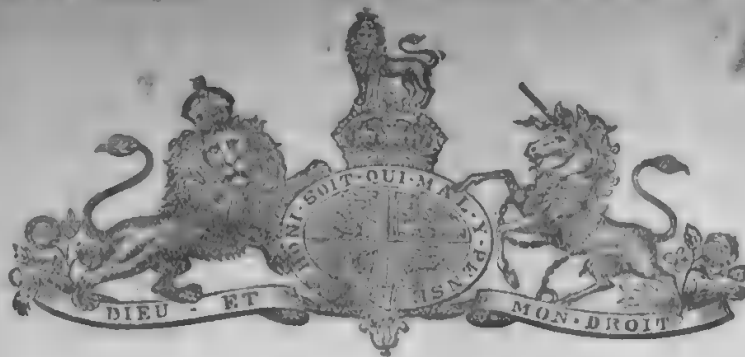
Railway Board's letter No. 297 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has recommended the adoption on the Bezwada extension and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railways of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89}{6} A.$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{161}{2} n$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and also of the amendments to Rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{251}{2} C.$, dated the 8th April 1907, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st January 1908, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, and of the amendments to Rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bezwada extension railway and on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum and amendments cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



18. JUN. 07

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 732-34.

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

In the Home Department Resolution, nos. 1047-1049, dated the 3rd October 1905, it was declared that two posts of District Judge should be placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in Burma, and that the pay of the appointments when held by such officers should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month. The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, is now pleased to announce that two appointments of Deputy Commissioner shall also be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Service in that province, and that the pay of these latter appointments when held by officers of that service will be Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 1,600 a month

(465)

according as the officers are serving in the third, second or first grade of Deputy Commissioners.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Burma, and the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 757.—Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 15th June 1907.

No. 759.—Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 15th June 1907.

G. B. H. FELL,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 251.—The services of Captain C. L. Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th May 1907, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 501.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lee, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 503.—The services of Captain C. E. Southon, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 13th December 1906.

No. 506.—The services of Captain T. W. Harley, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 511.—The services of Lieutenant R. D. MacGregor, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 385.—Captain F. D. Browne, I.M.S., late Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is granted six months' special leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Settlement.

EDUCATION.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 432.—The services of Babu Bisweswar Sen, of the provincial educational service in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

No. 433.—The services of Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, of the provincial educational service in Eastern Bengal and Assam, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 216.—The services of Mr. W. H. Nicholls, of the Archæological Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATION,****FORESTS.**

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

No. 785—150-11-F.—Mr. R. S. Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, on return from leave, is appointed to be Imperial Forest Botanist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th May 1907, on which date he relieved Mr. H. H. Haines of the duties of that office. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. Hole by the Central Provinces Administration in its Notification No. 656, dated the 17th August 1906, is hereby cancelled.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 12th June, 1907.

No. 92.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 65, dated the 17th April 1907, Colonel J. E. Dickie, R.E., resumed charge of the office of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 7th June 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 8th June, 1907.

No. 1635-G.B.—With reference to Notification, No. 747-G.B., dated the 19th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Adolf Bucler as Consul for Germany at Cochin, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 1668-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 1860-F.—Khan Sahib Ahmad Din is appointed Native Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, with effect from the 1st April 1902.

No. 2196-1.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), and the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), in so far as the same may be applicable :

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government in the said enactments as so applied shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, references to British India as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad and references to the official Gazette or the local official Gazette as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Orders :

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), as so applied :

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments, any Court in the said Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2
The Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903).	<p>(1) For section 1, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>"3. It shall come into force at once."</p> <p>2. For section 32 the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>"32 (1) The Resident at Hyderabad may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders constitute an Advisory Board.</p> <p>(2) Every such Board shall consist of—</p> <p>(a) a Chairman and two other members or where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Resident at Hyderabad ; and</p> <p>(b) two members or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Resident at Hyderabad may by rule prescribe.</p> <p>(3) The Resident at Hyderabad may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member."</p> <p>3. For section 33, sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>"33 (1) The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act."</p> <p>4. In section 33, sub-section (3), the words "the Governor General in Council or" and the words "as the case may be" shall be omitted.</p> <p>5. For section 34, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely :</p> <p>"(3) Where an Advisory Board has been constituted under section 32, any rule to be made under this Act shall before it is published for criticism under sub-section (2) be referred to such Board and the rule shall not be so published until the Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions."</p> <p>6. In section 34, sub-section (4), the words "the Gazette of India or" shall be omitted.</p>

No. 2178-E.A.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 10th May, 1907, is republished for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 7th day of May, 1907.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Sefton.

Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Tweedmouth.

Lord Allendale.

Lord Justice Kennedy.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty The King has jurisdiction in that portion of the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which is within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia ;

Now, therefore His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by " The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order is divided into parts, as follows :

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I	Preliminary and General	1—6
II	Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom	7—9
III	Criminal Matters	10—27
IV	Civil Matters	28—37
V	Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	38—43
VI	Registration	43—47
VII	Miscellaneous Provisions	48—67
	Schedules.	

2. The limits of this Order are the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, being within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, including the territorial waters of Persia adjacent to the said coast and inland.

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :

" Administration " means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration.

" British possession " means any part of His Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom.

" British ship " means a merchant ship being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and includes a ship belonging to any British subject as hereinafter defined.

" British subject " includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty ; or (b) by virtue of section 15 of

the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection within the Persian coast and islands.

"Consul-General" means the person for the time being holding the office of His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, and of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

"Consular Seal" means the official seal of the Consul-General.

"The Court" means a court held by the Consul-General or the Judicial Assistant.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Persia.

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

"Inland Persia" means the territories and dominions of the Shah of Persia, so far as not included within the limits of this Order.

"Judicial Assistant" means an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor General of India in Council, to be a Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Offence" means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court.

"Persian coast and islands" means all places within the limits of this Order.

"Persian or Foreign Court" means a Court of the Government of Persia, or of any foreign State in amity with His Majesty, and exercising lawful jurisdiction within the Persian coasts and islands, and includes every member or officer of such a Court.

"Persian subject" means a subject of His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

"Person" includes corporation.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any two of them.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

4.—(1.) In this Order, words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2.) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3.) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4.) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5.) This Article shall apply to the construction of any regulations, rules, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

5. The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:

(1.) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2.) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3.) Persian subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise.

(4.) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or

otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5.) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the limits of this Order.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the Persian coast and islands for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised, under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LAW OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

7—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Persian coast and islands, His Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2.) The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to the Persian coast and islands as from the commencement of this Order.

(3.) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Persian coast and islands, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor General of India in Council.

(4.) The Court may construe any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court.

8. The enactments described in the first schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to the Persian coast and islands, as if they were a British colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:

(i.) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a colony or British possession, and the Court of the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a colony or British possession.

(ii.) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii.) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Court of the Consul-General is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(iv.) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,"—

(a.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(b.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted.

(c.) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(d.) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, the Persian coast and islands, and British India, shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

9. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law in force in India, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable within the limits of this Order, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act, Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, or any other Order relating to the Persian coast and islands, such Acts, Laws, Orders, forms, regulations, or procedure may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary having regard to local circumstances, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the Consular seal may be substituted for any other seal, and in case any difficulty occurs in the application the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor General of India in Council, may direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, or Order any publication is required to be made, as respects any judicial proceeding in any "Gazette" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

PART III.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

10. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge; and the Judicial Assistant shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate and additional Sessions Judge; the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (hereinafter called the High Court of Bombay) shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor General of India in Council.

11. When any person is committed to the High Court of Bombay for trial, the Consul-General may under, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, send him to Bombay for trial, and may, if he thinks fit, bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects, or any of them, in their own recognizances, to appear and give evidence on the trial.

12. (1.) The Consul-General may by General Order prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the Persian coast and islands at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(2.) The Court may, in any case by warrant sealed with the Consular seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be removed to, and imprisoned in, any place within the Persian coast and islands.

13. Where an offender convicted before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General proceeding under section 7 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

14. (1.) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the Persian coast and islands, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within the Persian coast and islands.

(2.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any British subject who at the time of committing such crime was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court, acting under this Order, shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the Persian coast and islands.

(3.) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments, namely:

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849;

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860;

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part XIII.

And those enactments shall apply accordingly, and be administered within the Persian coast and islands.

15. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Consular authority in inland Persia for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in inland Persia, and who is or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by which it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

16. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit at any time before he is discharged, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

17. (1.) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Court, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of Persia and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority within the limits of this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order under the Consular seal, prohibit that person from being within the limits of this Order, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years.

(2.) The Court, by order in writing under the Consular seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition or removal.

(3.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

18. (1.) If a British subject fails to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace when lawfully required to do so, or fails to comply with an order of prohibition made under this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Persian coast and islands.

(2.) The Judicial Assistant, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the order and the grounds thereof.

(3.) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, unless the Consul-General thinks fit otherwise to direct, be as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under warrant to the place named in the warrant.

(4.) The place shall be a place either in the Presidency of Bombay, or in the part of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or in a British possession or protectorate, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

(5.) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

(6.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7.) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Persian coast and islands without permission in writing of the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459.77 dollars), or with both.

(8.) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new Order, and a fresh warrant.

19. (1.) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from the Persian coast and islands, he shall, by warrant of the Court sealed with the Consular seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of His Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive

and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3.) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

20. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal, or deportation made under this Order.

21. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely :—

- (i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any Officer or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty ; or
- (ii.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or
- (iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court ; or
- (iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein ; such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with, or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees (45 97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

22. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty on any goods, the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by law, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or a sum equal to treble the value of the goods (whichever shall be the greater), or with both imprisonment and fine.

23. (1.) If a British subject—

- (i.) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the limits of this Order ; or
- (ii.) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any place within those limits, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or to the ministers or professors thereof ; or
- (iii.) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace ;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years, with or without a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or to a fine alone not exceeding 500 rupees.

(2.) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

24. Any British subject being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

25. If any British subject within the limits of this Order violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His predecessors, heirs, or successors, and the Shah of Persia for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty.

26. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

27. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise for his payment of any fine.

PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the other Indian enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and the Judicial Assistant shall be an additional District Judge of the district, and the Court, whether held by the Consul-General or by the Judicial Assistant, shall be deemed to be the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district; the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor General of India in Council.

29. The following enactments of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the Court as if in the said sections the Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Persian coast and islands were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

30. (1.) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects leaving property within the Persian coast and islands, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2.) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court House, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(3.) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under the Consular seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(4.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5.) When a British subject dies within the limits of this Order or elsewhere intestate, his property, or so much thereof as is within those limits, shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

31. If a person named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or

otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

32. If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

33. (1.) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2.) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4.) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration, at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

(5.) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the Persian coast and islands; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

34. (1.) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court which made the decree or order, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2.) The appellant shall, within such time as the Court directs, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3.) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Court thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

35. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

36. (1.) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed directs.

(2.) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a memorandum (if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay against the appeal, or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3.) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

37.—(1.) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2.) The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the Consular seal, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the High Court of Bombay.

(3.) The Court may, if for special reasons it thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in original, to the High Court.

PART V.—PERSIAN AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

38. (1.) Where a Persian subject or foreigner desires to bring in a Court established under this Order a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in such a Court a suit against a Persian subject or foreigner the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it.

(2.) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any), on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3.) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner.

(4.) Where a Persian subject or foreigner obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Persian subject or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5.) Where a plaintiff, being a Persian subject or foreigner, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party, in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6.) Where in a suit a Persian subject or foreigner is co-plaintiff with a British subject who is within the Persian coast and islands, it shall not be necessary for the Persian subject or foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

39. (1.) Where it is proved that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of Justice, is required before a Persian or foreign Court, a Court established under this Order may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require the attendance of that person before the Court, order that he do attend as required.

(2.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459.77 dollars), or with both.

40. When a British subject invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Persian or foreign Tribunal and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by that Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding in the Court, and shall pay over and account for the same when levied to the proper Persian or foreign authority as the Court may direct.

41. (1.) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Persian or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction before a competent Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459.77 dollars), or with both.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian Law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

42. (1.) Every Agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand and a Persian subject or a foreigner on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the office of the Court.

(2.) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the Agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit :

(3.) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files, in the proper office of the Court, the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION.

43. (1) A register of British subjects shall be kept at each of such Consular offices within the limits of this Order, and in respect of such [Consular] districts respectively, as may be prescribed by Regulations.

(2) Every British subject, resident or arriving within the said limits, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be registered in a Consular register.

(3) The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

(4) A British subject resident within the said limits shall not be registered elsewhere than in the register of the Consular district in which he resides; but a person arriving within the said limits may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives, or in that of the district in which he goes to reside.

(5) A person arriving within the said limits, and not already registered, must apply for registration within one month after arrival; a person resident within the said limits must apply for registration in January in every year: provided that a person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

(6) A person registered in any register of British subjects established under any Order in Council repealed by this Order, shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular officer is satisfied, after inquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

(7) Every person applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consular office on each occasion of registration.

(8) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of one rupee, or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed three rupees.

44. (1) The Consular Officer shall on every registration give to the person registered a certificate of registration signed by him, and sealed with his Consular seal.

(2) The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in her husband's, shall be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

(3) The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

45. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

46. (1) A person, not of Asiatic descent, arriving within the limits of this Order, and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

(2) A person of Asiatic descent arriving within the said limits, and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (a) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession; or (b) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within His Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty or in alliance with His

Majesty, or that he has been naturalized in the United Kingdom; and (c) in either case gives satisfactory evidence of his identity.

(3) A person born within the said limits, being the child of a person of Asiatic descent who arrived within the said limits, may be registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (a) was registered as a British subject at the time of the child's birth; or (b) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

Any child of a person registered under the provisions of this Article shall not be entitled to be registered as a British subject by reason only that his father and grandfather were so registered.

(4) A woman, being the widow of a person of Asiatic descent, who was in his lifetime registered as a British subject, shall be registered as a British subject if her name appears on the last certificate given to her husband before his death, but not otherwise.

47. All registers kept under any Order repealed by this Order shall continue in force until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

48. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

49. (1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

50. (1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of the movable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may direct.

51. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

52. (1) If an officer of the Court, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

53. (1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same enquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22 99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

54. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of sixteen years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4.59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

55. The Consul General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

- (a) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order and to matters intended by this Order to be prescribed by Regulations.
- (b) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.
- (c) For amending, modifying, or repealing with respect to places within the limits of this Order any Acts or enactments which are made applicable or have been brought into operation in those places by or under any of the provisions of Article 7 of this Order.
- (d) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by British subjects of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.
- (e) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.
- (f) For the governance, visitation, care and superintendence of prisons.

56. (1.) Any Regulations made under the preceding Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(2.) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(3.) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed 1,500 rupees: provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to customs law, or under which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

(4.) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State: provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(5.) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Consul-General in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(6.) In this Article "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

57. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General and Judicial Assistant and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

58. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or an officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

59. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i) Affect any power of jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor General of India in Council, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879), or in the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902; or

(ii) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Imperial Act other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890; or

(iii) Prevent any Consular officer of His Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

60. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

61. The Consul-General may within the limits of this Order exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the Peace within His Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

62. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

63. Not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the thirty-first day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

64.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2.) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

65.—(1.) This order shall be published in the *Gazette of India* within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order), within six months after that publication, as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint in this behalf.

(2.) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

66. As from the commencement of this Order the Orders in Council mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned; but this repeal shall not—

(a) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or either of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(b) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against or forfeiture incurred or

liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of any of those Orders, or any Regulation confirmed by any such Order or made thereunder;

(c) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2.) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, all Rules and Regulations approved or confirmed by or under any Order so repealed, shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if they had been made under this Order.

(3.) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

67. This Order may be cited as "The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, and the Right Honourable John Morley, two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

A. W. FitzRoy.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INDIAN ACTS APPLIED.

Acts XXXV and XXXVI of 1858 relating respectively to lunatics and lunatic asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

"The Whipping Act, 1864" (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865).

The Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

"The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869" (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

"The Indian Evidence Act, 1872" (Act I of 1872).

"The Indian Contract Act, 1872" (Act IX of 1872).

"The Indian Oaths Act, 1873" (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

"The Indian Limitation Act, 1877" (Act XV of 1877).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except chapter 33.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

"The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887" (Act IX of 1887).

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890" (Act XI of 1890).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), except chapter 33.

So much of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1898" (Act VI of 1898) as relates to offences against the Post Office.

And the enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Title of Order.	Extent of Repeal.
The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889 ...	The whole Order.
The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1895 ...	The whole Order.
The Persian (Regulations) Order in Council, 1901 ...	So far as it relates to the Persian Coast and Islands.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1907.

No. 3665-E.O.—Mr. Abdulla *ibn* Yusuf Ali, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 13th June 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Howard, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

No. 1238-Accts.—Captain A. W. Daldy, 121st Pioneers, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, and Junior Examiner, Ordnance Factory Accounts in India, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, from or after 28th June 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

No. 5001—37.—Mr. Hari Pada Bhaumik is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th February 1907, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

TELEGRAPHS.*The 13th June, 1907.*

No. 5147—120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely:

In Rule 44 for "i.e., four months," substitute "(Rule 135)."

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 13th June, 1907.

No. 4964—68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 136 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. S. R. 1429-C., dated the 30th March 1899:

136. Official correspondence transmitted by the foreign post, with the exception of correspondence exchanged with Ceylon, shall be subject to the same rates and be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence. Service stamps may be used on official correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom or British possessions only. If service stamps are used for the prepayment of postage, they shall be supported by super-scription and signature prescribed by clause (3) of rule 132 relating to inland official postal articles.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT,

Simla, the 14th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 515.—Consequent on the augmentation of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the following appointments are made :

- Major R. L. Morris, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;
 - Major J. H. Peck, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;
 - Lieutenant A. M. E. H. T. Walker, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate ;
- with effect from the 19th May 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 516.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :

To be Military Secretary.

Major V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., 9th Lancers. Dated 1st June 1907.

To be Comptroller of His Excellency's Household.

Captain J. Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs. Dated 15th March 1907.

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Captain the Hon'ble W. G. S. Cadogan, M.V.O., 10th Hussars. Dated 29th May 1907.

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers, officiating Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st June 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

No. 517.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants :

Madras Establishment.

1st April 1907.

- No. 1398, Krishna Iyer Subrahmanyam Iyer.
- No. 1399, Puthuserry Kunhi Raman.
- No. 1400, Daniel P. Joseph.
- No. 1401, Cornelius Sundararaj Gopal.
- No. 1402, C. Saiyid Yusuf.
- No. 1403, Ignatius Daniel Joseph.
- No. 1404, Arangil Chandu.
- No. 1405, N. S. Daniel.

Bengal Establishment.

1st May 1907.

- No. 1214, Ralim-bakhsh (E).
- No. 1215, Bal-mukand (E).
- No. 1216, Kanhaiya Lal Sukul (E).
- No. 1217, Indar Singh (E).
- No. 1218, Barkat Ali (E).
- No. 1219, Kundan Lal (E).

(E) Passed in English.

- No. 1220, Shahadat Ali (E).
 No. 1221, Atar Singh Ilmawadi (E).
 No. 1222, Chuhar Khan (E).
 No. 1223, Naurang Singh.
 No. 1224, Muhammad Husain (E).
 No. 1225, Mit Singh.
 No. 1226, Narindar Singh (E).
 No. 1227, Daya Ram (E).
 No. 1228, Indar Singh (E).
 No. 1229, Mangal Singh (E).
 No. 1230, Pargane Singh (E).
 No. 1231, Sant Singh (E).
 No. 1232, Gur-dayal Kashap (E).
 No. 1233, Sapuran Singh (E).

(E) Passed in English.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 518.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 15th July 1907.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that section 37, sub-section (1), of the Cantonment Code, 1899, shall be modified as follows:

After the words "fifty rupees" insert "or, if the Officer Commanding the Division, with the previous concurrence of the Accountant-General, so directs, a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees."

JUDICIAL.

No. 510.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely:

In the list of "Persons to be both enrolled and attested" the following shall be added, namely:

"Langris (cooks), Langri-bhistis (cooks-water-carriers) and Bhistis of the Royal Artillery, entertained after the first day of July nineteen hundred and seven."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 520.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 21st May 1907, page 3531.

WAR OFFICE;

Whitehall, 21st May 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates but without pay or allowances, *vis.* :

Lieutenant George Gould (late East Surrey Regiment), dated 8th August 1903.

Lieutenant Henry A. Hildebrand (late The Leicestershire Regiment), dated 29th April 1904.

Lieutenant Harry F. D. Stirling (late The Duke of Edinburgh's) (Wiltshire Regiment), dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Geoffrey M. Ayscough (late The Prince of Wales' Volunteers) (South Lancashire Regiment), dated 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Percy B. Jones (late The Prince of Wales' Own) (West Yorkshire Regiment), dated 28th April 1905.

Lieutenant William A. Hagger (late The Duke of Edinburgh's) (Wiltshire Regiment), dated 22nd July 1905.

Lieutenant Herbert W. Milne (late The Bedfordshire Regiment), dated 4th October 1905.

Lieutenant Henry S. Cardew (late The East Surrey Regiment), dated 10th January 1906.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 521.—Sub-Conductor Robert Meade Butler, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 522.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd June 1907.

Major Arthur Pressey, 10th Jats.

Captains to be Majors.

8th June 1907.

Frederick William Hughes Forteath, Supply and Transport Corps.

Frederic Thornton Trevor Moore, 4th Cavalry.

John Charles Digby Pinney, 38th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse.

Frederick Copeland, 69th Punjabis.

John Arthur Hannyngton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Arthur Jeffreys Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Richard Lloyd Carnegie, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th January 1907.

John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 114th Mahrattas.

18th April 1907.

John Creery Tate, 127th Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Arthur Marston Daniels, 127th Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Frank Stewart Greenhouse, 94th Russell's Infantry.
 Henry Blackwell, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
 Charles Herbert Stanley Deane, 44th Merwara Infantry.
 Harold Wyn Goldfrap, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Charles Molyneux Sandys Manners, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
 Charles Hamilton Grant Hume Harvey-Kelly, 127th Infantry.
 Charles Frederick Trench, 7th Haryana Lancers.
 Lior el Edward Lang, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
 Guy Stoddart, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No 523.—Sub-Conductor William Dunbar to be Conductor :

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor William John Chambers to be absorbed ;
vice Conductor Egbert Alexis Kierulf transferred to the pension establishment ;
 with effect from the 10th April 1907.

No. 524.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Thomas Court, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Clarke to be Conductor ;
 Store-Sergeant George Lungley, to be Sub-Conductor ;
vice Conductor George Bowler deceased ;
 with effect from the 12th April 1907.

No. 525.—Store-Sergeant Harry George Ford to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas Tierney transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 526.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeons and honorary Lieutenants Lawrence John O'Reilly and Harry Day, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons and to have the honorary rank of Captain, *seconded* ;

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Brandon, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain ;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Fraser to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain W. Eates superannuated ;
 with effect from the 20th January 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 527.—No. 1336, 2nd class Hospital Assistant P. Damodaram Pillai, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 528.—Major Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider, 116th Mahrattas, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 1st August 1907.

No 529.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Napier, Supply and Transport Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th May 1907.

SPECIAL.

No. 530.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :

Captain F. C. Owens, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Burma,—8th June 1907.

Major W. F. C. Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet,—14th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern-Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 531.—Major George Grant Gordon, honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Marindin resigned. Dated 19th March 1907.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No. 532.—Leslie Pittendrigh Shirres, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant with the rank of Major, *vice* Gait transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 20th April 1907.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 533.—Joseph Ralph Cornah, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wyatt promoted. Dated 15th May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Robert William Hodges (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 20th May 1907.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 534.—Major Walter Thomas Grice to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Bernard resigned. Dated 6th April 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 535.—Captain Vincent Adair de la Nougerede (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 15th May 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 536.—Captain George William Murphy, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 7th June 1907.

Augustin Francis Filose, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 17th May 1907.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 537.—Andrew Bonner Simson, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

Loris Arthur Arnold, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Eric Ernest Christie, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 538.—Harry Rigg, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 3rd May 1907.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 539.—Lieutenant Stouro Eustache Anastasiadi to be Captain, *vice* Humphrey resigned. Dated 1st May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hollington Sawyer to be Lieutenant, *vice* Anastasiadi promoted. Dated 1st May 1907.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 540.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Bonham-Carter (Major, R.E.), honorary Colonel and Commandant, resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 12th April 1907.

Major General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Bonham-Carter resigned. Dated 12th April 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 541.—Major Donald John Campbell Macnabb, Indian Army, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Townsend resigned. Dated 4th May 1907.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 542.—Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Couper Gibb, Commandant, resigns his commission. Dated 11th May 1907.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 543.—Second-Lieutenant Roger Austin Stoddart resigns his commission. Dated 13th May 1907.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 544.—Captain Harry Perceval Judge resigns his commission. Dated 24th April 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Major David Macbeth Moir, M.D.	5th June 1907	Calcutta	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and 14th June 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
• Thomas Henry Stuart Riddell.	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached to Supply and Transport Corps.	5th January 1907.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 1 4 7	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

• Next of kin—father—Colonel William Riddell.

Address—C/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Whitehall, London, S. W.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 44.—The terms of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, of Captains N. S. H. Sitwell and G. S. Wilkes, R.A., are extended for five years, with effect from the 20th June 1907 and 30th June 1907, respectively.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 45.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Palin, Indian Army, Director of Army Clothing and Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, is granted one month's leave on private affairs, out of India, under the leave rules of 1886, in continuation of ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from 5th July 1907. Pension service—25th year, commenced 12th May 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 46.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

No. 1348, Mareddi Joseph.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1907.

No. 142.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance surveys being made by the agency of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for the following lines of railway :

- (1) Bhairab Bazaar to Tangi, direct.
- (2) Bhairab Bazaar to Dacca *via* Demra, Panchdona, Nursinghdi and Raipura.
- (3) Bhairab Bazaar to a point on the old Brahmaputra opposite Mymensingh, and on to that station *via* Kishoregunj.

2. The surveys will be known as the Bhairab Bazaar-Tangi, Bhairab Bazaar-Dacca, and Bhairab Bazaar-Mymensingh railway surveys, respectively.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 144.—The following promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers are ordered, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
			1907.
Dawson, F. G. R. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent.	January 28th.
Walton, Captain C., R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	February 23rd.
Smyth, Major W. C., R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade (supernumerary).	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent (supernumerary).	March 14th.
Pavry, F. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, permanent.	April 1st.
Lawton, H.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Izat, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hepper, Captain H. A. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (supernumerary).	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent (supernumerary).	Ditto.
Pavry, F. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	Ditto.
Lawton, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary.	April 15th.
Izat, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bowen, Lieutenant J. A. B. P., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.	May 3rd.

The 13th June, 1907.

No. 145.—Mr. J. A. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. F. T. Millard on privilege leave.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 146.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a metre gauge railway from Abbottabad to the Kashmir Frontier. The survey has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Kashmir Railway survey, British section (Abbottabad-Kashmir Frontier).

No. 147.—Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two months and twenty-nine days, under Article 311 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th February 1907.

No. 148.—Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th May 1907.

The 11th June, 1907.

No. 141.—The following is published for general information :

No. 346 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum and amendments thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industries, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{183}{A}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{205}{B}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{263}{C}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{91}{D}$, dated the 8th April 1907.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1703, dated the 9th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Southern Mahratta railway and the lines worked by it of the revised General Rules of 1903 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89}{A}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1903; of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{183}{B}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906; and also of the amendments in rule 13, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{281}{C}$, dated the 8th April 1907, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railways, of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, and of the amendments to rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Southern Mahratta railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum and amendments cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 143.—The following is published for general information :

No. 367 R. T., dated the 6th June 1907.

RESOLUTION.—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{183}{A}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{205}{B}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ²⁶³/₅, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letters from the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, Nos. 616-R. and 1019-R., dated, respectively, the 16th March and 10th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Manager and Engineer of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bengal Provincial railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{82 A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1905, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{193 B}/₅, dated the 26th September 1905, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1905.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from the 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bengal Provincial railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th June, 1907.

No. 1451.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Lance-Daffadar Malak of the Zhob Levy Corps, and the grant to him of a money reward of Rs. 150, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the occasion of an attack made by raiders upon a party of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry escorting the mail between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot on the 29th September 1905.

MEDICAL.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 564.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I.M.S. (Bombay),—7th July 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay),—24th June 1907.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 958.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 19th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sanitary measures. Quarantine imposed against Basrah removed.

No. 959.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 19th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Two days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Alexandria in addition.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 407.—Captain J. H. Murray, M.B., L.M.S., is appointed to be Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

JAILS.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 113.—The services of Lieutenant I. M. Macrae, I.M.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the jail department.

POLICE.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 614.—Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore of the Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Director, Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 15th June 1907, *vice* Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., who has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 221.—Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1907.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 19th June, 1907.

No. 1068—14-34.—Mr. R. J. Douglas Graham, M.A., B.Sc., is appointed to be Supernumerary Botanist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 24th May 1907.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 19th June, 1907.

No. 1071-76-6.—Mr. E. W. Oliver, M.R.C.V.S. (London), Second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by Notification No. 1100, dated the 15th May 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1907.

No. 93.—Mr. T. A. M. Brownlie, Covenanted Temporary Engineer, Military Works Services, whose services have been transferred in the same capacity to the Public Works Department, is posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 94.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 216, dated the 14th June 1907, the services of Mr. W. H. Nicholls are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Consulting Architect to that Government.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 95.—Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Examiner of Accounts, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 15th March 1907, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 1706-G.—Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June, 1907, and is posted as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.

No. 1710-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. D. Sevastopoulo, as Acting Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. M. E. Sevastopoulo.

No. 1717-G.—Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 5th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(Notification No. 1465-G., dated the 23rd May, 1907, is hereby cancelled.)

The 18th June, 1907.

No. 2259-I.C.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for three months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first sixty days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army :

Captain J. C. Freeland, 35th Sikhs, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Pension service—10th year, commenced on 4th August, 1906.

No. 2269-I C.—The undermentioned officer is granted general leave on urgent private affairs, under the leave rules for the Indian Staff Corps, for six months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty :

Major W. W. Warner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service—21st year, commenced on the 4th May, 1907.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 1743-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Cappello, as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Aden.

(Notification No. 1439-G.B., dated the 20th May, 1907, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 1746-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 860-G.B., dated the 26th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Kametaro Tijima, Shorokui, as Consul-General for Japan at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 1757-G.—The undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for Military Officers temporarily attached to the North-West Frontier Province, as Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, which was held at Lahore in April 1907, in the groups noted opposite their names :

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, Groups B and C (both with credit).

Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, Group A (with credit).

Lieutenant D. G. Wilson, Groups B and C (both with credit).

Lieutenant M. E. Rae, Group A.

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, Group B (with credit).

Lieutenant T. G. M. Harris, Group A.

No. 1759-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1502-G.B., dated the 24th May, 1907, and with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe to act in substitution of Mr. F. E. Harcastle, Honorary Consul for Cuba at Bombay, whenever the latter is absent from Bombay, or when it may be necessary.

No. 1766-G.—Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhalawar.

No. 1767-G.—Major R. C. Macwatt, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 1770-G.—Mr. P. Hannington, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 2nd May, 1907, and during the absence on leave of Mr. P. L. Moore, Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 1926-F.—The services of Captain C. W. Keene, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No. 2267-E.C.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 85-E., dated the 13th January 1888, the following revised rules,*

* Note.—Copies of these rules can be obtained from the Resident in Kashmir.

for observance by all persons other than those who by nationality are either Indians or Tibetans who are now, or may be hereafter, in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, which have been drawn up with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja, and have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for information :

I. (1) Military or civil officers of the British Government may at any time, and without passes, visit and reside in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, subject to such limit in number as the Government of India, with the concurrence of

† At present there is no limit.

His Highness the Maharaja, may prescribe, and subject also, in the case of military officers, to the military regulations or orders for the time being in force.

(2) All other persons who are not by nationality Indians or Tibetans wishing to visit or reside in the said territories, require passes, which may be granted (in the Form A annexed) by the Resident in Kashmir.

H. Information as to the usual routes for entering and leaving Kashmir may be obtained from the Assistant Resident. The route *via* Jammu and Banihal is private, and may not be used except with the special permission of His Highness the Maharaja obtained through the Resident.

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

No. 3968-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

Lakhs of Rupees.

May 1907.

	MAY.		TO END OF MAY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,65	2,39	4,74	4,05	31,96	31,38
Opium	69	61	1,40	1,22	7,28	8,49
Salt	55	66	1,12	1,18	4,93	6,54
Stamps	48	46	1,08	1,00	6,95	5,86
Excise	77	71	1,59	1,45	9,31	8,81
Provincial Rates	32	29	50	50	3,40	3,55
Customs	63	58	1,28	1,15	6,83	6,83
Assessed Taxes	11	13	19	20	2,00	1,98
Forest	13	23	20	29	2,83	2,38
Registration	6	5	12	10	59	57
Tributes from Native States	7	7	12	12	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	43	47	86	85	5,51	5,08
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	6,89	6,65	13,29	12,31	81,95	81,98
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—50	—51	—64	—16	—3,69	—4,27
Opium	—56	—1,02	—1,54	—1,69	—2,70	—2,86
Famine Relief	—	—2	—1	—3	—79	—20
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,79	—2,70	—5,69	—5,45	—38,43	—35,42
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	—4,34	—4,25	—7,88	—7,73	—45,91	—47,75
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)						
Marine	—1	+14	+22	+23	+1,10	+68
Military Receipts	—2	—3	—5	—6	—35	—11
Military Issues	+4	+10	+8	+13	+92	+1,00
Public Works Department—	—1,61	—1,75	—3,24	—3,38	—21,22	—20,49
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+16	+16	+29	+28	+4,35	+4,60
State Railways	+3,02	+2,81	+6,25	+5,46	+40,90	+39,64
East Indian Railway	+65	+62	+1,31	+1,15	+98	+96
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+0	+8	+16	+18	+58	+93
Telegraph	+8	+6	+15	+13		
TOTAL	+4,07	+3,73	+8,26	+7,20	+47,21	+46,13
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—02	—80	—2,24	—2,01	—13,94	—12,58
State Railways	—1,81	—1,69	—3,97	—3,77	—23,32	—26,56
East Indian Railway	—33	—35	—65	—65		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways' surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—	—	—1	—0
Telegraph	—10	—9	—20	—17	—1,18	—1,14
TOTAL	—3,16	—3,02	—7,06	—6,61	—38,45	—40,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—69	—83	—1,79	—2,49	—10,79	—13,36
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)						
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	—3,05	—24	—85	+2,87	+4,37
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+4	—	+1,65	—	+12	+17
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+17	—	+34	—	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	+2	—	+2	—	+31
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—2,11	—1,83	—6,34	—3,98	—27,15	—30,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+64	+59	+8	+90	+23	—83
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,26	—2,27	—4,31	—3,91	—23,68	—28,05
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+60	—70	—69	—1,82	+1,87	—2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,20	16,55	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,80	15,85	14,80	15,85	18,55	15,49

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th June, 1907.

No. 3897-E.O.—Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 7th of June 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eighteen days in continuation.

No. 3898-E.O.—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is appointed substantively as Deputy Mint Master, with effect from the 7th of June 1907. He is also appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from that date, during the absence on leave of Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., or until further orders.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 3929-E.O.—Mr. Chandra Sekhara Venkataraman is appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 15th of June 1907, and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

No. 1327-Accts.—Major T. H. Henderson, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 1st Class, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 17th June 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 5176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of Mertupalaiyam Union under the Coimbatore Taluk Board in the Coimbatore District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

No. 5194.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, with effect from 1st July 1907, in aid of the funds of the Madura Municipality, a water and drainage tax, under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (1) and section 63, sub-section (3), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884) as amended by Madras Act III of 1897, in respect of the railway land situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 5191-92.—Mr. A. G. N. Bremer, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 5th April 1907.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 5196-190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 62 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June 1905 :

62. Where an insured foreign letter which has been redirected, or an insured foreign parcel which has been redirected or returned as undeliverable, is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been so redirected or returned, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 545.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

John Walker Gibbs.
Percy Newnham McGrath.
William Stanislaus Martin.
Charles Henry Lawrance Davies.
John Jackson.
Hugh Maurice Lafrenais.
Francis Victor de Vilhena Rebeiro.
Reginald Hugh Sausman Rodrigues.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 546.—The undermentioned native military pupil, of the Medical College, Lahore, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service, as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 28th May 1907 :

No. 1234, Atar-chand.

NATIVE ARMY.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

No. 547.—Jemadar Mir Asghar Ali, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 346 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 27th March 1905.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 548.—Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 176 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 8th May 1905.

No. 549.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:

14th Prince of Wales' Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Narain Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 550.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the cantonment of Agra the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 67 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below:

"If any person, when called upon, omits to furnish information regarding his liability to taxation, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 551.—Major O. G. Ievers, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave combined with twelve months' furlough out of India, on medical certificate, with effect from the 18th March 1907.

No. 552.—The leave granted to Captain C. J. Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, in Army Department Notification No. 579 of 1906, is extended to the 29th November 1908.

JUDICIAL.

No. 553.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for section 57 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following shall be substituted, namely—

Abstract Statements of Estimated and Actual Income and Expenditure.

57. The Officer Commanding the Division shall forward to the Government of India in the Army Department, through the Quarter-Master-General in India, and to the Local Government—

- (a) on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Division, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure from all such funds; and
- (b) as soon as possible after the close of each financial year, a statement showing under the several heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure set forth in form 8, schedule 1, the actual income and expenditure of each of the cantonment funds in his Division for the preceding financial year, together with a certificate showing that the closing cash balance of each fund as shown in the annual account prescribed by section 52 has been compared with the balance as shown in the treasury pass book and found to be correct.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 554.—John Loader Maffey, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

No. 555.—Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton, Indian Army Reserve of officers, is permitted to resign his commission.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 556.—Brevet-Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E., Indian Army, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. Dated 17th May 1907.

No. 557.—In Army Department Notification No. 522 of 1907, against the names of Lieutenants J. C. Tate and A. M. Daniels, for "Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry" read "Princess of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry."

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 558.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Archibald Martinant, honorary Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th May 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 559.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Sawan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 107th Pioneers. Dated 28th February 1906.

No. 560.—The following promotions are made ;

7th Haryana Lancers.

Risaldar Kalandar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ram Nath to be Risaldar and Jemadar Bishu Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Net Ram, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th April 1907.

Jemadar Khurshed Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ibrahim Ali Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

Kot-Dafadar Gurdatt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baryam Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th May 1907.

8th Cavalry.

Dafadar Mirza Riyazul Hussain to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Ali Khan deceased ; with effect from the 26th March 1907.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Neki Ram (I) to be Subadar and Havildar Udmi to be Jemadar ; *vice* Jita transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

Havildar Inchha Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramji Lal transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th May 1907.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Ratan Chaube to be Subadar, *vice* Mahadeo Parshad Dube discharged ; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

Havildar Ranjit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimangal Singh deceased ; with effect from the 9th September 1906.

Jemadar Bhure Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Balwant Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

28th Punjabis.

Jemadar Umrax Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Zarif Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Afzul to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Muzarab Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahram Khan discharged ; with effect from the 10th May 1907.

Havildar Bahadur to be Jemadar, *vice* Jam Dad discharged ; with effect from the 10th May 1907.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadar Harnath to be Subadar and Havildar Harchand to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghunath Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 27th April 1907.

and Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Quarter-Master-Havildar Dalraj Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Gharti transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 561.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nityananda Chatterjee, Indian Medical Service, Madras is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 18th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 562.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Renny Walker, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 9th March 1907.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 563.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Thoms, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 3rd April 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 564.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Randal Marindin, Commandant, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 19th March 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 565.—Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Frederick Robert Formby, Indian Army, Commandant, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 2nd July 1907.

Major Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Colonel to complete the establishment. Dated 25th May 1907.

Captain William Francis Henry Pelly to be Major, *vice* Wynch promoted. Dated 25th May 1907.

Lieutenant William Lamb to be Captain, *vice* Pelly promoted. Dated 25th May 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 566.—Lieutenant Henry Pepper to be Captain, *vice* Lennox resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 567.—Captain Willeughby Maxwell Ball resigns his commission. Dated 1st May 1907.

Lieutenant Talbot Cox to be Captain, *vice* Ball resigned. Dated 1st May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Graham to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cox promoted. Dated 1st May 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
and Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Charles Mockler.	13th June 1907.	Secunderabad	...	

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, *vice* Commander W. Aves, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th June 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Commander A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th June 1907 :

Commander A. J. G. Piffard, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,**Secretary to the Government of India.*

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 149.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 246, dated the 2nd November 1906, Mr. R. C. F. Volkers is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Railway Board, with effect from the 4th May 1907.

B. STANLEY,

for Secretary, Railway Board.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 152.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months, in extension of that notified in Railway Board Notification No. 47, dated 5th March 1907.

No. 153.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907:

Names.	From	To
Maule-Colc, S. H.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Milki Ram, Rai Sahib	" III " 1 and	} " II " 4.
	" II " 4 temporary	
Meade, G. A.	" III " 3	" III " 2.

No. 154.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 45, dated the 20th February 1906, Mr. D. Isaacs is confirmed in the appointment of Storekeeper in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

No. 155.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907:

Names.	From	To
Crighton, A. C.	Class II, grade 3 and	Class II, grade 2 and
	" I, " 3 officiating	" I, " 3 officiating.
Harnett, W. F.	" II, " 3 and	" II, " 2 and
	" I, " 3 officiating	" I, " 3 officiating.
Silvester, J.	" II, " 3	" II, " 2.
Inglis, J. J.	" II, " 3	" II, " 2.
Pearce, W. R.	" II, " 3	" II, " 2.
Chase, A. J.	" II, " 3	" II, " 2.
Spalding, H. H.	" II, " 4	" II, " 3.
Wright, G. E.	" III, " 1	" II, " 4.
Kirkhope, K. M.	" III, " 1 and	} " II, " 4.
	" II, " 4 temporary	
Burton, E.	" III, " 1 and	} " II, " 4.
	" II, " 4 temporary	

The 18th June, 1907.

No. 150.—The following is published for general information:

No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. B. T. ²²/₅, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 268, dated 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B, dated the 18th November 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1180, dated the 2nd April 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has recommended the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 151.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 462 R. T., dated the 20th June 1907.

RESOLUTION.—By the Railway Board.

Reduction of Railway freight charges for the conveyance of salt.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have from time to time made substantial reductions in the duty on salt with a view to cheapen the cost of salt to the consumer. In 1903 the duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 per maund to Rs. 2. In 1905 it was further reduced by 8 annas per maund and with the reduction made in the current year it now stands at Re. 1 per maund.

2. The Government of India consider that the time has now arrived for a general reduction in the rates charged for the carriage of salt by railways, in order that the freight may be more in keeping with the present value of the commodity carried, and also to still further cheapen the cost of salt to the consumer.

3. The Railway Board accordingly direct that the *maxima* and *minima* rates shown below, which were prescribed for coal in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule A, promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular

No. 8 Railway, dated the 4th May 1895, and Public Works Department Resolution No. 547-B.T., dated the 8th July 1897, as modified by paragraph 2 of Railway Board's Circular No. R.T.-29, dated the 26th August 1905, be made applicable to salt, on and after the 1st December 1907, on the railways* administered directly by the State:—

Consignments in full wagon loads—

			Maxima rates per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 400 miles inclusive	...	...	0.15 pie
For distances above 400 miles—			
For the first 400 miles	...	...	0.15 "
For the distance in excess of 400 miles	...	...	0.10 "
The charge shall be made on the full carrying capacity of the wagons employed.			
			Minima rates per maund per mile.
For distance up to 300 miles	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ th pie or 0.10
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 500 miles inclusive	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ th pie or 0.066
Plus for any distance in excess of 500 miles	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ th pie or 0.05
For consignments of less than a wagon load the minima rates quoted above shall apply, and from the same date the maxima rate for such consignments shall be			
	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile.

These rates shall be subject to revision at the end of two years from the 1st December 1907.

4. The Railway Board further direct that the rates for the carriage of salt on Railways administered directly by the State in force on the 30th November 1907, shall be reduced by 30 per cent. from the 1st December 1907, subject to the minima prescribed in this Resolution. In cases where the reduction of 30 per cent. on the rate in force on the 30th November does not bring the reduced rate within the maxima prescribed in this Resolution, the maxima rates therein laid down shall be adopted.

5. In order to secure uniformity in the charges for salt, on the several railways, the Railway Board desire that the administrations of the railways* detailed in the margin, whose contracts provide for the regulation by the Secretary of State of maxima and minima rates thereon, and of all railways over which Government may hereafter reserve control in such matters, may be moved to accept the revised rates, and that the administrations of all other railways which are not specially referred to, may likewise be moved to adopt the same.

- * Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway).
- Madras Railway, North East line, Azikhul-Mangalore section and Calicut-Azikhul section.
- Assam-Bengal Railway.
- Bengal and North-Western Railway, Tirhoot section.
- Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
- Burma Railways.
- East Indian Railway, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and South Bihar Railways.
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway (including Indian Midland Railway).
- South Indian Railway.
- Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.
- Southern Punjab Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma,
Public Works Department, Railway Branch
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

Finance Department and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 1575.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

MEHTARJAO BAHRAM KHAN, of Kanti, son of the late Mehtarjao Humayun.

The REVEREND WILLIAM MILLER, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Principal of the Madras Christian College.

RAI BAHADUR DR. A. MITRA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.

MRS. ADELINE B. SHEPPARD, Joint Secretary of the United Kingdom Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

MISS SARAH SECUNDA HEWLETT, of the Zenana Medical Mission, Amritsar City, Punjab.

RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE, of Gwalior, Central India.

OLIVER HILL MCCOWEN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Organising Secretary for Burma of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The REVEREND FATHER AUGUSTUS MÖLLER, S.J., of St. Joseph's Leper Asylum at Mangalore, South Canara District, Madras Presidency.

LALA NATHU MALL, of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

W. PARSONS, Esq., lately Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

PANDIT RAJ BAHADUR, Tahsildar of Kalpi, District Jalaun, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHAM NATH, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, Rajputana, a bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class conferred upon him previously.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1907.

No. 804.—The services of Mr. H. A. Sams, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th March 1907.

This cancels the Home Department notification no. 450 of the 12th April 1907.

No. 807.—The services of Mr. J. Johnston, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June, 1907.

No. 580.—Surgeon-General G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th June 1907.

No. 581.—Colonel D. Wilkie, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 979.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 25th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Departures Port Said from to-day 48 hours observation, medical inspection, disinfection.

JAILS.

The 25th June, 1907.

No. 121.—The services of Captain W. Gillitt, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th June, 1907.

No. 913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the Districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, sections 2 to 26 (both inclusive) of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), together with the schedule to the said Act.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 921.—The services of Mr. Janardan Damodar Dikshit, an inspecting second class subordinate judge in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 26th June, 1907.

No. 1323—226-2.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th July 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June, 1907.

No. 96.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction the construction from loan funds of a canal designated the Upper Swat River Canal in the Peshawar Valley, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 120, dated the 5th September 1906, Mr. W. Macdonald, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd class, with effect from the date of this notification.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla ; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 2424-I.A.—The following addition to the Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs has been approved by His Majesty's Government and is published for general information :

Personal Salute.

His Highness Nawab Sir RASULKHANJI MOHABAT KHANJI, K.C.S.I.,
of Junagarh 15 guns.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla ; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 29-S.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the said Order :

To be Knights Commanders.

THOMAS WILLIAM HOLDERNESS, Esquire, C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

The Honourable Mr. LANCELOT HARE, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

To be Companions.

Raja NARENDRA CHAND of Nadaun, Kangra District, Punjab.

ARTHUR DELAVAL YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind.

OSCAR THEODORE BARROW, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

HENRY ZOUCH DARRAH, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, United Provinces.

Colonel HOWARD GOAD, Indian Army, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Director-General, Army Remount Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order
of the Star of India.*

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla ; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 64-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to and promotions in the said Order :

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir UMED SING Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota.

To be a Knight Commander.

Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, C.S.I., of Pahasu.

To be Companions.

JOHN STRATHEDEN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Kumaon Division, United Provinces.

FREDERICK PALMER, Esquire, Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

Nawab BAHRAM KHAN, Chief of the Mazari Tribe, of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

SHRIMANT ANAND RAO GAEKWAR, lately Senapati, Baroda State.

THOMAS HENRY STILLINGFLEET BIDDULPH, Esquire, Accountant-General, Patiala State.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel WARREN ROLAND CROOKE-LAWLESS, M.D., Coldstream Guards, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER JOHN MAUNSEL MACLAUGHLIN, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Commandant of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

GEORGE CLAUDIUS BERESFORD STIRLING, Esquire, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

FRANCIS ST. GEORGE MANNERS-SMITH, Esquire, Superintending Engineer for Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana.

Major DAVID MELVILLE BABINGTON, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington.

CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL, of Ahmedabad.

SAMUEL W. DIGBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

To be an Honorary Companion.

Doctor JEAN ETIENNE JUSTIN SCHNEIDER, Principal Doctor of First class, French Army, Chief Doctor to His Imperial Majesty the late Shah of Persia and President of the Sanitary Council of Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 1840-G.B.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), lately an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Government Advocate, Nagpur.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 2425-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the Honourable Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a hereditary distinction.

No. 2426-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahman, Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, Punjab; late British Agent at Kabul.

No. 2427-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Sati Prasad Garga, of Mahisadal, Midnapore, Bengal.

Raj Siddheshri Prashad Narain Singh, Bahadur, of Salemgarth, District Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

No. 2428-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ahmad Abdul Aziz, of Hyderabad, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

No. 2429-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Kokkonda Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu, Telugu Paudit of the Government College, Rajahmundry, Madras.

Jadu Nath Sarvabhauma, of Nadia, Bengal.

No. 2430-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Perungavur Rajagopala Chariyar Avergal, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cocanada, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

No. 2431-*J.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rustomji Jehangirji, Vakil, of Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Sahebzada Muhammad Amir-ud-din, Special Sub-Registrar, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Bengal.

Sheikh Muhammad Taiyab, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

M. Muhammad Khalil-ulla Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Bhurwara, Kheri District, United Provinces.

Sardar Abdul Rahman, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, Punjab.

Seth Adamji Mamooji, of Rawalpindi.

Sheikh Riaz Hussain, of Multan.

Sheikh Ghulam Sadiq, of Amritsar.

Khan Sahib Iskan Khan, Tarin, Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Munir Khan, retired Inspector of Police, of Zaida, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2432-*J.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Ram Krishna Bimbadhar Misra, Superintendent, Kalahandi State, Bengal.

Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan, Bengal.

Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Head Master, Cuttack Training School, Orissa, Bengal.

Seth Raghuber Dayal, Talukdar of Moizzuddinpur, in Sitapur, United Provinces.

Lala Kanhaiya Lal, Government Treasurer and Honorary Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Lala Gopal Dass Bhandari, of Amritsar.

Lala Sham Das, of Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Iswar Chandra Ghose, Government Pleader, Dacca.

Radhakanta Handiqui, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Director of Land Records, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, M.B., Senior Grade Assistant Surgeon and Teacher, Medical School, Dacca.

Panda Baijnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Bastar State, Central Provinces.

Lala Bisheshwar Nath, Diwan of Rajgarh, Central India.

Pandit Gopi Nath, Member of the Jaipur State Council, Rajputana.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Chatterjee, late 1st Class Clerk, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore; Secretary of the South Garia School, Thana Cossipore, District 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal.

Rai Sahib Priya Lal Ganguli, B.A., Chief Clerk, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 2433-*J.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Vemuru Alwar Chetti Garu, Conservator of Forests, Cochin State.

M. R. Ry Govindas Chatterbooja Doss Avergal, of Madras.

Mr. M. Venkatasami Naidu, of Madras.

Mr. Vaman Ganesh Rale, Administrator of the Akalkot State, Bombay.

Balwant Ramchandra Sahsrabudhe, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Bombay.

Mr. Vadilal Baloobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Trimbak Rao Sathe, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

No. 2434-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Subadar, Arjan Kai, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

No. 2435-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Yusuf Ali Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency.

Taj Mahomed *walad* Gul Mahomed Gugo, Zamindar of Taluka Mirpur Bathoro, Karachi District, Sind.

Mirzihan Khan, Head of the Bijerani Marris, Baluchistan.

Mir Abdul Rashid, B.A., Mir Munshi, Chief Commissioner's Office, North-West Frontier Province.

Mian Chanan Din, Chief Clerk, Traffic Superintendent's Office, North-Western Railway, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Bomanji Sorabji Wadia, Foreman of the Yard, Chief Constructor's Department, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Sharbat Khan, Chagai Levies, Thanadar of Saindak, Baluchistan.

No. 2436-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Sunderlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Wardha, Central Provinces.

Munshi Gopi Nath, Diwan of Bijawar, Central India.

Lala Pindi Dass, Governor of Jammu.

Pandit Sarup Narain, Assistant Settlement Officer, Poonch.

Trichinopally Maduranayagans Ponnoosawmy Pillay, Treasurer, Currency Office, Rangoon.

Lambodar Pradhan, of Sikkim.

Pandit Manorath Bhutt, Postmaster, Almora, United Provinces.

No. 2437-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry N. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality, Madras.

Mr. Laxmidass Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, and Diwan of Jaisalmer, Rajputana.

No. 2438-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sao Seng Hpu, T.D.M., *Myosa* of Samka, Southern Shan States, Burma, the title of Sawbwa, as a personal distinction.

No. 2439-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Saw Ywet, Inspector of Police, Shan States, Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 2440-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thaw, Trustee, Arakan Pagoda, and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1907.

No. 1782-G.—With reference to Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 2651-G. and 2900-G., respectively, dated the 6th November and the 6th December, 1906, Lieutenant A. J. H. Grey, a Probationer for the Political Department, is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 23rd June, 1907.

No. 1789-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. A. Rees as Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. T. R. Nicholson.

The 24th June, 1907.

No. 1793-G.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. G. Moylan as Acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. R. Clapperton.

No. 2357 I.A.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 242-I., dated the 22nd January, 1890, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be Marriage Registrars and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2361-I.A.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 961-I.A., dated the 23rd February 1900, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

The 25th June, 1907.

No. 1807-G.—Lieutenant C. T. Daukes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1808-G.—Captain T. H. Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from leave, as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari, with effect from the 15th June, 1907.

No. 2379-I.B.—The services of Rai Sahib Narain Das, Ahluwalia, M.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June, 1907.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 1825-G.—Captain F. McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, for the period from the 7th to the 21st June, 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 1826-G.—Captain F. McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 22nd June, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1835-G.—Major E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted special leave for three months and four days, with effect from the 4th July, 1907, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1836-G.—Major T. W. Haig, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 2420-I.C.—Major O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major J. Hill whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2408-I.B.—The Governor General is pleased to invest Mr. E. E. Turner, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with powers, under clauses (1) (a) and (b) of Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893 (Act V of 1898), to take cognisance of offences. The said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent Notifications; and the following portions of the first Notification, *vis.* :

- (a) the proviso to clause (2),
- (b) clause (3), and
- (c) clause (4),

shall apply as if the said powers had been conferred by that Notification.

No. 2409-I.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. E. Turner, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with power, under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent Notifications; and the following portions of the first Notification, *vis.* :

- (a) the proviso to clause (2),
- (b) clause (3), and
- (3) clause (4),

shall apply as if the said power had been conferred by that Notification.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 4086-E.O.—Captain G. H. Willis, R.F., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Mint Master and is attached to the Bombay Mint, with effect from the 22nd of June 1907, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1907.

No. 5442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause 1, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Renigunta Union under the Kanipettai Taluq Board in the North Arcot District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 5555—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1907.
Mr. J. G. Morgan . .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Officiating . .	3rd May.
Mr. J. H. Curtis . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	6th May.
Mr. H. T. Pinhey . .	Director, Officiating . .	Director	Temporary . .	8th June.
Mr. H. S. Olphert . .	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. I. C. Thomas . .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. H. S. Styan . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. C. de V. Babington .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Do. . .	Do.
Mr. J. G. Morgan . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 5496—65.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd September 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be inserted after rule 1 under the head "*Fittings of the upper deck*" in Schedule D of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely :

- 1A. A separate compartment approved by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and sufficient for at least two persons, shall be provided for the accommodation of emigrants who may become insane or violent and obstreperous during the voyage.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 568.—The following appointments are made in consequence of the retirement of Major I. H. Grant, Cantonment Magistrate :

Captain H. O. Codrington, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate,

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate,

Lieutenant A. M. E. H. T. Walker, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,

Captain R. W. Burton, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,

with effect from the 21st May 1907.

No. 569.—Consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, having been granted three months' privilege leave the following officiating promotions are made :

Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month,

Major A. A. M. M. Faulkner, Cantonment Magistrate, 4th grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month,

with effect from the 28th April 1907.

No. 570.—The services of Captain E. T. Carwithen, 9th Bhopal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 571.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Alfred Glen Cowper

Edward Cordeiro

Frederick George Hardaker

Robert Smith

John St. Alban Kiddle

John Michael Mary Browne

Arthur Louis Gomes

},—20th March 1907.

},—31st March 1907.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 572.—The undermentioned native military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 17th May 1907 :

No. 1406, Joseph Chinnapan Aseervatham.

No. 573.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the late Hyderabad Contingent are admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the date

of this Notification, on the ordinary conditions attaching to service in that Department, their positions in the Army List being adjusted according to the dates of their respective appointments to the late Hyderabad Contingent :

Bombay Establishment.

Nur Muhammad.

Madras Establishment.

D. Bhagwant Rao.

Lal Muhammad.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 574.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 30th July 1907. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :

In section 3 (1) (a) for the words "an officer" the words "a combatant officer" shall be substituted.

COMMANDS.

No. 575.—Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, to officiate in command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., on leave. Dated 14th June 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 576.—Major W. G. Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with one year's furlough out of India, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 25th June 1907. Pension service—21st year commenced, 25th August 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 4th June 1907, page 3838.

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INDIA OFFICE ;

4th June 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army :

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Alexander Donald Charters Pond, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 1st February 1907.

Alfred Poingdestre, 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 14th February 1907.

Louis Maurice Foster, 121st Pioneers. Dated 3rd March 1907.

To be Major.

Captain Cecil Kaye, 21st Punjabis. Dated 6th March 1907.

The provisional promotion of Captain Frederick Fisher, 107th Pioneers, to the rank of Major, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th May 1906, is cancelled, with effect from the 11th February 1907.

The provisional promotion of Lieutenant William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to the rank of Captain is confirmed.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Gregory Day McCormick, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 23rd February 1907.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant (Lieutenant in the Army) Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis, from the Unattached List. Dated 10th October 1906, but to rank from 1st October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Lancelot Conyers Trelawny, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 10th December 1906, but to rank from the 22nd July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Calvert Keir Stewart Clarke, 15th Lancers (Caretton's Multanis), from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 10th January 1907, but to rank from 10th January 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 16th December 1906.

Julius Augustus Lobo.

Joseph Seymour Summers.

Servulo Joseph Pais. Dated 28th December 1906.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 16th December 1906.

Hugh Alfred Lafond.

Henry William DeBlaquire Prescott.

Ewen Garibaldi George.

Charles Augustus Puce.

Alfred Devine. Dated 28th December 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated 23rd January 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred William Hocking.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cartmill Galloway.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor William Edmund Bowder.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Charles Robert Locke. Dated 14th February 1907.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army :

Colonel Charles Wemyss Muir, C.B., C.I.E. Dated 12th April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Molesworth Candy. Dated 16th March 1907.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Temporary Half-pay List of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Colquhoun Colvin. Dated 18th April 1907.

Captain Richard William Creighton Blair. Dated 29th April 1907.

Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Reid. Dated 26th April 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain Stewart Ranken Douglas. Dated 15th September 1905.

Captain Harold Budgett Meakin, M.D. Dated 23rd March 1907.

The King has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel James Ramsay Hobday. Dated 15th April 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Andrew Pennell Williamson. Dated 30th March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Dennys. Dated 21st March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wyllie. Dated 9th March 1907.

Major Ian Hope Grant. Dated 21st May 1907.

Major Ernest Cave Rowcroft, D.S.O. Dated 4th April 1907.

Major William Henry Prendergast. Dated 22nd May 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Henry Channer, M.B. Dated 15th April 1907.

Major Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong. Dated 12th March 1907.

Lieutenant John Henry Gill. Dated 27th March 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Eates. Dated 20th January 1907.

Thomas Kiddle. Dated 21st December 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Charles Richard Hardy. Dated 27th February 1907.

Lewis James Roffey. Dated 6th February 1907.

The King has approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer :

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Henry David William Hutchins,
Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 31st July 1904.

.....
"London Gazette," dated the 7th June 1907, page 3938.

.....
WAR OFFICE ;

.....
Whitehall, 7th June 1907.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers, Indian Army, to be substantive Colonels :

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. E. Western, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division.
Dated 12th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., an Assistant
Adjutant-General, Divisional Staff. Dated 26th February 1907.

• • • • •

The undermentioned Native officer of the Indian Army is granted the honorary rank
of Captain on retirement :

Subadar-Major Siwa Moduck, *Sardar Bahadur*. Dated 1st September 1906.

• • • • •

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 578.—Conductor Joseph George, Army Clothing Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 579.—Major V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., 9th Lancers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st June 1907.

No. 580.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Captain.

24th June 1907.

Lieutenant George Foster Gretton, 7th Haryana Lancers.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

James Garrad Dormer, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

John Lancelot Eden, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

No. 581.—Lieutenant John Piercy Benn, 37th Lancers, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Captain, with effect from the 23rd June 1907, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 582.—George Michael Beveridge, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

Rupert Ernest Penny, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 583.—Captain David Faulds resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps on retirement. Dated 11th February 1907.

(Army Department Notification No. 402 of 1907 is cancelled.)

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 584.—Lieutenant James Pike Wilson (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 13th May 1907.

Robert Sykes, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 14th June 1907.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 585.—Captain Walter Sargeant is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May 1907.

Captain Montague Charles Clarke is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 22nd and 28th June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
and Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).	Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Clayton Downes.	16th June 1907.	Ferozepore ...	...
Public Works Department, India.	Sub-Conductor Thomas Charles Scott.	17th June 1907.	Allahabad ...	...

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 47.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 15th June 1907:

William Robert Durham.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 48.—No. 631, 1st class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Yusuf has changed his name to Mirza Muhammad Yusuf Beg, and all official documents and notifications concerning this medical subordinate should be altered accordingly.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June, 1907.

No. 156.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from special class, 2nd grade, to special class, 1st grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 157.—Mr. George Thomson is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th February 1907, and posted to the North-Western Railway. Mr. Thomson is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 4th May 1907.

No. 158.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and in rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80-A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 2893, dated the 16th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—In the judgment delivered in a recent case in which a railway servant was prosecuted for a breach of rules 263 and 264, Chapter XVII, Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated under Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, it was ruled that a breach of any general rule framed under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), did not constitute a criminal offence and that a Railway Administration is empowered to enforce general rules of its own making by imposing fines on its own servants.

2. Rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80-A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906, prescribe that any railway servant committing a breach of any of the rules therein respectively referred to, shall be liable to penalty "on conviction before a Magistrate," which is inconsistent with the judgment referred to above.

3. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the Administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the amendments specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ^{80-A}/₅, dated the 8th September 1906.

4. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the said amendments.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Public Works Department.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.

The Managers of the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and the officers noted on the margin, for information.

[Enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907.]

Amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and in rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. ⁵¹⁹₁, dated the 8th September 1906.

RULE 359, CHAPTER XXI, PART I.—*Expunge the words "on conviction before a Magistrate" in the third line of this rule.*

RULE 33, CHAPTER IV, PART II.—*Expunge the words "on conviction before a Magistrate" in the third line of this rule.*

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below, for Rs. 40,000, originally standing in my name (with the exception of Note No. 123070 of 1865, for Rs. 500, which was originally issued in the name of Mr. H. E. Teixeira, by whom it was endorsed to me) and never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in my favour. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities:—

3½% loan of 1865, Nos. Mo16442 and 43 and 121533 for Rs. 1,000 each, Mo14555; 123070, Mo12343, Mo13638 and 39, Mo08240 to 42, Mo15898 for Rs. 500 each; 3½% loan of 1854-55, Nos. 091990 for Rs. 3,000, Mo08333, Mo11296 to 99 for Rs. 500 each; Mo11300 to 302 for Rs. 1,000 each; 056020, 079041 for Rs. 2,500 each; Mo08334 for Rs. 1,000; 3½% loan of 1879, Nos. Mo03823 for Rs. 1,000 and 016992 for Rs. 4,200, 3½% loan of 1842-43, Nos. 099710 for Rs. 2,600; Mo06138 for Rs. 200, Mo04030, Mo05580 to 83 for Rs. 500 each; Mo03357 for Rs. 1,000; Mo04551 for Rs. 3,000, and 065573 for Rs. 1,500.

R. WILKINS—Holder.

December, 1906.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 011265, the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Feroze Pestonji Saklatwala, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—**FEROZE PESTONJI SAKLATWALA.**
Residence—Suddar Bazar, Peshawar.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 182815 of the year 1865 of 3½ per cent. for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bhagwati Shankar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser:—

BHAGWATI SHANKAR,

Care of

MUNSHI DAYA SHANKAR,

Dewan to His Highness the Maharaj of Benares.

TIRPURABHAI VI;
Benares City.

Estate J. H. Temple, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Herbert Temple, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Darjeeling on 23rd May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Esq., Accountant of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,

Administrator to Estate
J. H. Temple, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
14th December 1906.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 011265, the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs500, originally standing in the name of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Feroze Pestonji Saklatwala, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—**FEROZE PESTONJI SAKLATWALA.**
Residence—Sudder Bazar, Peshawar.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 182815 of the year 1865 of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for Rs1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bhagwati Shankar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser:—

BHAGWATI SHANKAR,
Care of
MUNSHI DAYA SHANKAR,
Dewan to His Highness the Maharaj of Benares.

TIRPURABHAI VI ;
Benares City.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B004153 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Deepchand Nalchand and last endorsed to Bai *Nawalbai*, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
Churncy Road, Girgaum.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 182815 of the year 1865 of 3½ per cent. for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bhagwati Shankar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser :—

BHAGWATI SHANKAR,

Care of

MUNSHI DAYA SHANKAR,

Dewan to His Highness the Maharaj of Benares.

TIRPURABHAIRVI ;
Benares City.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 8004153 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Deepchand Nalchand and last endorsed to Bai Nawalbai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,

Churncy Road, Girgaum,

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,

Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill.

Stolen.

Five Government Promissory Notes Nos. from B008579 to B008583 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Mr. Bhasker Govindrao Tilak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHASKER GOVINDRAO TILAK.

Residence—Angres Chawl, Mughbat, Bombay.

Address—Shukrawar 122, Poona.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B004153 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Deepchand Nalchand and last endorsed to Bai *Nawalbai*, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
Churney Road, Girgaum.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill.

Stolen.

Five Government Promissory Notes Nos. from B008579 to B008583 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Mr. Bhasker Govindrao Tilak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHASKER GOVINDRAO TILAK.
Residence—Angres Chawl, Mugbhat, Bombay.
Address—Shukrawar 122, Poona.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT BANSI, DISTRICT BASTI.

SUIT NO. 516 OF 1906.

Lachman Prasad Shukul, Plaintiff,

versus

Mussammat Biranja, Defendant.

To Mussammat Biranja, wife of Adhar Shukul, dwelling at village Jigna in the Nipal Estate, within the limit of the Court at Taulihwa, District Nipal.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession over 3 pies 1 khums share of Mauza Rohaon Khurd, Tappa Aunya, Pargana Rasulpur, District Basti, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by duly authorised pleader of the Court, on the second (2nd) day of February 1907 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you are hereby required to "take notice that in default of your appearance, the issues will be settled in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of January 1907.

AGHORNATH MUKERJI,
Munsiff.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIFF.

SUIT NO. 1053 OF 1906.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIFF AT MIRZAPUR.

Hanuman Das, and Baho, Sital Prasad, sons of Bandho Lal, deceased, by caste Kalwar, proprietors of the firm Bandho Lal Hanuman Das, residing at Mohalla Bhaensahiya Tola, City Mirzapur, Plaintiffs,

versus

Jhaggu Ram *alias* Ram Kishun Ram, parentage unknown, residing at Bhagwan Babus Achanack Lac Godown, Calcutta, Defendant.

To Jhaggu Ram *alias* Ram Kishun Ram, Defendant.

Whereas the plaintiffs have instituted suit in this Court against you for Rs 59-15-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 29th day of January 1907 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 4th day of January 1907.

B. L. MERH,
Munsiff.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen.

Five Government Promissory Notes Nos. from B008579 to B008583 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Mr. Bhasker Govindrao Tilak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHASKER GOVINDRAO TILAK.

Residence—Angres Chawl, Mugbhat, Bombay.

Address—Shukrawar 122, Poona.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name—

No. 158688—3½% of 1865 for Rs. 12-0

„ 29657—3½ „ „ 1900-01 „ „ 8-12-0

The payment of the warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name:—SARAT CHANDRA SUR,
Assistant Surgeon, Cuttack.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name—

No. 158688—3½% of 1865 for Rs-12-0

„ 29657—3½ „ „ 1900-01 „ „ 8-12-0

The payment of the warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name:—SARAT CHANDRA SUR,
Assistant Surgeon, Cutta



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

Bombay Municipal Debentures as described below which were never endorsed by the proprietors to any other person. Notice is hereby given that payment of these Debentures and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the payment of accrued interest and issue of duplicates. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the Debentures.

Number of Debenture.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
2023-24	4 per cent. 19½ lakhs	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jehangir B. Murzban, Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden, Framji R. Surveyor and Furdunji M. Kanga.
1150-51	4 per cent. 42 lakhs.	1,000	Shapurji and Ruttonsha	Ditto.
1915-16	Ditto	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
2167-68	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
2173-74	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
6064	Ditto	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3171-72	4 per cent. 20 lakhs.	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
3169-70	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
688	Ditto	500	James Begbie and Robert Aitken.	Jehangir B. Murzban, Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden and Framji R. Surveyor.
716	Ditto	500	Ditto	Ditto.
3530	4 per cent. 23½ lakhs	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3870	5 per cent. Tansa Water-Works.	500	Ditto	Ditto.

SORABJI, EDULJI WARDEN,

Honorary Treasurer,

DR. BAHDHURJEE'S MEMORIAL FUND.

Residence—27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name—

No. 158688—3½% of 1865 for R8-12-0

„ 29657—3½ „ „ 1900-01 „ „ 8-12-0

The payment of the warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name:—SARAT CHANDRA SUR,
Assistant Surgeon, Cuttack.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

Bombay Municipal Debentures as described below which were never endorsed by the proprietors to any other person. Notice is hereby given that payment of these Debentures and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the payment of accrued interest and issue of duplicates. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the Debentures.

Number of Debenture.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
2023-24	4 per cent. 19½ lakhs	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jehangir B. Murzban, Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden, Framji R. Surveyor and Furdunji M. Kanga.
2150-51	4 per cent. 42 lakhs.	1,000	Shapurji and Ruttonsha	Ditto.
1915-16	Ditto	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
2167-68	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
2173-74	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
6064	Ditto	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3171-72	4 per cent. 20 lakhs.	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
3169-70	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
688	Ditto	500	James Begbie and Robert Aitken.	Jehangir B. Murzban, Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden and Framji R. Surveyor.
716	Ditto	500	Ditto	Ditto.
3530	4 per cent. 23½ lakhs	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3870	5 per cent. Tansa Water-Works.	500	Ditto	Ditto.

• SONABJI, EDULJI WARDEN,

Honorary Treasurer,

DR. BAHDHURJEE'S MEMORIAL FUND •

Residence—27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1906, being the fourth quarter of the year 1905-06, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1904-05.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1906.			For the quarter ending 30th April 1905.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	s.	p.	R.	s.	p.	R.	s.	R.	s.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,51,06,370	12	11	1,50,20,801	7	8	85,569	5	3	.....
ADD—RECEIPTS—										
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1906 in the Widows' Fund	1,36,618	2	6	1,36,668	14	9	.....		10,050	12
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1906 in the Children's Fund	57,718	7	7	61,737	13	0	.....		4,009	5
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,813	15	0	1,813	15	0	.....		.....	9
Fees and stamps	9	8	0	19	0	0	.....		.....	8
Amount at credit of subscribers under rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	216	0	0	705	0	0	.....		.....	483
Amount of Pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,015	15	6	1,015	15	6	.....		.....	.....
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1905-06 and from subscribers on their arrear subscriptions	9,01,444	4	7	9,03,225	5	11	.....		1,781	1
Amount of fine imposed in respect of subscriptions in arrears	65	8	0	109	3	0	.....		.....	43
TOTAL RECEIPTS	10,88,911	13	2	11,05,295	3	2	.....		16,383	6
GRAND TOTAL	1,61,95,282	10	1	1,61,26,096	10	10	(A) 85,569	5	3	16,383
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS—										
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,75,811	9	6	1,67,271	1	6	8,540	8	0	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	93,895	11	8	93,043	15	5	851	12	3	.....
Establishment and contingencies	7,573	8	6	8,929	8	7	.....		1,356	0
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	10,987	8	5	12,571	1	10	.....		1,583	9
Commission paid for money orders	781	3	0	777	15	0	3	4	0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,89,049	9	1	2,82,593	10	4	(B) 9,395	8	3	2,939
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,39,06,233	1	0	1,58,43,503	0	6	(C) 76,173	13	0	13,443
GRAND TOTAL	1,61,95,282	10	1	1,61,26,096	10	10	85,569	5	3	16,383
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,640	12	0	91,510	8	0	1,130	4	0	.....
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,123	697	1,176	735	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	38
Ditto of incumbents	719	858	706	875	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,151	669	1,164	689	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	30

A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts 69,185 15 3
 B.—Net increase in total Disbursements 6,455 14 8
 C.—Net increase in Balance 62,730 0 6

B. PONTIFEX, Chartered Accountant,
 J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,

} Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,
 RIVERS HOWE,
 Secretary.

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
 Accountant.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office,
 Calcutta, the 12th January 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

Bombay Municipal Debentures as described below which were never endorsed by the proprietors to any other person. Notice is hereby given that payment of these Debentures and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the payment of accrued interest and issue of duplicates. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the Debentures.

Number of Debenture.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
2023-24	4 per cent. 19½ lakhs	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jehangir B. Murzban Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden, Framji R. Surveyor and Furdunji M. Kanga.
1150-51	4 per cent. 42 lakhs.	1,000	Shapurji and Ruttonsha	Ditto.
1915-16	Ditto	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
2167-68	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
2173-74	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
6004	Ditto	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3171-72	4 per cent. 20 lakhs.	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto.
3169-70	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.
688	Ditto	500	James Begbie and Robert Aitken.	Jehangir B. Murzban Jehangir J. Khursedji, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Sorabji Edulji Warden and Framji R. Surveyor.
716	Ditto	500	Ditto	Ditto.
3530	4 per cent. 23½ lakhs	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto.
3870	5 per cent. Tansa Water-Works.	500	Ditto	Ditto.

SORABJI, EDULJI WARDEN,

Honorary Treasurer,

DR. BAHDHURJEE'S MEMORIAL FUND.

Residence—27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 31283 3½ % of 1900-01 for Rs 4-1-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal. Application for the duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

ATUL BEHARY BANERJEE,
Pleader, Rangoon.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT AMRITSAR.

CASE No. 1637 OF 1906.

(1) Pharoo Mal, adult ; (2) Radha Kishen ; (3) Murli Mal, minors,
under the guardianship of Pharoo Mal ; (4) Mohan Lal ; (5)
Gilrag of Amritsar, decree-holders ; (6) Seth Radha Kishen of
Amritsar Assignee,

versus

Radha Kishen, son of Katoo Mal Khatri of Amritsar,
now at Calcutta Judgment-debtor.

Application under section 232, Civil Procedure Code. It having been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the notices cannot be served on the judgment-debtor in the ordinary way, it is hereby notified that the application will be heard on the 18th day of March 1907 at 10 o'clock A.M. and that if the judgment-debtor does not appear on the said date, the proceedings will be *ex-parte*. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of February 1907.

(Sd.) E. HOLDER,
Judge.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 31283 3½ % of 1900-01 for Rs 4-1-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal. Application for the duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

ATUL BEHARY BANERJEE,
Pleader, Rangoon.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT AMRITSAR.

CIVIL SUIT No. 1961 OF 1906.

Abdul Jabar, son of Fateh Din of Amritsar *Plaintiff,*

versus

Muhammad Maksud, son of Abdul Gufur of Darbhanga State *Defendant.*

Claim for Rs 497-9.

It having been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons cannot be served on the defendant in the ordinary way, it is hereby notified that the case will be heard on the 22nd day of March 1907 at 10 o'clock A.M., and that if the defendant does not appear on the said date, the proceedings will be *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 2nd day of February 1907.

E. HOLDER,
Judge.

- Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund held on the 26th January 1907.

"That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 66 Rs 58,599 (Fifty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-nine only) from the Deposit account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08."

HARA PRASAD SASTRI—Chairman.
PRAN KISSEN BOSE—Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 31283 $3\frac{1}{2}$ % of 1900-01 for R34-1-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal. Application for the duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

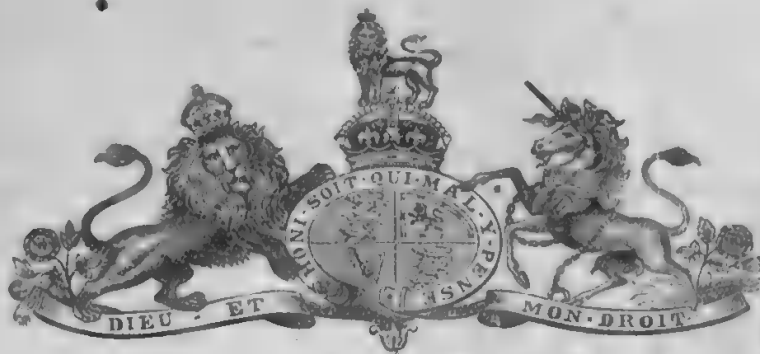
ATUL BEHARY BANERJEE,
Pleader, Rangoon.

Lost Scrip.

Notice is hereby given that the certificate of title, dated 1st November 1898 and relating to the 25 Preference Shares of R100 each, numbered 613 to 637 inclusive, in the Nowaghur Coal Company, Limited, standing in the name of me the undersigned, have been lost, and have not been transferred or changed by me in any way, but belong to me solely and absolutely, and I have applied for the issue to me and in my name of fresh certificates of title to the said shares in lieu of those lost.

B. BAXTER.

MOUNT ABU;
Dated 11th March 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 842041 of the three per cent. of 30th June 1896-97 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Lachmandas, Contractor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed at Bannu, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LACHMANDAS, Contractor,
Residence—Bannu.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 043041 of the three per cent. of 30th June 1896-97 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Lachmandas, Contractor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed at Bannu, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LACHMANDAS, Contractor,
Residence—Bannu.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public, that the Promissory Notes amounting to Rs23,000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905.

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund during the year 1905-1906.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1905	5,871 13 11	Expenses of Management —	
		Establishment	2,711 10 7
Subscriptions	22,885 5 10	Pension Contribution	429 8 0
		Medical Adviser's Fees	35 0 0
		Medical Examination Fees	304 0 0
		Printing charges	25 13 4
		Advertisement	180 12 0
Fines	8 13 11		
		Postage and Telegraph	40 1 3
		Stationery	4 1 0
Interest	79 13 4	Money Order Commission	5 6 0
		Stamps on Entrance Certificates	4 2 0
		Miscellaneous	3 1 6
Deposits	50 12 0	Deposits refunded to rejected applicants	34 0 0
		TOTAL	3,777 7 8
		Balance on the 31st March 1906	25,119 3 4
TOTAL	28,896 11 0	TOTAL	28,896 11 0

Provisional Account of Income and Outlay from 1st April 1906 to 31st January 1907.

Income.		Outlay.	
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1906 as per Enclosure No. 2 .	25,119 3 4	Expenses of Management—	
Subscriptions 	25,077 11 1	Establishment	2,232 0 0
Deposits 	57 10 0	Pension Contribution	357 14 8
Medical Fee for second examination 	16 0 0	Medical Adviser's Fees	15 0 0
Additional contribution on account of Foreign Service .	7 3 3	Medical Examination Fees	208 0 0
Interest 	597 6 11	Advertisement	72 13 0
		Money Order Commission	3 13 0
		Postage and Telegraph	20 0 0
		Stamps on Entrance Certificates	7 14 0
		Miscellaneous	4 2 0
		Refunds of subscriptions under Rule 37	151 15 2
		Pensions	130 5 2
TOTAL .	50,875 2 7	TOTAL .	3,203 13 0
		Balance on the 31st January 1907 .	47,671 5 7
		TOTAL .	50,875 2 7

The above accounts are published as required by Rule 13 of the Fund.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Comptroller, India Treasuries.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 042041 of the three per cent. of 30th June 1896-97 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Lachmandas, Contractor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed at Bannu, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LACHMANDAS, Contractor,
Residence—Bannu.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public, that the Promissory Notes amounting to Rs23,000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905.

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 135625, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500, 135626, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs1,000, and 014666, 3½ per cent. of 1900-1901, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,

Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,

Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public that the Promissory Notes amounting to Rs23,000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905.

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 135625, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500, 135626, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs1,000, and 014666, 3½ per cent. of 1900-1901, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,
Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,
Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 135625, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500, 135626, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of 1865, for Rs1,000, and 014666, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of 1900-1901, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,
Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,
Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 040605 of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ % loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,
Residence,—105th Mahratta, L. I., Karachi.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

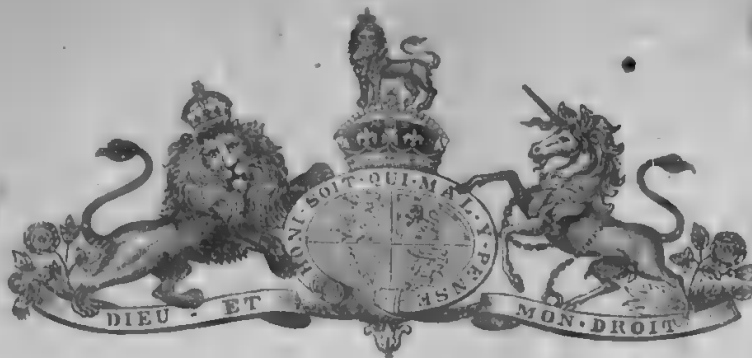
PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 040605 of the 3½% loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,
Residence,—105th Mahratta L. I., Karachi.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 040605 of the 3½% loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,

Residence,—105th Mahratta L. I., Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 150990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Dina Bandhu Bhaumik, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

DINA BANDHU BHAUMIK,

Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge Hugli.

Re James Edward Evans deceased.**PURSUANT TO STATUTE 22 AND 23 VIC., C. 35.**

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of James Edward Evans, late of 36, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, England, Retired Engineer, formerly of E. I. Ry., Jamalpure (who died on the 4th January 1907 and whose Will was proved at Bristol on 8th March 1907 by Amelia Emily Sumsion and Philip Wathen Bush, the Executors), are required to send in particulars of their claim to us as solicitors for such executors on or before the 31st May 1907, after which date the Executors will distribute the assets amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

G. BUSH AND BUSH,
9, Bridge St., Bristol.

Dated this 8th day of April 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 150990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Dina Bandhu Bhaumik, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

DINA BANDHU BHAUMIK,
Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge Hugli.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 002275 of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Kamini Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost (stolen or destroyed) with the succession certificate granted to me by the District Judge, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with above mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—ঐ বতি বসন্তকুমারি দেবী,
Certificate holder to the estate
of Kamini Debi.

Residence—Care of BABU UPENDRA NATH
BANERJI, Mohestola, Hooghly.

Lost.

A Government Railway Debenture for Rs500 No. 000385, dated 20th November 1878, in the name of Md. Sahib Zaman Khan, of Raipur, District Faruckabad, lost from the custody of Md. Zaman Khan, of Raipur in the District of Faruckabad.

Any person giving any clue to the said note shall receive a reward of Rs25 from the undersigned.

MUBARAK ZAMAN KHAN,
Raipur, District Faruckabad.

The 30th April 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 150990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Dina Bandhu Bhaumik, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

DINA BANDHU BHAUMIK,
Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge Hugli.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 002275 of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of Kamini Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost (stolen or destroyed) with the succession certificate granted to me by the District Judge, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—শ্রী যতি বসন্তকুমারি দেবী,
Certificate holder to the estate
of Kamini Debi.

Residence—Care of BABU UPENDRA NATH
BANERJI, Mohestola, Hooghly.

Lost.

A Government Railway Debenture for Rs500 No. 000385, dated 20th November 1878, in the name of Md. Sahib Zaman Khan, of Raipur, District Faruckabad, lost from the custody of Md. Zaman Khan, of Raipur in the District of Faruckabad.

Any person giving any clue to the said note shall receive a reward of Rs5 from the undersigned.

MUBARAK ZAMAN KHAN,
Raipur, District Faruckabad.

The 30th April 1907.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name :—

No. 16296, dated 16th July 1906, for Rs68-2-10. Favoring G. W. G. Rayner.

" 16926, " 9th January 1907, for Rs68-2-10. " " "

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—G. W. RAYNER,

Address—Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Reti (Sind).

NOTICE.**Estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith, Major, Royal Scots (deceased).**

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith (late a Major, Royal Scots Regiment) are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his estate, Royal Scots, Bombay; all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June 1907.

Dated this 9th day of May 1907.

President, Committee of Adjustment,
Royal Scots, Bombay.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 002275 of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs. 1,100 originally standing in the name of Kamini Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost (stolen or destroyed) with the succession certificate granted to me by the District Judge, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—শ্রী যতি বগবতীদেবী,
Certificate holder to the estate
of Kamini Debi.

Residence—Care of BABU UPENDRA NATH
BANERJI, Mohestola, Hooghly.

Lost.

A Government Railway Debenture for Rs. 500 No. 000385, dated 20th November 1878, in the name of Md. Sahib Zaman Khan, of Raipur, District Faruckabad, lost from the custody of Md. Zaman Khan, of Raipur in the District of Faruckabad.

Any person giving any clue to the said note shall receive a reward of Rs. 25 from the undersigned.

MUBARAK ZAMAN KHAN,
Raipur, District Faruckabad.

The 30th April 1907.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name :—

No. 16296, dated 16th July 1906, for R68-2-10. Favoring G. W. G. Rayner.

" 16926, " 9th January 1907, for R68-2-10. " " "

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—G. W. RAYNER,

Address—Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Reti (Sind).

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

No. 97293-3½ % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.

" 162615-3½ " " 1865 " " 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DAS,

Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,

Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

NOTICE.**Estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith, Major, Royal Scots (deceased).**

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith (late a Major, Royal Scots Regiment) are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his estate, Royal Scots, Bombay; all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June 1907.

Dated this 9th day of May 1907.

President, Committee of Adjustment,

Royal Scots, Bombay.

Estate Theodore Drysdale, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theodore Drysdale of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 4th November 1906. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the

said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate, T. Drysdale, deceased.

CALCUTTA;

The 22nd May 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name :—

No. 16296, dated 16th July 1906, for R68-2-10. Favoring G. W. G. Rayner.
" 16926, " 9th January 1907, for R68-2-10. " " "

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—G. W. RAYNER,

Address—Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Reti (Sind).

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

No. 97293-34 % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.
" 162615-34 " " 1865 " " 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DAS,

Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

NOTICE.**Estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith, Major, Royal Scots (deceased).**

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith (late a Major, Royal Scots Regiment) are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his estate, Royal Scots, Bombay; all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June 1907.

Dated this 9th day of May 1907.

President, Committee of Adjustment,
Royal Scots, Bombay.

Estate Theodore Drysdale, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theodore Drysdale of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 4th November 1906. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, T. Drysdale, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd May 1907.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON DECD.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON DECD.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.

SUIT No. 133 OF 1907.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT FATEHABAD, DISTRICT AGRA.

Lala Chandanlal, son of Kaliandas Matharwais, resident, . . . *Plaintiff*, of Rawatipara.Debedas and Shamlal, son of Bhawanedass Mathurwais, . . . *Defendant*, of Agra, at present residing in Calcutta Domtala at the shop of Ramchand, confectioner.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs 300, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of June 1907 at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of May 1907.

AMIR HAIDAR,
Offg. Mansurim.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

• **Separate paging** is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation. •

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

Nb. 97293-3½ % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.
" 162615-3½ " " 1865 " " 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DAS,

Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Rajmohisi Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Rivers Grenfell Currie in our firm in Calcutta and Bombay ceased on 30th April 1907.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th June 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

• *Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.*

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Rajmohini Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041557 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1846-97 for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Ebrahim Sait, and last endorsed to Ebrahim Sait & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—EBRAHIM SAIT & Co.,
Residence—Munro Road, Bellary.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st July 1906, being the first quarter of the year 1906-07, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1905-06.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1906.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,59,06,233 1 0	1,58,43,503 0 6	62,730 0 6	.....
ADD—RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1906 in the Widows' Fund	1,03,600 1 6	1,12,567 14 6	.....	3,967 13 0
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1906 in the Children's Fund	54,783 4 0	58,191 9 0	.....	3,408 5 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,700 9 6	987 4 0	213 5 6	.....
Fees and stamps	23 8 9	4 0 0	9 8 0	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,64,597 7 0	1,71,750 11 6	222 13 6	7,376 2 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,60,70,830 8 0	1,60,15,253 12 0	(A) 62,952 14 0	7,376 2 0
Deduct—DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,75,527 1 10	1,71,185 9 10	4,340 8 0	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	94,184 3 8	95,666 0 8	.....	1,481 13 0
Establishment and contingencies	9,745 14 2	10,598 9 6	.....	852 11 4
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	14,381 4 3	15,007 1 0	.....	715 12 9
Commission paid for money orders	843 14 6	707 0 0	76 14 6	.....
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund	2,77,891 8 0	2,85,012 12 0	.....	7,121 4 0
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund	62,179 8 0	85,550 4 0	.....	23,370 12 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	6,34,753 6 3	6,63,878 5 0	(B) 4,417 6 6	33,542 3 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,54,36,077 1 7	1,53,51,375 7 0	(C) 58,535 7 6	26,166 3 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,60,70,830 8 0	1,60,15,253 12 0	62,952 14 0	7,376 2 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	85,017 12 0	92,640 12 0	.....	7,623 0 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,114	693	1,163	727	...	...	49	34
Ditto of incumbents	724	855	709	870	15	...	...	15
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,113	635	1,151	669	...	...	38	34

A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts	55,576 12 0
B.—Net decrease in total Disbursements	29,124 14 7
C.—Net increase in Balance	84,701 10 7

JAMES W. MEDLAND, A. C. A.—Offg. Auditor.

J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant—Auditor.

Published by order of the Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Accountant.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office,
Calcutta, the 20th May 1907.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON, DECD

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Rajmohini Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041557 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Ebrahim Sait, and last endorsed to Ebrahim Sait & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—EBRAHIM SAIT & CO.,
Residence—Munro Road, Bellary.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Moo 8593 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 500 originally standing in the name of The Madras Railway Company and last endorsed to G. W. Sawday or D. A. Rees, either or survivor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

D. A. REES,
Bangalore City.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February, 1907, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1907.

An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

XI of 1876. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Short title.

XI of 1876. 2. In section 10 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the words "to thirty millions of rupees", "to twelve millions of rupees" and "to twenty millions of rupees", and in section 14 of the said Act the proviso, shall be repealed.

3. In section 36 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—
Amendments of section 36 of same Act.

(i) in paragraph (a), to clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:—

"and, in the case of the Bank of Madras, securities of the Government of Ceylon;

(ii) in the same paragraph, to clause (3) the following shall be added, namely:—

"or such securities issued by State-aided railways as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe";

(iii) in the same paragraph, in clause (4) after the words "any municipal body" the words "or any district board" shall be inserted;

(iv) in the same paragraph, to clause (6) the following shall be added, namely:—

"and joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership";

(v) after paragraph (b) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(bb) the advancing and lending money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge or under their superintendence and the realization of such advances or loans and any interest due thereon, provided that no such advance or loan shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned and that the period for which any such advance or loan is made shall not exceed six months"; and

(vi) at the end of paragraph (d) the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that—

(1) the power of investing in the securities of the Government

- of Ceylon shall extend only to the Bank of Madras, and
- (2) the total of the assets held at any time by the Bank of Madras either upon the security of, or invested in, securities of the Government of Ceylon in accordance with the authority conferred by paragraph (a), clause (r), or this paragraph, shall not exceed the sum of the deposits held and balances of cash accounts at credit at the Ceylon Branch of the said Bank of Madras."

4. In section 37 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendments of section 37 of same Act.

- (i) in clause (a), for the words "three months" the words "six months" shall be substituted;
- (ii) to clause (c) the following words shall be prefixed, namely:—
"save in the case of the estates specified in section 36, paragraph (bb);"
- (iii) in clause (f), for the words "three months", each time they occur, the words "six months" shall be substituted, and the proviso shall be repealed; and
- (iv) in the last paragraph, for the words "from overdraw" the words "to overdraw," and for the words "sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole," the words "such sums not exceeding at one time ten thousand rupees in the whole as may be prescribed for the time being by the byelaws made under this Act" shall be substituted.

5. After section 42 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new section 42A to same Act.

"42A. (r) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the directors may at any time enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over the business, including the capital, assets and liabilities, of any banking company carrying on business in India of which the capital is divided into shares, and may pay the consideration for such purchase either in cash or by the allotment of shares in the capital stock of the Bank, or partly in one and partly in the other of these ways, and may, for the purpose of any such allotment of shares, increase the capital stock of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on by them:

Power of Bank to take over business of certain other Bank, and for that purpose to increase its capital.

Provided that the directors shall not make any increase of the capital stock of the Bank under this section unless the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution in accordance with the provisions of section 13 sanctioning such increase.

(2) The persons to whom such new shares are allotted shall be proprietors of the Bank, and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them:

Provided always that the business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the Bank subject to the several restrictions contained in this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "banking company" means any company formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or the law relating to Companies for the time being in force in British India." VI of 1882.

6. In section 63 of the said Act, to clause (a) the words "and the extent of the sums to which accounts may be overdrawn without security under the provisions of the last paragraph of section 37" shall be added.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1907, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1907.

An Act to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers, in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Act, 1907.
Short title, extent and savings.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to—

(a) any locomotive engine, boiler or prime-mover used upon or appertaining to any railway, within the meaning of that word as defined in section 3, clause (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or

(b) any boiler or prime-mover used exclusively for domestic purposes at atmospheric pressure, or

(c) any boiler or prime-mover used upon any vehicle or class of vehicles which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "boiler" includes any cylinder or vessel used for generating steam under pressure, and any steam-chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto :

(b) "prime-mover" includes any steam-engine, steam-hammer, fly-wheel, first driving shaft, or pulley attached to such engine, and every appurtenance necessary for the safe and efficient working of a prime-mover :

(c) "owner" includes any person using any boiler as agent of, or on hire from, the owner thereof : and

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

Inspection and licensing of Boilers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may appoint one or more duly qualified persons to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and may fix the local extent of each such inspector's duties.

of 1890.

Use of boiler by owner without license prohibited.

4. The owner of a boiler shall not use the same, or permit the same to be used,—

- (a) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license duly granted and in force under this Act, and
- (b) unless the boiler is under the direct and immediate management and charge of an engineer holding a certificate of competency under this Act declaring that he is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind.

Explanation.—A person employed to manage and be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers belonging to the same owner, and so situated that no one of them is more than a thousand feet apart from any other of them, shall be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate management and charge of all such boilers.

5. (1) The owner of any boiler who desires to use the same shall, if it is unregistered, cause it to be registered.

(2) The owner of a boiler may give notice in writing to the inspector that he desires to have the same registered, whereupon the inspector shall register such boiler and shall allot to it a number (to be called the registry number) corresponding to the number of the entry concerning it in the register of boilers.

(3) Such number shall be communicated to the owner and shall, within such reasonable period as the inspector may direct, be permanently marked upon the boiler by the owner thereof so as to be plainly visible and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

6. (1) The owner of a boiler which has been registered under section 5, or in respect to which the notice prescribed by sub-section (2) of that section has been given, shall, if he desires to use the same and does not possess a license in respect of the same granted under this Act and then in force, make an application for a license to the District Magistrate, and the District Magistrate shall cause an examination of the boiler and of every appurtenance closely attached thereto to be made by an inspector with the least possible delay and within twenty days after the receipt of such application, and shall inform the owner of the date on which the said examination will take place.

(2) Every person making an application under this section shall simultaneously pay the prescribed fees for the examination.

Duty of owner to afford facilities for examination of and information regarding boiler.

7. (1) The owner or person in charge of any boiler to be examined under section 6 shall—

- (a) afford to the inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination, and all such information as may reasonably be required by him;

(b) previously arrange that—

- (i) the boiler shall be empty and cool, and shall be cleaned inside and outside;
- (ii) fire-flues shall be swept;
- (iii) fire-bars and fire-bridges shall be removed;
- (iv) blow-off and other cocks shall be cleared for the purpose of examination;

(c) if required by the inspector, cause any brick-work or masonry in contact with the boiler to be removed;

(d) during the examination, keep the boiler effectively disconnected from any steam or hot-water communication with any other boiler.

(2) The provision as to disconnection contained in clause (d) shall extend to every case in which a person is sent, or with the owner's assent goes, into a boiler for any purpose connected therewith.

8. (1) If the inspector is satisfied that a boiler Grant and renewal of examined under section 6 boiler licenses. and the appurtenances closely attached thereto are in good condition, and if the registry number of the boiler is properly marked thereon in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 5, he shall forthwith give to the owner a license to that effect in the form of, and containing the particulars specified in, Schedule A.

(2) Every license so granted shall be renewed by the inspector from time to time, if he is satisfied, after re-examining the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto under the provisions of section 6, that the same are in good condition.

(3) Every original or renewed license granted under this section shall be granted for so long a period as it shall appear to the inspector probable that the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto will remain in good condition:

Provided that no license shall remain in force for a period exceeding twelve months.

9. If an inspector refuses to give a license Appeal from refusal or a renewed license to the owner of a boiler, or refuses to give the same for the full period or pressure applied for, he shall give to such owner within forty-eight hours his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any owner deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal may, within one month from the date of its communication to him, lodge an appeal with the District Magistrate.

10. The District Magistrate shall appoint one or more assessors to aid him in disposing of the appeal, and shall, within ten days of its receipt, publicly inquire into and determine such appeal.

(2) The District Magistrate may either reject the appeal, or grant the owner a license for such period, not exceeding twelve months, and for such pressure, as he thinks fit.

(3) If the decision of the District Magistrate is not in accordance with the opinion of the assessor or a majority of the assessors, an appeal from it shall lie to the Commissioner, who shall thereupon proceed to inquire into and determine the appeal, with or without the aid of assessors as he may think fit, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), and the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

(4) In other cases the decision of the District Magistrate shall be final.

11. (1) If the District Magistrate or Commissioner is of opinion that an appeal is unfounded or frivolous, he may award any sum not exceeding fifty rupees to be paid by the owner as costs.

(2) Any sum so awarded shall be recoverable from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

12. The District Magistrate may, after such inquiry as he may consider just, revoke any license granted under section 8 or section 10—

- Revocation of boiler licenses.
- (a) if any fee, lawfully due under this Act, is not paid after the same has been duly demanded; or
 - (b) if there is reason to believe that such license has been fraudulently obtained or erroneously granted, or has been granted without sufficient examination; or
 - (c) if there is reason to believe that, since the granting of such license, the boiler in respect whereof it was granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition.

13. (1) Any inspector may, at any time between sunrise and sunset on any day during the period for which a license may have been granted under section 8 or section 10, examine any boiler, whether at work or not, for which such license has been granted, in order to ascertain whether such boiler is in good condition, and whether any cause exists for revoking the said license.

(2) Any inspector may order the working of a boiler which he desires to inspect under sub-section (1) to be stopped only when that shall in his opinion be indispensable for the proper examination of the boiler

(3) The reasons for any such stoppage shall be given in writing by the inspector to the owner, on the owner's demand, concurrently with the order for stoppage, and the owner shall thereon become subject to the provisions of section 7.

14. If, at any time during the period for which a license under section 8 or section 10 has been granted, any structural alteration or renewal is made in any part of the boiler to which such license relates, the owner of such boiler shall give notice in writing of such alteration before it is completed to the District Magistrate or to such person as may be appointed by him in this behalf.

15. (1) Every owner or person in charge of a boiler shall report in writing to the District Magistrate, or to such person as may be appointed by him in this behalf, every accident to the boiler or to any apparatus attached thereto which is calculated to weaken the strength of such boiler or to render it liable to explode.

(2) Every such report shall be made within twelve hours of the occurrence of the accident, and shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury thereby caused sufficient to enable the person to whom it is made to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(3) The owner or person in charge of the boiler shall be bound to answer truly, to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the person to whom the report is made as to the cause, nature and extent of the accident.

(4) The District Magistrate, or any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, may, after visiting the scene of any such accident as aforesaid, by an order in writing, direct that the use of the boiler be discontinued until it has been examined and certified as fit for use by an inspector.

16. (1) The owner of any boiler who has obtained a license therefor shall at all reasonable times during the period for which such license is in force be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, or by any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the District Magistrate to demand its production.

(2) A person who becomes owner of a boiler during the period for which a license therefor is in force shall be entitled to receive the license from the preceding owner and shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (1).

Grant of Certificates to Engineers.

17. Engineers' certificates of competency, Grant of engineers' certificates of competency, declaring that the person named therein is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind as is specified therein, may be granted and may be cancelled or suspended in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

Penalties and Procedure.

Penalty for non-compliance by owner with requirements of sections 7, 14, 15 and 16.

18. Any owner of a boiler who—
- (a) fails, as required by section 7, to furnish an inspector with necessary information or to make the necessary dispositions for facilitating examination,
 - (b) fails to give notice, as required by section 14, of any structural alteration or renewal thereof,
 - (c) refuses or neglects to produce a license when duly called upon so to do under section 16, and
 - (d) every owner or person in charge of a boiler who fails to report, as required by section 15, any accident of the kind mentioned in the section,

shall, for every such omission, refusal or neglect, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty on owner using boiler without license or certificated engineer or otherwise contrary to Act.

19. Any owner of a boiler who—
- (a) uses the same, or permits it to be used, without a license duly obtained and in force in respect thereof;
 - (b) uses the same, or permits it to be used, at any time except whilst he has in his employ, in direct and immediate management and charge thereof, an engineer holding a certificate of competency under this Act declaring that he is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind;
 - (c) uses the same, or permits it to be used, in contravention of an order for discontinuing its use made under section 15, sub-section (4), or at a higher pressure than that allowed by any license in force in respect thereof;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

20. Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible, or otherwise tampers with a registry number marked on a boiler shall for every such act be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

21. Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a registry number which has not been duly allotted to it under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

22. Whoever, being required to deposit his certificate in accordance with the provisions of any rule made under section 25, sub-section (1), clause (a), refuses or omits to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

23. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence against this Act.

24. No charge shall be brought against any person of any offence punishable under this Act except within six months after the commission of the offence, nor shall any such charge be brought except with the sanction or under the direction of the District Magistrate.

Rules.

25. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) for settling the duties and emoluments of inspectors appointed under this Act, and regulating the control to be exercised by District Magistrates over such inspectors;
- (b) for fixing the fees to be levied for the inspection of boilers under sections 6 and 15 at such rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule B as the Chief Commissioner may think fit;
- (c) prescribing the procedure to be followed in the hearing of appeals under section 10, the emoluments or fees to be received by assessors appointed under that section, and regulating the holding of inquiries under section 12;
- (d) providing for the grant of engineers' certificates of competency, and in particular prescribing—
 - (i) the cases in which certificates may be granted without, and those in which they may be granted only after, examination,
 - (ii) the duties and emoluments of examiners, and the conduct of examinations,

- (iii) the qualifications to be required of, and the fees to be paid by, candidates for examination, and applicants for certificates without examination, respectively,
- (iv) the different classes of certificates which may be granted, and the nature of the boilers which each such class of certificate shall cover,
- (v) the form of certificates and the authority by which they may be granted, and
- (vi) the mode in which a record of certificates granted shall be kept and the cases in which, and the fees on payment of which, duplicate certificates may be granted;
- (e) providing for the cancellation or suspension of engineers' certificates of competency and in particular for—
- (i) the procedure to be followed in inquiries into allegations of incompetence, drunkenness, misconduct or negligence on the part of holders of such certificates, and
- (ii) the deposit of such certificates by the holders of the same, when so required, pending the result of such inquiries and the action to be taken on their failure to comply with such requisitions; and
- (f) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The power to make rules under this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.
- (3) All rules framed under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Miscellaneous.

26. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

27. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply so much of this Act as relates to the taking out and grant of licenses for, and the inspection of, boilers to prime-movers generally, or to prime-movers of any particular class in any place or district in which this Act is for the time being in force.

(2) During any such period as any notification under sub-section (1), is in force in any

place or district, the provisions of this Act thereby made applicable to prime-movers shall be read and understood in such place or district as if the word "boiler" included the words "prime-mover" wherever used therein.

SCHEDULE A.

(See section 8.)

FORM OF INSPECTOR'S LICENSE.

Name of owner.	Registry No. and description of boiler, and age.	Power.	When and where made.	When and where last re-paired.	Time for which this certificate is to be in force.	Maximum pressure at which the boiler may be worked.	REMARKS.

I, the undersigned, certify that I have examined the above-named boiler, and to the best of my judgment the boiler, as shown in the above statement, and all its necessary appurtenances are in good condition and the Registry number is properly marked thereon.

A. B.,

Inspector.

SCHEDULE B.

(See section 25 (1) (b).)

MAXIMUM RATES OF FEES LEVIABLE FOR INSPECTION OF BOILERS UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 15.

	Rs.
(1) For the inspection of each boiler not exceeding 10 horse-power nominal.	15
(2) Ditto ditto exceeding 10, but not exceeding 20 ditto	20
(3) Ditto ditto exceeding 20, but not exceeding 30 ditto	30
(4) Ditto ditto exceeding 30, but not exceeding 50 ditto	40
(5) Ditto ditto exceeding 50 ditto	50

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th March, 1907, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1907.

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

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SECTIONS.

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2. Definitions.
3. Insolvency jurisdiction.
4. Acts of insolvency.
5. Petition and adjudication.
6. Presentation and admission of petition.
7. Withdrawal of petitions.
8. Consolidation of petitions.
9. Power to change carriage of proceedings.
10. Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.
11. Contents of petition.
12. Procedure on admission of petition.
13. Interim proceedings against debtor.
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16. Order of adjudication.
17. Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.
18. Appointment of receiver.
19. Power to appoint Official Receivers.
20. Duties and powers of receiver.
21. Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

22. Appeal to Court against receiver.
23. Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.
24. Schedule of creditors.
25. Mode of proof.
26. Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.
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28. Debts provable under this Act.
29. Debt payable at a future time.
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47. General powers of Courts.
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52. Delegation of powers to Official Receivers.
53. Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.
54. Power of Local Government to bar application of certain provisions to certain Courts.
55. Savings.
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THE SCHEDULE. ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts: and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1908.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) "available act of insolvency" means any act of insolvency available for an insolvency petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made:

(b) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor:

(c) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns and of the Town of Rangoon:

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act:

(e) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit:

(f) "secured creditor" includes a landlord who under any enactment for the time being in force has a charge on land for the rent of that land: and

(g) "the Court" means the Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act.

XIV of 1882. (2) Save as herein otherwise provided, all words and expressions defined in the Code of Civil Procedure shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the said Code.

3. (1) The District Courts shall be the Courts having jurisdiction under this Act:

Insolvency jurisdiction. Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases, and any Court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent

jurisdiction with the District Court under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

4. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(c) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property or of any part thereof, or of any interest therein, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(d) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(i) he departs or remains out of British India,

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(e) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;

(g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

5. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

6. (1) Every insolvency petition shall be in writing, and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of

IV of 1882.

Civil Procedure for signing and verifying plaints, and the procedure laid down by the said Code with respect to the admission of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions.

(2) Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, where he is in custody.

(3) The debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

- (a) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or
- (b) he has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or
- (c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(4) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and
- (c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(5) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

(6) No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

7. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

8 Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

9. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence at his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

10. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

11. (1) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts;
- (b) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody;
- (c) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property; together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made;
- (d) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him;
- (e) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—
 - (i) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;
 - (ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found; and
 - (iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

IV of 1882

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (4) of sub-section (1), and shall also specify—

- (a) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor together with the date of its commission; and
- (b) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

12. (1) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition.

Procedure on admission of petition.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to creditors by publication in the local official Gazette, and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

13. At the time of making the order referred to in section 12, sub-section (1), or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely:—

Interim proceedings against debtor.

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison,

(2) order the appointment of an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof,

(3) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree,

(4) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison, until the disposal of the petition, or that he be released on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary:

Provided that an order under clause (2), clause (3) or clause (4) shall not be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(i) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(ii) has failed to disclose or has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars as aforesaid.

14. (1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall require proof—

(a) that the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, is entitled to present the petition,

(b) that the debtor, if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor, has been served with notice of the order referred to in section 12, sub-section (1), and

(c) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him.

(2) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct, dealings and property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon.

(3) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.

(4) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence given shall be made by the Judge and shall form part of the record of the case.

15. (1) Where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the right to present the petition or of the service of notice on the debtor as required by section 12, sub-section (3), or of the alleged act of insolvency, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition.

Dismissal of petition.

(2) Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (1) and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon, and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine.

(3) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.

16. (1) Where a petition is not dismissed under the preceding section and the debtor is unable to propose any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided, the Court shall make an order of adjudication.

Order of adjudication.

(2) On the making of an order of adjudication—

(a) the whole of the property of the insolvent, save in so far as it includes such

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particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, shall vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided and shall become divisible among the creditors, and

(b) the insolvent, if in prison for debt, shall be released;

and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property or person of the insolvent in respect of the debt or commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), clause (a), all goods being, at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent.

(4) All such property as may be acquired by or devolve on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver and become divisible among the creditors in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), clause (a).

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

(6) An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from, the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.

(7) Notice of an order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

17. If in any case in which an order of adjudication has been made of concurrent orders of adjudication, it shall be proved to the Court by which such order

was made that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may rescind the order of adjudication and stay all proceedings or dismiss the petition on such terms (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

18. (1) The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

(a) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(b) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent

(3) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is, from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(4) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

(a) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(b) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(c) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

19. (1) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe.

(2) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(3) Any sum payable under section 18, sub-section (2), clause (b), in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct.

(4) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(c) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

- (d) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;
- (e) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;
- (f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;
- (g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
- (h) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon;
- (i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

21. (1) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under Special provisions in regard to immoveable property section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver; but, after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain—

- (a) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received,
- (b) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and
- (c) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon,

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 of the said Code as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.

22. If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it thinks just.

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration

of twenty-one days from the date of the order or decision complained of.

23. Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act.

24. (1) All persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Act shall tender proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall, by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts, and the amount of such debts, respectively, and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts:

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Court, the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court-house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent, tender proof of his debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Act, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the insolvent and the other creditors, and hearing their objections (if any), shall comply with or reject the application.

25. (1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

26. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule, the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt.

(2) The Court may also, after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

27. (1) Where a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the

consideration of the proposal and shall issue a notice to all creditors by publication in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(2) If on the consideration of the proposal a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(3) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

(7) If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section 24, the order of adjudication (if any) shall be annulled and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein.

(8) If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is adjudged insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

(9) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

28. (1) Save as provided by sub-section (2), all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation

incurred before the date of such adjudication shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act.

(2) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act.

29. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

30. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

31. (1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised.

(2) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security, he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

32. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain

time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

- (b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

33. (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

- (a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and
(b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and, where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

34. (1) Where execution of a decree has been issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver

except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the order of adjudication.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.

35. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is

given to the Court executing the decree that an order of adjudication has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

36. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be void against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

37. (1) Every transfer of property or of any interest therein, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

38. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

- (a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;
(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;
(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or
(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication.

39. (1) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

- (a) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;
- (b) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;
- (c) disputed proofs or claims; and
- (d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

(3) Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

(4) When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can in the opinion of the Court be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

(5) No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but, where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

40. (1) The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct.

(2) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of

his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

41. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

42. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, or where a composition or scheme has been approved by the Court under section 27, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication.

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court or receiver shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

(3) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

43. (1) Every debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication, shall produce all books of account, give such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally give such aid in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be required by the Court or receiver, or as may be prescribed.

(2) If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—

- (a) wilfully makes false entries in the inventories or lists referred to in sub-section (1), or
- (b) fraudulently or vexatiously conceals, destroys, transfers, removes or refuses to produce any property or books of account, or
- (c) commits any other act of bad faith in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this section,

the Court may sentence him, by order in writing, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year; and in every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence with the statement (if any) made by the debtor.

44. (1) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, apply to the Court for an order of discharge; and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given by publication in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver,—

(a) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(b) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(c) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

(3) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge on proof of any of following facts, namely:—

(a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(f) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(g) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when

unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(h) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(i) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(5) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

45. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(a) any debt due to the Crown;

(b) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party; or

(c) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts entered in the schedule.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.

46. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by

Appeals. a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final:

*Provided that the High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District Court under section 15, 16, 24, 26, 36, 37, 42, 43, sub-section (2), or 44 otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court.

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days respectively.

47. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

(a) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts, in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

48. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon—

(a) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend,

(b) the provisions of this Act shall be subject to such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure:

Provided that nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

49. The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prison, shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had.

50. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

51. (1) The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(a) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(a) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(b) for meetings of creditors, and

(c) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

52. (1) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(a) to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication;

(b) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;

(e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;

(f) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application.

(2) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section 22, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

53. (1) An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (1), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

54. Any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the following provisions or any of them shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government, namely:—

section 15, sub-sections (2) and (3),

section 16, sub-section (3),

sections 25 to 40 (except sub-section (1), clause (a), and sub-section (4) of section 33),

section 44, sub-sections (3) and (4), and

section 53.

Savings.

55. Nothing in this Act shall—

11 & 12
Vict., c. 21.
VI of 1900.

(a) affect the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, or

XVII of 1879.

(b) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is applicable.

56. (1) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

X of 1877.

XIV of 1882.

(2) Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act reference is made to Chapter XX (OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 56.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Sections 22 to 32.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	No. 174 of the Second Schedule.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 341, clause (e), and Chapter XX (sections 344 to 360A).
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	Section 31.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE SCHEDULE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March 1907, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. IV OF 1907.

An Act to repeal and amend certain Enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses.

WHEREAS certain rates and cesses leviable in the territories specified in the Schedule have been abolished and it is therefore expedient to repeal or amend the enactments specified in the said Schedule; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Rates and Cesses) Act, 1907.

2. The enactments specified in the Schedule shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof.

Number, year and short title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
A.—The Presidency of Madras.		
Madras Act IV of 1893 (The Madras Village Cess Act, 1893).	...	The whole Act to be repealed.
Madras Act III of 1895 (The Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895).	3	For clause (1) the following to be substituted:— “(1) hereditary village offices existing in ryotwari villages or inam villages which for the purpose of village administration are grouped with ryotwari villages and belonging to the following six classes, by whatever designation they may be locally known, namely:— (i) village-munsifs, (ii) potels, monigars and peddakapus, (iii) karnams, (iv) nirgantis, (v) vettis, totis and fandalgars, (vi) talayaris. The Local Government shall have power to decide what officers come under any of the above classes.”

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Number, year and short title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Madras Act III of 1895— <i>contd.</i>	6	In sub-section (1), for the words "In any local area in which the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893, is in force" the words "In any local area in which this Act is in force" to be substituted; and for the words "to which the said Act applies" the words "of the classes defined in section 3, clause (1), of this Act" to be substituted. In sub-section (2), for the words "in any village in which the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893, is in force" the words "in any ryotwari village or in any inam village which for the purpose of village administration is grouped with a ryotwari village," to be substituted.
	20	In clause (ix) the words "the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893," to be omitted.

B.—The Presidency of Bombay.

Bombay Act IV of 1881 (The Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881).	6	The whole section to be repealed.
Bombay Act II of 1888 (An Act to amend the Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881).	3	The whole section to be repealed.
Bombay Act II of 1898 (An Act to amend the Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1888).	2 and 3	The whole of both sections to be repealed.

C.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Bengal Act VIII of 1862 (The Bengal Zamin-dari Dāk Act, 1862).	...	The whole Act to be repealed.
Bengal Act I of 1895 (The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895).	7	In clause (d) of sub-section (1) the words, figures and brackets "section 9 of Bengal Act 8 of 1862 (an Act to improve the system of Zamindari Daks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal) or" to be omitted.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Number, year and short title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Regulation III of 1872 (The Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation).	The Schedule.	The third entry in Part III to be omitted.

D.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and the Chief Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province.

Act XVII of 1887 (The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887).	29	In sub-section (1) for the words "one anna" the words "half an anna" to be substituted, and for the words "village-officers" where they occur after the word "remunerating" the words "headmen and chief headmen" to be substituted.
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E.—The Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.

Act X of 1878 (The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878).	...	The whole Act to be repealed.
Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878).	17	For sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) the following to be substituted :— " (ii) be applied to any local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience."
Act XVIII of 1881 (The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881).	77	In clause (a) the word "patwari" to be omitted.
	138	In clause (b) the word "patwaris" to be omitted.
	141	In clause (a) the words "village-patwari and" to be omitted.
	143A	In clause (c) the words "patwari and" to be omitted; and for the words "they are" the words "he is" to be substituted.
	146A	The whole section to be repealed.

F.—The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

Regulation I of 1899 (The Coorg Land Revenue Regulation, 1899.)	24	The whole of sub-section (2) to be repealed.
	25 and 26	The whole of both sections to be repealed.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Number, year and short title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Regulation I of 1899— <i>contd.</i>	115	the words "including the village-officers' cess" to be omitted.
	119	The words "or paid out of the proceeds of the village-officers' cess" to be omitted.
	145	In clause (xvi) the words "or arising out of the liability of an assignee to pay out of assigned land-revenue or of a person who would be liable for land-revenue, if it had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, to pay on the land-revenue for which he would but for such release, composition or redemption be liable,

THE SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Number, year and short title.	Section.	Extent of repeal or modification.
		such a percentage for the remuneration of a village-officer as may be prescribed by rules for the time being in force under this Regulation" to be omitted.
<i>G.—The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer-Merwara.</i>		
Regulation III of 1895 (The Ajmer Patwari Regulation, 1895).	...	The whole Regulation to be repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th January 1907:—

NO. 1 OF 1907.

A Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Short title.

2. In section 9 of the Coroners Act, 1871, for the word "buried" the words "disposed of" shall be substituted.

3. To section 15 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Coroner may dispense with a view of the body, if he is satisfied, from medical evidence or certificates, that death was due to some infectious disease."

4. In section 17 of the said Act, for the words and figures "Act No. XV of 1869 (to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and

appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them)," the words and figures "Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900," shall be substituted.

5. After section 18 of the Coroners Act, 1871, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. Any document purporting to be a Report of Chemical report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Act, may be used as evidence in any inquest under this Act."

6. To section 21 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"and the whole, or such part thereof as to the Coroner seems fit, shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine imposed under section 31."

7. For section 25 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"25. When the jury or majority of the jury find that the death of the deceased person was occasioned by the criminal act of another, the Coroner shall immediately after the inquest forward a copy of the inquisition to the Commissioner of Police."

8. For section 26 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 Substitution of new section 26, Act IV of 1871.

"26. The Coroner may also, where the verdict justifies him in so doing, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person accused and send him forthwith to a Magistrate empowered to commit the accused for trial."

Power to arrest and commit for trial.

9. Section 27 of the said Act is hereby repealed.
 Repeal of section 27, Act IV of 1871.

10. In section 28 of the said Act, for the word "burial" the word "disposal" shall be substituted.
 Amendment of section 28, Act IV of 1871.

11. In section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, for the words "Justice of the Peace or Coroner" the words "or Justice of the Peace" shall be substituted.
 Amendment of Act III of 1900, section 11.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to repeal section 27 of the Coroners Act, 1871, and to amend sections 25 and 26 of the said Act and section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, so as to withdraw the power of the Coroners of Calcutta and Bombay to commit accused persons to the High Court or to jail pending trial and to take bail for their appearance before that Court while leaving the Coroners power to arrest the accused and send him forthwith to a Magistrate empowered to commit him for trial. As shown in the cases of *Queen-Empress v. Mahomed Rajudin* (1890), I. L. R. 16 Bom. 159, and *Emperor v. Jogessur Passi* (1903), 7 C. W. N. 889, practical difficulties have arisen, both in Bombay and Calcutta, from the co-existence of two jurisdictions in these matters, namely, that possessed by the Coroner, and that possessed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate; and it is proposed to overcome such difficulties by depriving the Coroner of the authority now vested in him to commit accused persons to the High Court and to commit accused persons to prison. Thus the Magistrate alone will exercise jurisdiction in these matters at the instance of the Commissioner of Police or when the accused has been sent to him under arrest by the Coroner.

2. At the same time it is proposed to take the opportunity of bringing the Coroners Act up to date and of remedying certain minor defects in its working. An explanation of the changes proposed will be found in the subjoined *Notes on Clauses*.

The 5th January 1907.

H. ADAMSON.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—This alteration is intended to include other methods of disposing of the corpse than by burial such as exist in Bombay and elsewhere.

Clause 3.—This proviso is to meet difficulties experienced in procuring the inspection by juries of the dead bodies of persons who have died of plague, small-pox and other infectious diseases.

Clause 4.—Act XV of 1869 was repealed by Act III of 1900 which took its place.

Clause 5.—There is no reason why the report of a Chemical Examiner to Government should not be in itself as sufficient evidence in inquests as it is in inquiries and trials under the Criminal Procedure Code. The proposed new section will save delay in the proceedings and harassment to the Chemical Examiner.

Clause 6.—The Act at present lays down no procedure for the recovery of forfeited recognizances. It is proposed that they should be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed by the Coroner.

Clause 7.—The police, who in all cases would be simultaneously holding an investigation, have all the necessary powers of arrest and of securing attendance before the Presidency Magistrate. It is not necessary, therefore, that the Coroner should do more than forward the inquisition to the Commissioner of Police.

Clauses 8 and 9.—The object of the amendment of section 26 and repeal of section 27 has been shown above.

Clause 10.—The word "burial" in section 28 seems to be due to a too close imitation of the English law, overlooking the Hindu custom of cremation.

Clause 11.—The object of the proposed amendment of section 11 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, has been already explained.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st February, 1907:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

From Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., Calcutta, No. 15691, dated 30th November 1906 [Papers No. 1].

From Government, Bengal, No. 4431 F., dated 30th November 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Government, Bombay, No. 4571, dated 1st December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Madras, No. 742 (Financial), dated 30th November 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3379, dated 3rd December 1906 [Paper No. 5].

amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 3.*—We have suggested some alterations in the form of the amendments which this clause proposed to make in section 36 of the Act. We have omitted the proviso which sub-clause (i) proposed to add to clause (i) of paragraph (a) of that section and the second part of the proviso which sub-clause (vi) proposed to add to paragraph (d) of the same section, introducing instead in the latter sub-clause a single proviso, by which it is made clear that the total of the assets held by the Bank of Madras either upon the security of Ceylon Government securities or by way of investment in such securities is never to exceed the sum of the deposits held and balances of cash accounts at credit at the Ceylon Branch of that Bank. Further, we have expanded the addition to paragraph (a), clause (6) of the same section proposed by sub-clause (iv), so as to make it cover "the joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership", thus bringing the language of the clause into conformity with that used in section 37, paragraph (e), of the Act.

3. *Clause 4.*—We have altered sub-clause (i) of this clause so as to enable the Bank to make loans for six months in all cases, instead of continuing the limit of three months in the case of loans made on "personal security" as proposed in the Bill as introduced.

The personal securities on which loans and advances may be made are limited by section 36, and we think that loans made on these securities might well run for six months in the same way as other loans. The fixing of a uniform term of six months necessitates certain consequential alterations in clause (b) of the section which we have provided for in a new sub-clause (iii).

4. *Clause 5.*—We have made various changes in the new section 42A which this clause proposed to add to the Act. It has been pointed out that the phraseology of the new section proposed in the Bill as introduced, which was copied from the provisions of section 37 of Act IV of 1802, is somewhat obsolete and hardly suited to modern conditions. The language has therefore been revised and generalized so as to enable the Bank to pay for the business of the other Bank which it may purchase wholly or partly in cash as well as by the allotment of shares in its capital stock, and further to pay such cash or allot such shares either to the other Bank or to its liquidators, or otherwise as may be agreed upon. Further, when the shares are to be allotted and new capital stock has to be raised, we have thought it desirable to subject the directors' power in this behalf, which was unrestricted under the Bill as introduced, to the control of the shareholders by prohibiting the directors from making any increase of capital until such increase has been sanctioned by a special resolution of the shareholders. Lastly, we have limited the application of the proposed section to banking companies registered under the Indian Companies law and carrying on business in India, as these appear to us to be the only class of banks which the Presidency Banks should be empowered to take over.

5. *Clause 6* is new and merely adds certain words to clause (a) of section 63 in order to make it clear that the directors may make byelaws to regulate the amounts in respect of which overdrafts without security may be allowed, as contemplated by the last paragraph of section 37 of the Act as it will stand when amended by clause 4 (iv) of the Bill.

6. The other alterations proposed by us in the Bill are either verbal or not of sufficient importance to call for explanation.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>In English.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India		29th September 1906.
Fort Saint George Gazette		9th October 1906.
Bombay Government Gazette		11th October 1906.
Calcutta Gazette		10th October 1906.
Sind Official Gazette		1st November 1906.

8. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. N. BAKER.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

A. A. APCAR.

SAIYID MUHAMMAD.

S. W. EDGERLEY.

The 29th January 1907.

[The portions printed in italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.

2. In section 10 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the words "to thirty millions of rupees", "to twelve millions of rupees" and "to twenty millions of rupees", and in section 14 of the said Act the proviso, shall be repealed.

3. In section 36 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) in paragraph (a), to clause (1) the following shall be added, namely—

"and, in the case of the Bank of Madras, securities of the Government of Ceylon;

(ii) in the same paragraph, to clause (3) the following shall be added, namely:—

"or such securities issued by State-aided railways as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe";

(iii) in the same paragraph, in clause (4) after the words "any Municipal body" the words "or any District Board" shall be inserted;

(iv) in the same paragraph, to clause (6) the following shall be added, namely:—

"and joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership";

(v) after paragraph (b) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(bb) the advancing and lending money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge or under their superintendence and the realization of such advances or loans and any interest due thereon, provided that no such advance or loan shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned and that the period for which any such advance or loan is made shall not exceed six months"; and

(vi) at the end of paragraph (d) the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that—

(1) the power of investing in the securities of the Government of Ceylon shall extend only to the Bank of Madras, and

(2) the total of the assets held at any time by the Bank of Madras either upon the security of, or invested in, securities of the Government of Ceylon in accordance with the authority conferred by paragraph (a), clause (1), or this paragraph, shall not exceed the sum of the deposits held and balances of cash accounts at credit at the Ceylon Branch of the said Bank of Madras."

4. In section 37 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "three months" the words "six months" shall be substituted;

(ii) to clause (c) the following words shall be prefixed, namely:—

"save in the case of the estates specified in section 36, paragraph (bb);"

(iii) in clause (f), for the words "three months", each time they occur, the words "six months" shall be substituted, and the proviso shall be omitted; and

(iv) in the last paragraph, for the words "from overdrawing" the words "to overdraw," and for the words "sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole," the words "such sums not exceeding at one time ten thousand rupees in the whole as may be prescribed for the time being by the byelaws" shall be substituted.

5. After section 42 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new section 42A to same Act.

"42A. (1) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the directors may at any time enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over the business, including the capital, assets and liabilities of any banking company carrying on business in India of which the capital is divided into shares, and may pay the consideration for such purchase either in cash or by the allotment of shares in the capital stock of the Bank, or partly in one and partly in the other of these ways, and may, for the purpose of any such allotment of shares, increase the capital stock of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on by them:

Power to Bank to take over business of certain other Banks and for that purpose to increase its capital.

Provided that the directors shall not make any increase of the capital stock of the Bank under this section unless the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution in accordance with the provisions of section 13 sanctioning such increase.

[Cf. section 37 of Act IV of 1862.]

(g) The persons to whom such new shares are allotted shall be proprietors of the Bank, and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them:

Provided always that the business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the Bank subject to the several restrictions contained in this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "banking company" means any company

formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or the law relating to Companies for the time being in force in British India.

6. In section 63 of the said Act, to clause (a) the words "and the extent of the sums to which accounts may be overdrawn without security under the provisions of the last paragraph of section 37" shall be added.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency, towns and the Town of Rangoon was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st March 1907:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 514-J., dated 18th October 1906 [Paper No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1664, dated 14th November 1906 [Paper No. 2].

From Government, Burma, No. 435-L.—29, dated 11th December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 12958-J., dated 17th December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1112-V—4-6, dated 13th December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1216, dated 19th December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1475-C., dated 19th December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2280-C., dated 15th December 1906 [Paper No. 8].

From Officiating Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 6100, dated 18th December 1906 [Paper No. 9].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 1391-VII—482-C., dated 22nd December 1906, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

Criticisms by Standing Committee of Bar of High Court, Calcutta, dated 20th December 1906 [Paper No. 11].

Extract from letter from Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 17, dated 2nd January 1907, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 52, dated 4th January 1907 [Paper No. 13].

From Government, Madras, No. 28 Judicial, dated 5th January 1907, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

From Government, Madras, No. 131, dated 19th January 1907, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

From Honorary Secretary, British India Association, No. 385, dated 21st January 1907 [Paper No. 16].

From Government, Bengal, No. 137-J., dated 9th January 1907, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

From Government, Bombay, No. 596, dated 25th January 1907, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

From Government, Bengal, No. 498-J., dated 2nd February 1907 [Paper No. 19].

consolidate and amend

the Law relating to In-

solveny in British India,

as administered by

Courts having jurisdic-

tion outside the Presi-

dency-towns and the

Town of Rangoon, was

referred, have considered

the Bill and the papers

noted in the margin, and

have now the honour to

submit this our Report,

with the Bill as amended

by us annexed thereto.

2. The bulk of opinion is clearly in favour of an amendment of the law of insolvency, but it has been urged upon us by some Local Governments and other authorities that the Bill as originally introduced was in excess of the requirements of many parts of the country and that, owing to the complexity of some of its provisions, its practical working would be attended with no inconsiderable difficulty. We have endeavoured to meet such objections—

- (i) by giving power to any Local Government (see clause 54) to suspend the application of the more elaborate provisions of the proposed Act in regard to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction in any part of their territories;
- (ii) by giving insolvency jurisdiction in the first instance to District Courts only while conferring power on Local Governments to invest any subordinate Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases; and
- (iii) by remodelling, simplifying and rearranging many of the more complicated clauses of the Bill, and by avoiding, so far as is practicable, the use of technical expressions with which the subordinate Courts of this country are as yet unfamiliar.

3. Exception has been taken to those special provisions of the Bill as introduced which differentiated the cases of agriculturists from those of other debtors. Having regard to the fact that ample facilities are afforded to all classes of debtors for presenting insolvency petitions, we regard the objection as well founded and we propose to place all debtors on the same footing. A special clause has, however, been inserted saving the insolvency provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

4. It has been represented to us that it may sometimes be difficult to find private persons suitable in all respects for the duties of receivers, and that it may be necessary, at any rate in the larger towns, to appoint Official Receivers to administer the estates of insolvents. The suggestion appears to be of value and we have inserted provisions in the Bill (see clauses 19 and 52) empowering Local Governments to appoint Official Receivers and enabling High Courts to delegate to such Official Receivers certain powers which would ordinarily be exercisable by the Courts.

5. The more important of the other modifications which we propose to make in the Bill as introduced are detailed below. The clauses referred to are the clauses of the Bill as amended by us:—

Clause 1.—That portion of sub-clause (2) of the original Bill which proposed to extend its operation to certain persons residing outside British India has been struck out as unnecessary. In sub-clause (3) we have suggested the 1st January 1908 as the date on which the proposed Act shall come into force. This will give the Courts time to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 2.—A few terms and expressions, the interpretation of which might otherwise have given rise to difficulty, have been defined. No general definition of the term "secured creditor" has been attempted, but it has been made clear that the term includes a landlord who has a statutory charge for rent.

Clause 4, sub-clauses (e) and (h).—We have modified these clauses so as to make the sale of property belonging to a judgment-debtor in execution of the money decree of any Court, or his imprisonment in execution of such a decree, constitute an act of insolvency.

Clause 5.—We have explained that the presentation of an insolvency petition by the debtor is in itself an act of insolvency on which an order of adjudication may be made.

Clause 7 prohibits the withdrawal of a petition, without the leave of the Court, when presented by a creditor as well as by a debtor [see clause 6, sub-clause (3), of the Bill as introduced].

Clauses 8, 9 and 10, which are taken from the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, are new. They provide for the consolidation of proceedings, the substitution of one petitioner for another petitioner and the continuance of proceedings on the death of the debtor, and appear to be necessary.

Clause 13.—This clause combines clauses 8, sub-clause (2), and 10 of the Bill as introduced. We desire to make it clear that, if sufficient cause be shown, interim proceedings may be taken against the debtor at the earliest stage of the inquiry and that under any circumstances the debtor may be at once required to give security for his appearance.

Clause 14.—We have set out for the guidance of the Courts the procedure which should be followed in dealing with an insolvency petition. We have also made it clear that the creditors have a right to question the debtor and have secured to the parties reasonable facilities for producing evidence. We have further prescribed the manner in which the evidence should be recorded.

Clause 15.—We propose to omit as unnecessary the proviso to clause 12, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as introduced, which limited the amount of compensation which might be awarded under the clause to the amount for which the Court might pass a decree.

Clause 16.—We have rectified omissions which were apparent in clause 13 of the original Bill by adding new sub-clauses providing that property held in reputed ownership by the insolvent, as also after-acquired property, shall vest in the receiver and become divisible among the creditors.

Clause 18.—We have inserted provisions in clause 14 of the Bill as introduced empowering the Court to take security from the receiver and have made it clear that in the matter of dispossessing any one from property the receiver has no greater power than the insolvent would have had.

Clause 20.—We have formally empowered the receiver to sell the property of the insolvent and to acknowledge payments. We have also taken the opportunity of abbreviating clause 16 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 22, which is taken from the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, is new. It will enable the Court to exercise a proper control over the acts of the receiver.

Clauses 24 and 25, sub-clause (2), are new. The provisions of sections 352 and 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding the framing of a schedule of debts have been introduced in a somewhat modified form, and in the case of debts which are sought to be proved by affidavit we propose to empower the Court to call for the necessary vouchers.

Clause 27.—This clause has been completely remodelled on the lines of section 3 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890. It has been pointed out that the provisions of clause 26 of the Bill as introduced (which were adapted from the Punjab Laws Act, 1872) are deficient in many essential details.

Clause 28.—We propose to omit, as likely to entail hardship, the provisions of clause 18, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as introduced, the effect of which was to debar a creditor from proving a debt contracted subsequently to the date of his having notice of any act of insolvency available against his debtor. We have also abbreviated the clause very considerably and have transferred sub-clause (6) to clause 24, sub-clause (1), where it forms a proviso.

Clause 30 is new being an adaptation of section 38 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and is intended to safeguard the interests of creditors who are indebted to the insolvent.

Clause 31.—Clause 20 of the Bill as introduced, which related to secured creditors, has been very considerably abbreviated. We think that the portion retained will be found sufficient for all practical purposes.

Clauses 36 and 37.—These clauses reproduce clauses 29 and 30 of the original Bill in a simplified form.

Clause 38.—Following on our proposal to omit clause 18, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as introduced (see clause 28 above), we have suggested the omission of the second proviso to clause 31 of that Bill.

Clause 39.—We propose to insert a new sub-clause (4) adapted from section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, directing the receiver to declare a final dividend and to wind up the estate.

Clause 42.—We have provided that where a composition or scheme has been approved by the Court under clause 27 the adjudication of insolvency shall be annulled.

Clause 43.—This clause is intended to take the place of clauses 9 and 39 of the original Bill which to a certain extent overlapped one another. The weight of opinion appears to be in favour of the view that a dishonest debtor should be dealt with by the Court and should not be sent before a Magistrate. We propose that the imprisonment which the Court is empowered to award shall be simple.

Clause 44 reproduces clause 35 of the original Bill in a greatly abbreviated form.

Clause 45.—Under clause 36, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as introduced an order of discharge operated to release the insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency. It has been pointed out however that in a country like India it is possible, and in fact probable, that some creditors may remain unaware of the existence of insolvency proceedings until they are concluded and that it would be inequitable to deprive such creditors of their rights. This view appears reasonable and we therefore propose to enact that an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from the scheduled debts only.

Clause 46.—Exception has been very generally taken to the restrictions placed on the right of appeal by clause 42 of the Bill as introduced. We now propose to confer upon the High Courts, in respect of any cases decided on appeal by a District Court, powers analogous to those which are conferred on them by section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887. We propose also to give a right of appeal to the High Court from any order made by a District Court in the exercise of original insolvency jurisdiction, but, except in regard to certain specified orders, sub-clause (3) requires the leave either of the District Court or of the High Court to be first obtained.

Clause 47.—We have redrafted clause 41 of the original Bill so as to make it clear that all classes of Courts have in regard to insolvency proceedings the same powers which they have in regard to civil suits.

Clause 48.—Having regard to the low average value of a debtor's estate we propose to reduce the limit for the purposes of summary administration from one thousand to five hundred rupees.

Clause 49.—We propose to allow the Courts a full discretion in the matter of awarding costs, subject only to any rules made in this behalf.

Clause 53.—We have thought it advisable to make provision, by the addition of a new sub-clause (2) to clause 40 of the Bill as introduced, for the prosecution of an undischarged insolvent who obtains credit by concealing his insolvency. The procedure suggested is on the lines of the procedure enacted by section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The Schedule.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Bill as now amended provides for the framing of a schedule of creditors we are still in favour of repealing article 174 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. A creditor who makes delay in proving his debt will be sufficiently punished by being excluded from the benefit of any dividend already declared.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	29th September 1906.
Port Saint George Gazette	9th October 1906.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th October 1906.
Calcutta Gazette	10th October 1906.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette.	6th October 1906.
Punjab Government Gazette	4th October 1906.
Burma Gazette	28th October 1906.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	20th October 1906.
Central Provinces Gazette	6th October 1906.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November 1906.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras	Tamil	30th October 1906.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	6th November 1906.
Bombay	Malayalam	
	Marathi	6th December 1906.
	Gujrati	
Bengal	Kanarese	27th November 1906.
	Bengali	
	Hindi	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Uriya	6th December 1906.
	Urdu	27th October 1906.
Burma	Burmese	8th December 1906.
Central Provinces	Hindi	3rd November 1906.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December 1906.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. ERLE RICHARDS.

H. ADAMSON.

A. A. APCAR.

S. ISMAY.

MADHO LAL.

RASHBEHARI GHOSE.

The 28th February 1907.

No. II.

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY
BILL.

CONTENTS.

CORRE-
SPONDING
CLAUSES OF
BILL AS
INTRODUCED.

SECTIONS.

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 (4.) 4. Acts of insolvency.
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 (44.) 51. Power to make rules.
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 (40.) 53. Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.
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 (New.) 55. Savings.
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THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

[Save where otherwise indicated, the marginal references are to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).]

[The portions printed in antique type denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[Bill, cl. 1.] 1. (1) This Act may be called the Provincial Short title, extent Insolvency Act, 1907. and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts: and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

[New.] 2. (1) In this Act, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "available act of insolvency" means any act of insolvency available for an insolvency petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order of adjudication is made:

(b) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor:

(c) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns and of the Town of Rangoon:

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act:

(e) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit:

"secured creditor" includes a landlord who under any enactment for the time being in force has a charge on land for the rent of that land: and

(g) "the Court" means the Court exercising jurisdiction under this Act.

[Cf. Bill, cl. 2.] (2) Save as herein otherwise provided, all words and expressions defined in the Code of Civil Procedure shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the said Code.

XIV of 1882.

[New. cf. Bill, cl. 3.] 3. (1) The District Courts shall be the Insolvency jurisdiction. Courts having jurisdiction under this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction

in any class of cases, and any Court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

4. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:— [Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., s. 52, Bill, cl. 4.]

(a) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(c) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property or of any part thereof, or of any interest therein, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(d) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(i) he departs or remains out of British India,

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(e) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;

(g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

5. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent. [Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., s. 52, Bill, cl. 5.]

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

6. (1) Every insolvency petition shall be in writing, and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for signing and verifying plaints, and the procedure laid down by the said Code with respect to the admission of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions.

(2) Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, where he is in custody.

(3) The debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

- (a) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or
- (b) he has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or
- (c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(4) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and
- (c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(5) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

(6) No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

7. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

8. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

9. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

10. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

11. (1) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts;
- (b) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody;
- (c) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made, for the attachment of his property; together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made;
- (d) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him;
- (e) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—
 - (i) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;
 - (ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found; and
 - (iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1), and shall also specify—

- (a) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission; and
- (b) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

[Cf. IV of
1872, s. 24.
Bill, cl. 8.]

12. (1) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to creditors by publication in the local official Gazette, and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

[347.] (3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

[New.
Cf. cl. 8 (2)
& 10 of Bill.]

13. At the time of making the order referred to in section 12, sub-section (1), or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely:—

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison,

(2) order the appointment of an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof,

(3) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree,

(4) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison, until the disposal of the petition, or that he be released on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary:

Provided that an order under clause (2), clause (3) or clause (4) shall not be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(i) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(ii) has failed to disclose or has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars as aforesaid.

14. (1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall require proof—

(a) that the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, is entitled to present the petition,

(b) that the debtor, if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor, has been served with notice of the order referred to in section 12, sub-section (1), and

(c) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him.

(2) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct, dealings and property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon.

(3) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.

(4) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence given shall be made by the Judge and shall form part of the record of the case.

15. (1) Where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the right to present the petition or of the service of notice on the debtor as required by section 12, sub-section (3), or of the alleged act of insolvency, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition.

(2) Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (1) and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon, and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine.

(3) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.

16. (1) Where a petition is not dismissed under the preceding section and the debtor is unable to propose any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided, the Court shall make an order of adjudication.

(2) On the making of an order of adjudication—

(a) the whole of the property of the insolvent, save in so far as it includes such

XIV of 1882.

[46 & 47
Vict., c. 5
s. 7 (3).
Cf. Bill, cl.
11.]

[46 & 47
Vict., c. 5
s. 7 (3).
Cf. Bill, cl.
12.]

[Cf. 401.]

[Cf. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 5
s. 9.
Cf. Bill, cl.
13.]

particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, shall vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided and shall become divisible among the creditors, and

(b) the insolvent, if in prison for debt, shall be released,

and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property or person of the insolvent in respect of the debt or commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), clause (a), all goods being, at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent.

(4) All such property as may be acquired by or devolve on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver and become divisible among the creditors in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), clause (a).

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

(6) An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from, the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.

(7) Notice of an order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

17. If in any case in which an order of adjudication has been made it shall be proved to the Court by which such order was made that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may rescind the order of adjudication and stay all proceedings or dismiss the petition on such terms (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

18. (1) The Court may, at the time of the appointment of order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

(a) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(b) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent.

(3) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is, from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(4) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

(a) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(b) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(c) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

19. (1) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe.

(2) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(3) Any sum payable under section 18, sub-section (2), clause (b), in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct.

(4) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(c) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

- (d) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent ;
- (e) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court ;
- (f) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit ;
- (g) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts ;
- (h) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon ;
- (i) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

[156, provision.
Cf. Bill, cl.
25.]

XIV of 1882.

21. (1) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver ; but, after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain—

- (a) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received,
- (b) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and
- (c) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon,

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid ; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 322 to 325 of the said Code as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property ; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.

[New.
Cf. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
s. 90.]

22. If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it thinks just :

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the order or decision complained of. [Bankruptcy Rules, 1886, rule 230.]

23. Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act. [Cf. Bill, cl. 17.]

24. (1) All persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Act shall tender [New.
Cf. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
s. 37 (6).
Cf. s. 352.]

proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall, by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts, and the amount of such debts, respectively, and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts.

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Court, the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court-house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent, tender proof of his debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Act, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the insolvent and the other creditors, and hearing their objections (if any), shall comply with or reject the application.

25. (1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt. [Cf. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
Sch. II,
rr. 2 and 4.
Cf. Bill, cl. 19.]

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

26. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule, the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt. [Cf. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
Sch. II,
rr. 23 to 25.
Cf. Bill, cl. 23.]

(2) The Court may also, after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

27. (1) Where a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the [New.
Cf. 53 & 54
Vict., c. 7,
s. 3, and
Cf. Bill, cl. 27.]

consideration of the proposal and shall issue a notice to all creditors by publication in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(2) If on the consideration of the proposal a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(3) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(4) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(5) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(6) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

(7) If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section 24, the order of adjudication (if any) shall be annulled and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein.

(8) If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is adjudged insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

(9) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

[Cl. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
s. 33,
Bill, cl.
10.] 28. (1) Save as provided by sub-section (2) all debts and liabilities present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation

incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act.

(2) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act.

29. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable [Cl. 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
Sch. II, r. 21,
Bill, cl.
22.]

presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

30. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt [New. Cl.
46 & 47
Vict., c. 52,
s. 33.]

under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

31. (1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised. [Cl. 114d,
rr. 9 to 12, 15
& 16,
Bill, cl.
20.]

(2) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security, he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

32. (1) On any debt or sum certain where- on interest is not re- [Cl. 114d,
served or agreed for, Bill, cl.
21.]

and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain

time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

- (b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

[Cl. 53 & 54
Vict., c. 31,
s. 23.] (a) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

[Cl. 51 &
52 Vict., c.
32, s. 1.
Bill, cl. 24.] 33. (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

- (a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and
(b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

[Cl. 46 &
47 Vict., c.
52, s. 40.] (4) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and, where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

[Cl. Act XIV
of 1882, s.
295; 46 & 47
Vict., c. 52, s.
45 & 46.
Cl. Bill, cl.
27.] 34. (1) Where execution of a decree has been issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver

except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the order of adjudication.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.

35. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an order of adjudication has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

36. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be void against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

37. (1) Every transfer of property or of any interest therein, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

38. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

- (a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;
(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;
(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or
(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication.

[Cl. 114d,
12, 60, 61 and
63,
Bill, cl.
32.]

39. (1) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

- (a) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs.
- (b) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;
- (c) disputed proofs or claims; and
- (d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

(3) Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[Hm. Cl. 40
12, 61, 62,
Bill, cl. 32.]

(4) When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can in the opinion of the Court be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

(5) No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but, where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

[Cl. 114d,
12, 64,
Bill, cl. 33.]

40. (1) The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct.

(2) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of

his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

41. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder. [Cl. 40 & 49
Vict. c. 52, s. 25.
Bill, cl. 34.]

42. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, or where a composition or scheme has been approved by the Court under section 27, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication. [Cl. 114d, s. 25.
Bill, cl. 37.]

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court or receiver shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

(3) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

43. (1) Every debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication, shall produce all books of account, such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally give such aid in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be required by the Court or receiver, or as may be prescribed. [Cl. 40 & 49
Vict. c. 52, s. 24.
Bill, cl. 39.]

(2) If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—

(a) wilfully makes false entries in the inventories or lists referred to in sub-section (1), or

(b) fraudulently or vexatiously conceals, destroys, transfers, removes or refuses to produce any property or books of account, or

(c) commits any other act of bad faith in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this section,

the Court may sentence him, by order in writing, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year; and in every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence with the statement (if any) made by the debtor.

[New. Cl. 90
& 54 Vict.,
c. 71, s. 8.
Cl. Bill, cl.
35.]

44. (1) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, apply to the Court for an order of discharge; and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given by publication in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver,—

- (a) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or
- (b) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or
- (c) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

(3) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge on proof of any of following facts, namely:—

- (a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;
- (b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;
- (c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;
- (d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;
- (e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;
- (f) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;
- (g) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when

unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(h) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(i) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(5) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

45. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from— [Cl. 40 & 54 Vict., s. 52, 30. Cl. Bill, cl. 36.]

- (a) any debt due to the Crown; • —
- (b) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party; or
- (c) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts entered in the schedule.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.

46. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction [Cl. Bill, cl. 42.]

Appeals. by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final:

Provided that the High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District Court under sections 15, 16, 24, 25, 36, 37, 42, 43, sub-section (2), or 44 otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court.

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days respectively.

[Ct. Bill, cl. 47.] 47. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts, in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

[Ct. Bill, cl. 48.] 48. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon—

(a) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend,

(b) the provisions of this Act shall be subject to such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure :

Provided that nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

[New. Ct. Bill, cl. 49.] 49. The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prison, shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had.

[Ct. Bill, cl. 50.] 50. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

[Ct. Bill, cl. 51.] 51. (1) The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(a) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(b) for meetings of creditors, and

(c) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

52. (1) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(a) to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication;

(b) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;

(e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;

(f) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application.

(2) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section 22, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

53. (1) An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (1), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

54. Any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the following provisions or any of them shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government, namely:—

section 15, sub-sections (2) and (3),

section 16, sub-section (3),

sections 25 to 40 (except sub-section (1), clause (a), and sub-section (4) of section 33),

section 44, sub-sections (3) and (4), and section 53.

[Rev.]

Savings.

55. Nothing in this Act shall—

22 & 23
Vict., c. 21.
VI of 1900.

(a) affect the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, or

XVII of 1879.

(b) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is applicable.

[Bill, cl. 46.]

56. (1) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

(2) Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act reference is made to Chapter XX (OR INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof.

X of 1877.

XIV of 1882.

THE SCHEDULE.

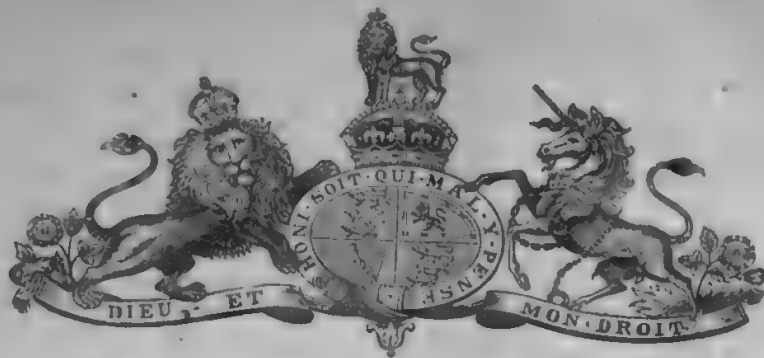
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 56.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Sections 22 to 32.
1877	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	No. 174 of the Second Schedule.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 341, clause (e), and Chapter XX (sections 344 to 350A).
1888	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	Section 31.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 AND 1892 (21 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 18th January 1907.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Iobetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Ancar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARI GHOSE took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state what action is to be taken should the total abolishment of the Government opium revenue at the instance of the Anti-Opium party in England be decided upon? Is Government prepared to support the Secretary of State's statement made in the House of Commons as to the desirability of the English Parliament making good to India the loss of revenue which will be brought about if the persistent efforts of the Anti-Opium party in Parliament are successful?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"The proposals of the Chinese Government in regard to Indian opium have only recently been received, and are under consideration. The Government of India think that there would be no advantage in anticipating the result of the negotiations. With reference to the second part of the question, it does not appear from the report of Mr. Morley's speech in the House of Commons on the 30th May 1906 that he made any such definite statement as is implied in the question."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the publication of Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon? If so, will Government be pleased to move the Government of the United Provinces to give similar encouragement to the compilation and completion of the Urdu Lexicon—*The Amir ul Logat*?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Madras Government recently submitted proposals to the Secretary of State for the payment by the Government of £400 a year for five years as a contribution towards the cost of compiling and publishing a Tamil-English lexicon, the materials for which have been collected by Mr. Pope of Oxford University. The Secretary of State has however withheld his sanction pending a further consideration of the scheme and of its probable cost. The Government of India have no information regarding the Urdu lexicon—the *Amir ul Logat*."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent decision of the High Court of Bombay which has declared railway receipts not negotiable, and, if so, is it the intention of Government to take measures to legalise the negotiability of such receipts?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"The Government are aware that railway receipts are not negotiable. The question of making them negotiable instruments has been considered several

times and hitherto the Government have refused to propose legislation with that object, one of the main reasons for the decision being the great diversity of opinion among the commercial community. If commercial opinion ever asks for the change in the law with some approach to unanimity, the Government will be willing to consider the question again."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Having regard to the fact that the Bengal Government was unable to reply to a question on the subject asked at the meeting of its Legislative Council on the 10th November last, will Government be pleased to state the exact stage at which the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme has arrived, and whether it will be possible to place the official papers regarding this subject on the Council table at an early date?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied—

"A summary of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme as provisionally approved by the Government of India was referred in July 1905 for the opinions of the Municipal Corporation and other local bodies concerned, and the papers were then published. It is understood that those opinions have been received and considered by the Government of Bengal and that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is about to address the Government of India on the subject. No papers can be placed upon the Council table at present."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Having regard to the objection taken by certain members of the Bengal Legislative Council at its meeting of the 10th November last to the introduction in that Council of the Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, on the grounds that the Council is unable now to legislate for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and that it is desirable that the amendments to be made by the Bill should apply to that Province also, will Government be pleased to state whether there is any objection to the withdrawal of the Bill from the local Council and its introduction in the Legislative Council of the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON replied :—

"The question whether the Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act should be introduced in the local or in the Imperial Council was duly considered by the Government of India when the draft Bill first came before them. They decided that the proposed legislation should be undertaken in the Provincial Council; mainly because the detailed examination of the Bill by the officers of Eastern Bengal and Assam which would have been necessary before the Bill could have been introduced to apply to both provinces would have involved a delay which it was important to avoid; but partly also because the different conditions of the two provinces may render advisable some small variations in the detailed provisions of the Act as it will be passed for Bengal, before it is applied to the sister province. But before sanctioning its introduction in the Bengal Council, the Government of India consulted the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and ascertained that it accepted the principles and main provisions of the Bill, and was prepared to introduce similar legislation as soon as the Bengal Bill had been passed. The present Lieutenant-Governor announced his intention of adopting this course, in the meeting of his Legislative Council of the 18th December 1906.

"On general grounds, it is always advisable that the Imperial Council should be relieved of legislation which a Provincial Council is competent to undertake; and this is especially desirable in the case of Tenancy legislation, where, as the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Nath Mukharjee pointed out when the Bengal Bill was introduced, it is most important that the Bill should be considered by men who are intimately acquainted with local conditions, and immediately representative of the interests which will be affected."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement in the *Englishman* of the 10th November last where it is stated that it is proposed to make a rule that in future officiating service will count for pension. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a definite conclusion has been arrived at in this matter? And, if so, will Government be pleased to place the papers regarding the same on the Council table?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"Certain proposals on this subject were submitted to the Government of India by the Government of Bengal in August last and were referred back to the Local Government for further information. No decision has yet been arrived at."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing—

- (a) the approximate number of men employed in the Subordinate and Ministerial service of the Revenue, Judicial, Educational, Medical, Postal and Telegraph Departments of the various Local Governments;
- (b) the maximum pay drawn in each grade of the service of such Departments; and
- (c) the date when the number and pay of the men in such Departments were last increased?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"A statement showing the number of employes drawing Rs. 75 and upwards in the Departments mentioned was published in the Gazette of India of the 4th June 1904. The fuller information now asked for could not be furnished without an expenditure of time and labour which the Government of India cannot regard as commensurate with its probable utility."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the amounts payable for tentage and travelling allowance (and particularly permanent travelling allowance) to Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, and officers of other Departments of the Provincial Service, are less than those payable to officers who are Civilians or members of the recently organized Police Department, and, if so, will Government be pleased to state the reason for this difference?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"The broad principle on which travelling allowances are fixed is that they should be sufficient, but not more than sufficient, to cover the expenses which an officer of any particular class may reasonably be expected to incur in travelling on the public service. A similar principle applies to tentage, which is confined to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and which is intended to enable officers to provide themselves with the tents they require for their official duties.

"It is the case that officers of the Imperial branches of the service ordinarily receive higher rates of travelling allowance than those of the Provincial branch. The reason for this is that, in the opinion of Government, the reasonable expenses of travelling are greater in the former case than in the latter.

"No change has been made in the rates of travelling allowance admissible to officers of the Police Department under the recent reorganization."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHAWJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

- "Will Government be pleased to state whether any *ad interim* report has been made to Government by the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, I.C.S., on Special Duty on fisheries and fish supply of Bengal? If not, has Government observed that certain comments have been made in the public papers regarding what appears to be derived from Mr. Gupta's investigation?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"No *ad interim* report has been made by Mr. K. G. Gupta on the fisheries of Bengal, but he has submitted one progress report to the Government of Bengal. The Government have not observed any comments in the public newspapers on the subject."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHAWJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and what correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the disability and hardship suffered by British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and Natal;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the memorial of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the Vrededopp Stands Ordinance of 1906 published in the *Transvaal Government Gazette* dated 28th September, praying *inter alia* that His Majesty the King-Emperor may disallow the Ordinance?

"Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table any correspondence or papers on this subject?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have from time to time communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and Natal. Full information on the subject in regard to both Colonies up to the beginning of 1905 was given to this Council in Lord Curzon's speech in the Budget Debate on the 29th of March 1905. Lord Curzon then summarised the correspondence and described the action taken by the Government of India up to that time. As that speech is accessible to Hon'ble Members, I need not repeat what Lord Curzon said. The only addition I need make is to lay on the table a copy of the despatch of the 20th of July 1904 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of the Transvaal."

"There has been correspondence with the Secretary of State subsequent to 1904 on the same subject, but it cannot yet be made public."

"The Government of India have, however, consistently pursued the policy indicated by Lord Curzon, and have lost no opportunity of pleading the cause and doing all in their power to protect the interests of British Indians in South Africa."

"(b) The Government of India have received no information in regard to the memorial of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHAWJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any correspondence has recently taken place between the Government and the Secretary of State regarding the question of separation of the magisterial and executive duties of Revenue-officers?"

"(b) Will Government be pleased, before it finally resolves on such separation, to institute a proper and thorough enquiry by an independent Commission and have up to date evidence recorded of men and officers having personal experience ?

"(c) Will Government be pleased to wait and see the actual result of the experiment of such separation, tried in some of the Native States, before it takes final action in British India ?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet addressed the Secretary of State regarding the separation of magisterial and executive duties. A large mass of evidence has been collected, and until this is digested the Government of India are unable to say what action will be taken."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Pioneer* of the 24th November last concerning the Indian Account Department ? Will Government be pleased to appoint a small Commission of Government expert officers and one or two gentlemen of mercantile and business experience with a view to re-organization of the mode and method of keeping Government accounts so as to make them suitable to the present times ?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"Government have observed the article in question, which does not however appear to them to call for any special notice. They do not consider that any occasion exists for appointing a Committee to enquire into the accounts system, which is under expert supervision, and is adapted to the conditions of the country."

CORONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coroners Act, 1871, and the Prisoners Act, 1900. He said :—"The grounds of the proposed legislation are fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to which I have nothing to add."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India, and in the Bombay Government Gazette, and the Calcutta Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st February, 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:

The 18th January, 1907. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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1861 AND 1892 (21 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st February 1907.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to state what decision has been arrived at with regard to the Imperial Service Troops as referred to in Lord Curzon's speech at the Daly College, Indore, on the 4th November 1905 ? "

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

" The offers made by the Chiefs in response to Lord Curzon's appeal were submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in pursuance of whose instructions each offer is now being considered separately in consultation with the Chief concerned."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA asked :—

" With reference to the Typhoid Commission recently appointed, will the Government be good enough to state the nature of the enquiries ordered and the class of persons from whom information is sought ? "

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

" The terms of the orders appointing the Committee specified that it was ' for the purpose of investigating and advising on the incidence of Enteric fever in India and its prophylaxis. '

" Up to the present the questions considered by the Committee have included diagnosis and statistical returns ; infection by water, milk, foods, dust, flies, etc., infection from outside sources ; sewage disposal, and from washing of clothes ; sanitary inspection and supervision, anti-typhoid inoculation, and certain technical bacteriological questions.

" Information has been and is being obtained from Medical officers of both services, from General and other officers commanding, from Engineer officers, the Inspecting officers of cantonments and the Anti-typhoid Inoculation Committee in London."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to state at what stage the scheme of the Tata Research Institute has reached ? "

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

" A scheme drawn up in accordance with the Charitable Endowments Act for the administration of the Tata Research Institute has recently been submitted to the Government of India by the Solicitors of the Tata family. It has been framed in consultation with Dr. Morris Travers, F.R.S., who has recently been appointed Director of the Institute ; and the Government of India propose to take it into consideration as soon as they receive a further communication from the Mysore Darbar regarding the site of the buildings."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to state the results of the enquiries of the ' Plague Research Commission ' appointed some time since ? "

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"A preliminary report on the investigations of the Plague Research Committee has been published recently under their authority in a special number of the *Journal of Hygiene*. A copy of this is laid upon the table."

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Has Government received a memorial from the people of Nagpur and several other districts of the Central Provinces, praying for the extension of the right of election to the Local Bodies in the matter of the appointment of a member for those Provinces to the Imperial Legislative Council of India? What action does Government propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS replied :—

"The memorial referred to by the Hon'ble Member has been received, and will be taken into consideration in due course. Government is not at present in a position to make any statement in regard to it."

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution of the Second Industrial Conference praying for the early publication of the Report of the Indian Stores Committee? Will Government be pleased to state when it proposes to publish the Report, whether before or after the passing of final orders by Government?"

"Does Government not think it desirable that Reports of Committees of Inquiry should be published before final orders are passed by Government to enable the public to offer suggestions which may also be considered by Government along with the Reports?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution of the second Industrial Conference praying for the early publication of the Report of the Indian Stores Committee. Government are not in a position to state when the Report will be published."

"Government are unable to lay down any definite rule in the matter, but will consider each case on its own merits."

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is it a fact that the present scale of pay of the subordinate Postal establishment was fixed over thirty years ago? Have prices and wages increased since then? Is it a fact that salaries have been increased in other Departments on that ground? If so, will Government be pleased to revise the scale of pay of the subordinate Postal establishment, so as to make due allowance for the increased cost of living?"

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY replied :—

"It is not the case that the present scales of pay of the subordinate Postal establishment were fixed over thirty years ago. As regards the salaries of postmen, village postmen, peons, and packers,—who form the bulk of the subordinate establishment,—the following information gives an abstract of the changes which have been made during recent years, and shows a continuous improvement in the conditions of the service of these officials. In 1897, 11 per cent. of the postmen and village postmen were in receipt of less than Rs. 7 a month, in 1906 practically none. In 1897, 34 per cent. drew less than Rs. 8 a month; in 1906, in spite of the transfer to Imperial from provincial and local funds of a large number of postmen and village postmen on low pay, the percentage has fallen to 19. In 1897, 66 per cent. drew less than Rs. 9 a month; in 1906, 45 per cent. In 1897 only 18 per cent. were drawing Rs. 10 or higher pay; in 1906, 34 per cent. In the case of peons and packers, in 1897 12 per cent. were

- drawing less than Rs. 6 a month ; in 1906 practically none. In 1897, 45 per cent. were drawing less than Rs. 7 a month ; in 1906 only 23 per cent. •

" Similar information in respect of the remainder of the subordinate establishment is not available, and could not be obtained without an expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with any advantages to be derived from its preparation. In the circumstances, replies to the other questions asked by the Hon'ble Member in connection with this subject do not appear to be necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a Return, showing the annual expenditure on Primary Education for the last five years from (a) Provincial Revenues, (b) Local Funds, (c) Municipal Funds, (d) Fees, and (e) Other sources ?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

" The statement asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid upon the table. •"

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked :—

" Will Government be pleased to state if commissions have been granted since last March to any more members of the Cadet Corps, and, if so, where these men have been posted and what are their prospects of being entrusted with regimental duties in the Indian Army ?"

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

" Commissions have recently been granted to four more members of the Imperial Cadet Corps, namely :—

Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan of Hoti.

Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan of Shahpur.

Banwar Prithi Singh of Kota.

Bala Sahib Daphle of Jath.

" It is proposed to post the three first-named officers to the Frontier Militia, the Division of the Chief of the Staff, and the Supply and Transport Corps, respectively, and Lieutenant Bala Sahib Daphle is being attached to a native infantry regiment for a further period of military instruction.

" The question of these officers being given regimental employment in the Indian Army has not yet arisen."

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th February 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;

The 1st February 1907. }

APPENDIX A.*

Expenditure on Primary Schools in British India for the quinquennium ending 31st May 1906.

Year.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 . .	16,27,947	36,44,386	7,76,485	31,15,211	27,11,730
1902-03 . .	20,48,908	44,14,151	8,68,527	33,54,122	29,41,518
1903-04 . .	20,13,920	46,68,499	8,46,997	32,24,069	29,56,723
1904-05 . .	24,08,098	45,42,045	9,29,784	31,65,391	27,50,891
1905-06 . .	26,39,270	49,92,821	9,85,703	32,25,889	27,91,262

* See page 10.



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PART VI.

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His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Adverting to that portion of my question regarding the pay of the postal establishment that remained unanswered at the last Council meeting, I beg permission to ask if it is a fact that the present scale of pay of postal employes below the rank of superintendents was fixed in 1875 and whether that scale has since then been revised, considering the rise in wages and prices. If not, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of revising the scale of such employes, so as to make some allowance for the increased cost of living?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"It is not the case that the present scale of pay of postal employes below the rank of superintendent was fixed in 1875. The scales of pay of these servants are constantly being revised; and, as already stated, it would be impossible to give more detailed information in respect of this matter without an expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with the advantages to be derived from the collection of statistical information on the subject."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"In view of the facts that the Ayurvedic Materia Medica and the Yunani Materia Medica are rich and valuable, and that with the decadence of the Indian systems of treatment they have come to be neglected, will Government be pleased to say if there is any arrangement for the compilation and publication of the most up-to-date information of indigenous drugs and whether Government thinks such information is necessary? If so, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of constituting Boards of experts at convenient centres for such purpose or compiling such information in any other way as it may think best?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The desirability of collecting information regarding indigenous drugs has been recognised by the Government of India for some years past. A collection of papers relating to the subject is laid upon the table.* The work is now in charge of a Central Committee of six members presided over by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Calcutta Medical College."

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said :—"I will take the opportunity of offering some observations on one point which is not referred to in the Report—I mean the question of allowing the Presidency Banks to borrow in London."

"Disappointment has been expressed by the Chambers of Commerce that this proposal, which had been under consideration for some time, should have been abandoned, and some of them have asked for a statement of the reasons which have led to this result. The request is reasonable, and I shall endeavour to comply with it."

"At the outset, I may observe that the question is one on which there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The financial advisers of the Government of India at different times have held different views regarding it; and when we find such high authorities as Mr. Barclay Chapman and Sir John Strachey holding one opinion, while Sir James Westland held a contrary one, and Sir Clinton Dawkins only assented to the proposal on conditions which were quite unacceptable to the Banks, a cautious person would probably be disposed to regard it with prudent reserve. But there is one authority which, since the

proposal was first originated over forty years ago, has never wavered in his views on the subject, and that is the Secretary of State. Now I would remind the Council that the Secretary of State has access to the highest expert banking advice in London, *i.e.*, probably in the world, and it is a well-known fact that, acting on that advice, each successive Secretary of State to whom the proposal has been submitted has refused to entertain it. This fact, I think, possesses no small significance.

"The reasons for not adopting the proposal are these: Firstly, it is not clear that to give the Presidency Banks access to London would really increase the net aggregate facilities for importing capital into India. The Exchange Banks with their large capital and resources collected from many parts of the world, and free from the special restrictions which necessarily attach to the Presidency Banks, possess ample facilities for supplying all the capital that Indian trade requires. To admit the Presidency Banks into this class of business would add a new channel of import, but would in no way increase the supply of capital offering. If it is the case that the total funds imported to India in the busy season would not be increased by the means in question, it is preferable in the public interest that the business should be left to the Exchange Banks, rather than that the Presidency Banks should be enabled to embark upon it. This I shall now endeavour to show.

"I am not now referring to the risks which were formerly held to attach to engaging in foreign exchange business. That objection was a powerful one in former days; but with a stable exchange, it has lost almost all its force. The objections to which I allude are of a different character.

"It is of course well understood that the Presidency Banks could not legitimately be allowed to receive deposits or engage in ordinary banking business in London. If therefore they were allowed access to London, it would mean merely that they would be permitted to borrow in that market (subject to certain restrictions), to remit the funds thus borrowed to India, and, after the term of the loan had expired, to return the money to London for repayment. In other words, all sums thus brought out to India by the Presidency Banks would have to be remitted back to London, after a comparatively short interval. Now with the Exchange Banks, that is not wholly the case. Part of what they import no doubt goes back again; but part of it at least remains in this country, even during the slack season. This has been shown among other things by the comparatively small reflux of gold which has taken place each year at the end of the busy season. The capital, which thus remains in India, and is not re-exported, is available for investment in our rupee loans which are always floated in the summer months, and improves the rate which we obtain for them.

"If therefore we allowed the Presidency Banks to attract to themselves part of the business of importing capital which is now done by the Exchange Banks, one result would be that the issue price of Government loans would be likely to suffer.

"Another result of analogous character would be that the average rate obtained for the Secretary of State's Council drawings would probably be lowered. The necessity for returning the money to London when the busy season was over would depress exchange during the slack months. And this would not be counterbalanced by a rise during the busy months, for during the latter, exchange is always high and could not be raised appreciably higher without touching specie point. The net result for the whole twelve months would thus be a fall.

"A third objection is that a Presidency Bank which had taken a sterling loan for a fixed term might be forced to denude itself of resources in a time of stringency in order to repay it when due. This danger may be regarded as theoretical rather than practical; but it is a contingency which cannot be wholly overlooked in a general review of the position.

"Lastly, we have to consider the effect on the Exchange Banks themselves of permitting the Presidency Banks to embark upon even a limited competition with them in financing the foreign trade of the country. The Exchange Banks

• play a most important part in providing for the requirements of this trade, and hitherto they have, I believe, discharged their functions to the general satisfaction of the commercial public. They have of course no claim to be protected against competition in their business, but the competition must be on equal terms, and they might fairly complain if they were required to enter the lists against a State-aided competitor. It has sometimes been affirmed that the use of the Government balances free of interest, and the general prestige which attaches to the position of State bankers, are of comparatively little value, and are counterbalanced by the restrictions which are imposed by the law and the contracts made thereunder. I do not think that rivals in the same field can be expected to regard the matter in the same light. The Government balances are usually about 3 crores of rupees, say $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the aggregate paid up capital of the three Presidency Banks, taken together. It cannot reasonably be disputed that the free use of this very large sum must be of the greatest value to the Banks; and I may mention that occasions have occurred, not so very long ago, when the Government balances at one or other of the Banks actually exceeded its whole cash resources. If the Exchange Banks are apprehensive of having to encounter such powerfully aided competitors, one cannot regard their apprehension as altogether unreasonable.

"These, my Lord, are the reasons which have led to the decision not to pursue the proposal to give the Presidency Banks power to borrow in London. We all sympathise with the desire of the Chambers of Commerce to afford facilities for the easy provision of cheap capital; but it is open to doubt whether this particular measure would really increase existing facilities, while it is likely to be attended by drawbacks and disadvantages of its own.

"I do not think I need offer any remarks on any other provisions of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st March 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA; }
The 15th February 1907. }



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The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
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 The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
 The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing (a) the names of the States which maintain Imperial Service Troops, (b) the annual income of each State, (c) the strength of Imperial troops maintained by it, and (d) its annual cost of maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops?

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

"I am very glad to be able to do so."*

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Before publishing its final resolution, will Government be pleased to take the public into its confidence and state what it proposes to do as regards the constitution of the Legislative Councils, the amendment of which has now been for some time under the consideration of Government?

"Can Government see its way to place on the Council table any papers regarding this matter?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government is not prepared at present to make any pronouncement in the matter or to lay any papers on the table."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to state how many 'Councillors of the Empire' have been created since the appointment of those on the Proclamation of our late beloved Queen, as Empress of India, and to give the names of those now living holding this high office?"

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

"No further nominations to the title of 'Councillor of the Empress' have been made since its creation in 1877. None of the Indian Chiefs and Princes on whom the title was then conferred are now alive."

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA asked :—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Moslem Patriot* of Madras dated the 24th January last on Mr. A. C. Rafiqi's pamphlet on 'Inversion of Time', regarding the neglected state of the graves at Rangoon where lie buried Bahadur Shah, the last of the Delhi Emperors, and his Consort?"

"If so, will Government be pleased to move the Government of Burma to reconsider its decision and see to a suitable tomb being raised where lie interred these distinguished personages."

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The attention of the Government of India has not been drawn to any article in the *Moslem Patriot* regarding the state of the grave at Rangoon of the late

- Bahadur Shah, the last king of Delhi, but as a matter of fact the question of the desirability of suitably marking for historical purposes his burial-place has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India and instructions have been sent to the Government of Burma."

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon. He said:—"My Lord, I have on a former occasion explained to this Council the object and the scope of the Provincial Insolvency Bill. As the Council are aware, the Bill in the form in which it was introduced was practically taken from the Chapter on Insolvency in the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code as revised by the Select Committee which considered that Bill. In that form it had been twice circulated, but enveloped in a mass of other material it had escaped particular attention. In its present form as a separate Bill it has received more consideration and most useful criticisms have been submitted, not only by the High Courts and by Judges in various parts of India, but also by various legal Associations, headed by the Standing Committee of the Bar of Calcutta. These criticisms have been subjected to a careful examination by the Select Committee, and it will, I think, be found that they have been largely met by the amendments that have been introduced into the Bill. In any measure of legal reform we have to face the difficulty that conditions vary greatly in the different parts of India, and it has been pointed out to us by more than one authority that the Bill as circulated was in advance of the requirements of the more backward areas. We have introduced a provision to meet this difficulty which will, we hope, be found satisfactory. I will not, my Lord, at this stage discuss the particular amendments which are submitted for the consideration of this Council: they are fully dealt with in the Report of the Select Committee, and I shall have an opportunity of explaining them before the session closes. I will content myself today with formally presenting the Report."

CENTRAL PROVINCES BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY: "Your Excellency, I have now to ask the Council to take into consideration the Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Bill, which was introduced on December 14. This is a non-contentious Bill, and the comments on the Bill received since its introduction do not indicate the need of any alteration of importance. It is therefore considered unnecessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. When the Council accepts the motion I am now about to move, I shall propose three unimportant amendments. I move that the Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY: "The first two amendments that I have to propose are to clause 10, the clause which provides for appeals against a refusal by an inspector to grant a boiler license. These amendments are proposed in consequence of the remarks on the clause made by the Chief Commissioner. They make it clear that the District Magistrate must appoint one or more assessors to aid him in disposing of an appeal, while the Commissioner in hearing an appeal from the order of the District Magistrate may act either with or without the aid of assessors, at his discretion. The Commissioner will have before him the views of the expert assessors who sat with the District Magistrate; and it will often not be necessary for him to call in further expert advice. I move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 10 of the Bill, for the word 'may', in line 1, the word 'shall' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY moved that in sub-clause (3) of the same clause, for the words and figures "in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2)" the words and figure "to inquire into and determine the appeal, with or without the aid of assessors, as he may think fit, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2)" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY : "The third amendment which I propose reduces to Rs. 50 the sum of Rs. 150 which clause 11 allows the appellate Court to require the owner of the boiler to pay as costs in the case of an unfounded or frivolous appeal. I propose this amendment at the instance of my friend Mr. Chitnavis. The Hon'ble Member naturally takes a special interest in a Central Provinces Bill; and he was good enough to go through the Bill with me a few days ago. We discussed several points, and in the end the Hon'ble Member expressed his willingness to accept the Bill as it stands with one exception. The exception was clause 11, which allows a penalty to be inflicted on the owner if the appellate Court is of opinion that an appeal is unfounded or frivolous. Mr. Chitnavis was apprehensive that this clause might have the effect of unduly restricting resort to the right of appeal from the orders of the inspectors, and he at first proposed that the clause should be omitted altogether. I referred him to the similar sections in the corresponding Acts in force in other Provinces, and said that the provision in question would be used only in extreme cases, and that it was desirable to have some means of discouraging unfounded or frivolous appeals. The Hon'ble Member then said that he would be content if the penalty in the clause were reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50. I accepted this suggestion, with Your Excellency's permission. The reduced penalty will be sufficient to secure the object in view. I move that in clause 11, sub-clause (1), fifth line, for the words 'one hundred and fifty' the word 'fifty', be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th March 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA:

The 1st March 1907.

APPENDIX B.

(Vide page 18.)

States.	Annual Revenue.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Sappers.	Camel Corps.	TRANSPORT CORPS.			Annual cost of maintenance of I. S. T.
							Men.	Ponies or Camels	Carts.	
	Rs.									Rs.
Kashmir .	89,00,000	151	2,927	411	...	...	...	...	...	9,20,075
Patiala .	61,00,000	601	1,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,33,631
Jind .	15,00,000	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,822
Nabha .	12,00,000	...	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,347
Kapurthala .	13,00,000	...	593	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,130
Bahawalpur .	24,00,000	...	...	...	...	153	354	929	...	2,00,000
Faridkot .	4,00,000	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	54,854
Sirmur .	5,00,000	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	48,119
Maler Kotla .	3,00,000	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	34,500
Alwar .	30,00,000	556	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,38,676
Bharatpur .	37,00,000	...	616	...	...	...	484	564	300	2,43,680
Jodhpur .	50,00,000	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,18,000
Bikaner .	20,00,000	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	1,55,557
Jaipur .	62,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	800	1,170	544	2,52,001
Rampur .	33,00,000	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,238
Gwalior .	1,48,00,000	1,879	1,947	...	...	...	537	722 ponies	300	12,90,707
Bhopal .	25,00,000	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,02,097
Indore .	48,00,000	200	...	...	...	...	387	385	150	2,41,314
Mysore .	2,15,00,000	517	...	...	...	...	497	715	300	6,17,485
Hyderabad .	3,59,00,000	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,01,656
Bhavnagar .	30,00,000	295	1,79,962
Navanagar .	32,00,000	150	59,460
Junagarh .	27,00,000	100	68,547



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The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
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The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.

- The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
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PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon, be taken into consideration. He said :—" My Lord, the alterations in the Insolvency Bill which are recommended for adoption are shown in distinctive type in the copy of the Bill which is before this Council, and they are fully dealt with in the Report of the Select Committee which I had the honour of laying on the table at the last meeting; but I think it may be of assistance to the Council if I explain the more important of the changes which are suggested. The subject is a very technical one, but I shall endeavour to make my explanations as clear and as brief as possible.

" Speaking generally of the amendments, I think it is fair to say that they do much to simplify and abbreviate the Bill. The clauses of the Bill as introduced were taken by the Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, and they were justified in taking them from that Act, because the clauses in that form have been found to work well enough in England. But to people accustomed only to an elementary system of insolvency, such as that at present in force in the mufassal, they have appeared involved, and the Committee have, therefore, endeavoured to simplify the language of the Bill throughout and to dispense with the use of technical terms which are not yet familiar to Indian lawyers. Several of the more lengthy clauses have been shortened: in particular I would refer to the clauses regarding secured creditors and discharge which have been greatly reduced in length and the order of the clauses has been rearranged in order to present the procedure in its natural sequence.

" The main difficulty in framing a satisfactory law on this subject is the difficulty to which I have referred on a former occasion. It is the difficulty of framing any one law which is equally suited to the different parts of the country. A law adapted for the towns is too complicated for the country districts; a law suited for the country districts is altogether insufficient for the great centres of trade. This is no new difficulty. I find that Lord Hobhouse, when introducing into this Council just thirty years ago the rudimentary system of insolvency which is to be found in the Code of Civil Procedure, said of the criticisms made on those provisions :—" One gentleman tells us that we ought to enact a complete Insolvency Bill for the mufassal, another that the sections we have inserted into the Bill are such as the mufassal Courts are not strong enough to work, another says that the provisions are too cumbersome, and another, they are too meagre. The same criticisms have been made on the present Bill. Some of our critics have told us that the Bill is altogether insufficient because it does not provide for many cases which must arise in insolvency; others have said that the Bill is altogether too complicated and that the cases we have provided for can never arise. The difficulty arises not from the form of this particular Bill but is inherent in the subject with which it deals. The Select Committee have given careful consideration to this question. They feel that legal reform cannot be postponed until the requirements of the whole country become uniform; they feel that trading centres cannot be left without an adequate system of insolvency merely because other parts of the country are

• as yet less developed. On the other hand, they feel that it is desirable to avoid forcing on backward districts a law which is too complicated for their requirements. In the result they suggest for the consideration of this Council that a power should be inserted—it will be found in clause 54 of the amended Bill—a power corresponding to section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882—tolerable Local Governments to exempt any specified districts within their territories from the operation of certain sections of the Bill. There was a power in the Bill as introduced to enable Local Governments to refrain from investing Courts in certain districts with insolvency jurisdiction: but the Committee think it preferable to have the power of exemption made clear and express. They have therefore given this express power of exemption to Local Governments subject to the control of the Government of India. The effect will be that if Local Governments exercise this power to its full extent the law in the backward districts will remain substantially the same as it is at the present time, while the law in other districts will be the law as enacted in the whole Bill. I do not myself anticipate that when the legal advisers of Local Governments become more fully acquainted with the provisions of this Bill they will advise those Governments to exercise their powers to its full extent. But be that as it may, it will be in the power of Local Governments at any future time to apply the excepted sections gradually to the backward districts as they think fit.

“The next point to which I desire to call attention is that of the Courts which are to administer insolvency. In the Bill as introduced the Local Governments were given power to invest any Courts with insolvency jurisdiction; but it has been pointed out to us—and the Select Committee accept the view—that it is desirable that only the higher Courts should have insolvency jurisdiction. They have therefore inserted a clause—it is numbered 3, subsection (1)—enacting that District Courts are to be the Courts to administer this Act, with a proviso enabling Local Governments to invest subordinate Courts with jurisdiction in any particular classes of cases. The intention is that District Courts are *prima facie* to be the Courts to administer the Act, and that subordinate Courts are only to be invested with jurisdiction in special classes of cases.

“Another important matter connected with Insolvency Courts is the subject of appeals. In the Bill as introduced there was no appeal at all from any Court subordinate to the District Court except to the District Court: there was no appeal from a subordinate Court to the High Court. And from a District Court there was no appeal to the High Court except in certain specified cases. The result was that the right of appeal to the High Court was much restricted. There can, my Lord, be no doubt that a multiplicity of appeals is in itself an evil, but it is equally beyond doubt that there is in this country a strong feeling that litigants should have a right of appeal to the High Courts in cases of importance. I trust myself that that feeling may diminish or disappear as the inferior Courts grow stronger, but at present it is a factor which has to be recognised. The Select Committee have therefore amended these provisions, and their amendments will be found in clauses 46 and 47. They propose in the first instance to give in regard to proceedings in subordinate Courts a power to a High Court to call up cases from those Courts. This is a power analogous to the power which High Courts already have in regard to proceedings in Provincial Small Causes Courts under the Act of 1887, which regulates the procedure of those Courts. The effect of this amendment is to give power to a High Court to hear an appeal from a subordinate Court in any case in which it thinks proper to take action.

“Then in regard to appeals from the District Courts to the High Courts. The Select Committee have left standing the clause which gives an appeal as of right in certain specified cases, but they have added a clause that in all other cases there shall be an appeal with the leave of the District Court or High Court. The result is to give an appeal in any case which is considered either by the Court which tries it or by the High Court to be of sufficient importance to warrant further proceedings. Further, they have added a clause to enable the High Court to deal with insolvency proceedings in the subordinate Courts in the same way as they now deal with proceedings in civil suits

in those Courts. The result is that section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure will apply to insolvency proceedings and that the High Courts will have a power to transfer those proceedings similar to that which they have in regard to civil proceedings.

"One point more is of principal importance, and that is in regard to the effect of the discharge of an insolvent. Under the Bill as introduced a discharge operated to free an insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency, that is to say, when once an insolvent was discharged he would have been free from the claims of any creditor in respect of any debt proveable under the Act, and that whether the creditor had in fact had notice of the insolvency proceedings or not. That, my Lord, is the English system and it works well in England. There the area is comparatively small; and there are commercial newspapers which circulate among trading classes, so that it is perfectly easy for any creditor to ascertain the fact of insolvency proceedings having been instituted against his debtor. But in India the conditions are very different. This is a vast country, and there are no means of communicating with the trading classes such as exist in England. Insolvency proceedings might well be started at Dacca and a creditor at Peshawar might not hear of them until the proceedings were over. The local Provincial Gazettes travel no further than the territories of the Local Government which issues them, and even the official Gazette of India has obtained no circulation sufficient for present purposes. The Select Committee have therefore proposed to restore the system of scheduling creditors and to make a discharge operate only to free a debtor from debts entered in the schedule; creditors whose names are entered in the schedule must have had distinct notice of the insolvency. That change is effected in clauses 24 and 25.

"These, my Lord, are the main points to which criticisms have been directed, and I think the Council will agree that those criticisms have been largely met by the amendments which have been introduced in the Bill. There are, however, a few other points which I think it proper to bring to the notice of the Council.

"One is in regard to receivers. It has been brought to the attention of the Committee by our Hon'ble colleague Munshi Madho Lal, and it has also been mentioned by the High Court of Calcutta. We are told—and we accept that view—that there will be difficulty in many cases in finding suitable persons to act as receivers. We are also told—and we accept that view also—that it may be advisable in some cases and in some circumstances to have officials to act as receivers in order that insolvency matters may be thoroughly investigated. We have therefore inserted a clause in the Bill to give power to Local Governments to appoint Official Receivers for specified districts. It is an optional power which can be exercised by Local Governments if they find from practical experience of the working of the Bill that it is expedient. We have added clauses to provide for the payment of these officials and for the delegation to them of certain powers.

"A further point is in regard to agriculturists. Under the Bill as introduced—clause 6, sub-clause (2) (a)—agriculturists were put in a special position in regard to insolvency. They were allowed to institute insolvency proceedings if their debts amounted to the small sum of fifty rupees. Other debtors, as you are aware, can only institute proceedings under this Bill if their debts amount to Rs. 500. The provision was originally taken by the Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill from the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. My Lord, this provision has been a good deal criticised, and the Select Committee are of opinion that there is no sufficient reason for giving special treatment to agriculturists. If special treatment is to be given to them as a part of the general treatment of agricultural indebtedness, it should be done in a special measure and not in a general law of insolvency. The Select Committee therefore recommend that this provision should be struck out of the Bill, but in lieu of it they have inserted provisions to preserve any special enactments in regard to agriculturists which are now in force and in particular to expressly preserve the operation of the insolvency sections of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The clauses in regard to penalties have been amalgamated and have been made of wider scope.

"The Select Committee recommend that the Bill should come into operation on the 1st January next year. They suggest to this Council that it is desirable the Courts and practitioners and the public should have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Bill before it comes into operation. They do not think it could in any case be brought into operation before the long vacation of the Courts commences, and that on the whole it is better to postpone it until the new year opens.

"Several new clauses are suggested, but they are really matters of machinery and not of substance. They relate to the withdrawal of petitions, the consolidation of petitions, the power to change the carriage of proceedings, the continuance of proceedings on the death of an insolvent, mutual dealings and set-off. These are all small matters and are dealt with shortly in the Bill. The result is that the Bill as amended consists of 56 clauses as against the 46 clauses of which the Bill as introduced was composed; but this advance is apparent and not real, for owing to the simplifications introduced by the Committee the Bill is some three pages shorter than it was when introduced.

"The Select Committee are well aware that this is not a complete Bill although it is a distinct advance on the present law of insolvency. There are many matters not dealt with in this Bill which should find a place in any measure which purported to be a complete Bill, such for instance as the question of the administration of the estates of debtors who are found after their death to have been insolvent. But we have had in our minds the fact that this is the first real law of insolvency for the mufassal which has ever reached this stage in legislation. The elementary provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, confined as they are to judgment-creditors and judgment-debtors, can hardly be called a real law of insolvency. It has seemed wise, therefore, to avoid the temptation of passing a more ambitious law in the first instance, and to confine ourselves to dealing with the points that occurred to us as being essential. When the law becomes familiar to the public and to practitioners it will be easy to amend; it will be easy then to introduce clauses dealing with such matters as those I have mentioned, and it may perhaps be thought right to introduce a clause similar to that which is to be found in the English Act—a clause to disqualify insolvents from holding public office for a certain time.

"My Lord, these are the chief alterations which the Select Committee propose for the consideration of this Council, but I cannot close these observations without expressing thanks to two of our Hon'ble colleagues who have rendered very special assistance in the consideration of this difficult matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, both lawyers of wide practical experience, have been good enough to devote much time to the investigation of the questions arising in connection with this Bill, and the improvements in the Bill are largely due to their suggestions."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ERLE RICHARDS moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—"I recommend this Bill as a measure that is much needed and as one that will effect a beneficial change in the law in the interests of honest traders."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"Your Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that the Bill we are going to pass into law today will be a very welcome addition to our Statute Book, and I have much pleasure in giving it my most cordial support. It has been framed on a modest and not on too ambitious a scale. No attempt has been made to stereotype details, and the leading provisions are simple and readily intelligible. Definitions also have been very sparingly used, because, as every lawyer knows, it is sometimes dangerous to imprison a definition in the iron framework of a Statute. The profession, however, may find consolation in the reflection that even the best constructed code will not dispense lawyers from being learned.

“The principles underlying the law of insolvency in England and in the Presidency-towns have been carefully recast and not only expressed in a much simpler form but modified in many cases. My learned and honourable friend the Law Member, whom I may congratulate on the termination of his labours, has also tried to meet the rather moderate requirements of the more backward parts in the provinces halfway so to speak by providing for a simpler procedure.

“I do not desire to occupy the time of the Council with discussing dry technical points and will only remark that the fullest advantage has been taken of the criticisms which have been made and some objectionable provisions in the original Bill have been weeded out. The Select Committee were, however, unable to accept the suggestion made by a very eminent Judge that an order of adjudication should relate back, as in England, to the act of insolvency. No one, I need hardly say, can differ from Sir Lawrence Jenkins without the greatest hesitation and misgiving; but I may venture to point out that the English doctrine, though it may have the effect of avoiding certain questionable transactions, is a departure from the general rule that a decree or order relates back only to the commencement of the *lis* and has not, I may add, been adopted in America, where an order of adjudication takes effect only from the date on which the petition of insolvency, whether voluntary or involuntary, is presented to the Court.”

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said:—“My Lord, the Bill has now reached a stage in which it passes into an Act and we hope it will become an Act today.

“There is one thing to which I have the honour of inviting your Excellency's attention. It is this:—

“The provision regarding the appointment of Official Receivers, of which mention has been made in our Report in paragraph 4, and enacted in clauses 19 and 52, may be put into force as soon as possible, so that schemes may be ready on the date when this Act comes into operation. This will save from ruin the large landed properties that are in the hands of the judgment-debtors at present. It need hardly be said that judgment-debtors in cases of the kind become apathetic and do not care to keep the properties attached in execution or to be sold under mortgage-decrees in the condition in which they ought to be, and the properties are possibly ruined in litigation between judgment-debtors and the decree-holders, which take a number of years, sometimes twelve to twenty years.

“The appointment of Official Receivers is a necessity. Receivers would be of great use not only to the judgment-debtor himself but to the creditor also. In this connection I may further suggest that there is a large and well educated class of vakils and pleaders in every district in this country whose services may be safely utilized for the purpose. In conclusion I may mention that it is a good Act and will be useful to debtors and creditors.”

The Hon'ble MR. ISMAI said:—“My Lord, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill now before the Council has dealt with its incidents in considerable detail, but I am unwilling to give an altogether silent vote in favour of its passing into law. It has been objected in some quarters that the Bill is in advance of the times, that the law as at present existing is sufficient for the wants of the mufassal, and reference is made to the undisputed fact that creditors very rarely invoke the assistance of that law. It is not, however, I venture to think, sufficiently realized that outside the Presidency-towns a creditor has at present practically no remedy against a dishonest debtor. The law as contained in Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure was, as it seems to me, enacted almost entirely in the interests of debtors. Under that law no creditor can apply to have his debtor declared an insolvent unless and until he has obtained a decree against him, so that a trader who unexpectedly gets into difficulties has ample facilities for concealing or making a way with the whole of his property before his creditors can take any action. Even when the holder of a decree does apply under the Code, the only practical result is that the insolvent is discharged as a matter of course, that he is exempted from liability to arrest on account of any of the scheduled debts, and that those debts to the extent of two-thirds are at

once remitted. The law provides no doubt that such property as the insolvent is willing to disgorge shall vest in a receiver, but there is no machinery enabling the Court summarily to annul transfers made in anticipation of insolvency, and in actual practice the only property which ever finds its way into the hands of the receiver is such property as the insolvent has not contrived to conceal or otherwise dispose of. Under these circumstances it is no matter for surprise to find that creditors studiously ignore the insolvency provisions of the Code and prefer to take their chance of getting fraudulent transfers annulled by regular suits.

"Under the provisions of the Bill now before the Council any creditor whose debt amounts to Rs 500 may present an insolvency petition against his debtor and on sufficient cause shown may cause his property to be at once attached. Ample power is reserved to the Courts to compel the production of his property by the debtor and to deal effectively with any case in which a debtor is guilty of any act of bad faith in the performance of the duties imposed on him. Fraudulent transfers made in anticipation of insolvency may be summarily annulled, and when once an order of adjudication has been made an insolvent is debarred from making any payment or entering into any contract. Discharges will no longer be granted as a matter of course and the insolvent who fails to get his discharge will be unable to incur fresh liabilities.

"My Lord, I can recall to my mind many cases in which debtors have succeeded in getting rid of the whole of their property, leaving their creditors with absolutely no remedy. The Bill now before the Council is designed to meet cases of this kind. It is in the main an adaptation in as simple and untechnical language as the nature of the subject permits of those provisions of the English law of bankruptcy which appear to be best suited to the requirements of the mufassal. It would be too much to hope that the measure is a measure of perfection, but I believe that the Bill will be found to supply a real want and it is in this belief that it has my full support."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th March 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;

The 15th March, 1907. }



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th March
1907.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy
and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M.,
G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of
Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1907-1908.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. He said:—"My Lord, I beg to lay on the table the Financial Statement for 1907-1908 together with the usual papers and accounts. The following is a summary of those points which seem likely to be of general interest.

"A year ago we budgetted for a surplus during the current year of 131 lakhs of rupees. When the year opened agricultural prospects were somewhat unpromising in certain parts of India, and nearly half a million persons were in receipt of relief. These unfavourable features however soon passed away; the monsoon rains were full and well distributed nearly everywhere, and the harvests have been generally abundant, especially in the Bombay Presidency. The consequences of this good fortune may be seen in the general expansion of most of our principal heads of revenue—Land Revenue has exceeded our estimate by over 20 lakhs: Excise by 13 lakhs: Assessed Taxes by 10 lakhs: and Stamps by nearly 8 lakhs. The opium receipts are in excess of what we expected by the large sum of 116 lakhs, in consequence mainly of the high prices obtained at the sales of Bengal opium. The only exceptions of note are Salt and Customs, which between them are 40 lakhs below the estimate. The shortage in the latter case is mainly due to the large contraction in the exports of rice, and in less degree to reduced imports of spirits, in consequence of extensive clearances in February of last year. Our receipts from commercial services and other Departments have exceeded the estimate by 148 lakhs, the chief contributing factors being Irrigation, Interest, Exchange, and seignorage charges on coinage. All told our total revenues are likely to be in excess of the Budget Estimate by 287 lakhs of rupees, which represents about 2½ per cent of the total. Our gross expenditure fell short of Budget provision by 34 lakhs, but the Provincial Governments and local bodies added largely to their balances instead of drawing on them, and the sum chargeable against revenue has been correspondingly increased. We now expect to close the year with a surplus of 199 lakhs, which is 67 lakhs better than we anticipated a year ago.

"For next year, we estimate our revenue at 11,252 lakhs: our expenditure chargeable against revenue at 11,136 lakhs: and our net surplus at 116 lakhs.

"For the third year in succession we are fortunate enough to be able to make a substantial reduction of taxation. We have decided to reduce the Salt tax by 8 annas a maund, with effect from this date. The duty will now stand at a uniform rate of R1 a maund throughout India and Burma, and the incidence works out to less than 2½ annas a head of the population. Council will remember that just five years ago, the duty was R2-8-0 a maund except in Burma. The loss of revenue is estimated to amount to 190 lakhs of rupees per annum.

"The future of our Opium revenue has been engaging our earnest attention, in connection with the proposals recently made by the Chinese Government for the gradual suppression of the opium habit in that country. We have recently addressed the Secretary of State fully on the subject, and it is not in my power to make any announcement at present. In fact no forecast of the ultimate outcome is at all possible. But as evidence of the expressed desire of His Majesty's Government to meet the Chinese reformers in a sympathetic spirit, we have decided to reduce the area under cultivation immediately to 900,000 bighas, and also to fix the number of chests of Bengal opium offered at the monthly sales at 4,000, with effect from July next, in place of 4,400 as at present. We have also thought it prudent to take a cautious estimate of the prices likely to be realized at the sales and have taken these at R1,250 per chest as compared with an average of R1,391 obtained during the current year. The net revenue which we expect to receive from this source is estimated at over 96 lakhs less than in the present year.

"We propose to effect certain reductions in postal charges, which though not of great amount will nevertheless be a considerable convenience to the public. The half anna rate of letter postage will carry letters up to one tola in weight, instead of ¾ of a tola as hitherto: and the weight carried for one anna will be

raised from $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to 3 tolas. There will also be some minor reductions in the foreign letter rates. These changes will take effect from the 1st October next and we expect that they will cost us 11 lakhs during the remainder of the year.

"Under Army charges of all kinds we have effected a reduction of over 68 lakhs. The grants for what is called special military expenditure, including the reorganisation of the army, have been reduced by 75 lakhs, and the amount carried over from the current year is limited to $47\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 90 lakhs on the last occasion. These reductions are however partly counterbalanced by growth of ordinary military expenditure, mainly due to the increased cost of food, fodder and supplies.

"For police reform we have provided additional grants aggregating $30\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year.

"For Education, the budget provision is 303 lakhs, which is, I think, the highest ever yet made. This is exclusive of building grants and indirect charges debited under other heads. The budget includes no provision for making education free of charge in primary schools: but we are in communication with Local Governments on this important question, and we have received an assurance from the Secretary of State that notwithstanding the absence of a budget grant, if a suitable scheme is submitted to and approved by him, he will authorize us to introduce it in the course of the year if the financial position then permits.

"We have recast the system under which the cost of famine relief has hitherto been a wholly Provincial charge, and have introduced a new plan by which Imperial revenues will bear the lion's share, though not the whole, of the burden. The ruling principle of the new scheme is that we provide Local Governments with the means of building up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government, on which they can draw when famine comes. Full details will be found in the body of the Financial Statement.

"For capital expenditure, we have provided 125 lakhs for Irrigation Major Works, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores for Railways, of which 568 lakhs have been allotted for rolling stock on open lines. We should have been glad to provide 10 millions sterling for Railway construction, as we did in 1900-07 and hoped to do in the ensuing year. But the state of the money market both in this country and still more markedly in London makes it inopportune to call upon it for the larger sum.

"We have introduced a change in the form of the Railway accounts, by which working expenses are deducted from gross receipts, and the earnings are shown *net* in the summation of our revenues.

"These, my Lord, are the leading features of the Financial Statement for the ensuing year. To all appearance our finances are still on an ascending plane of prosperity. Causes for anxiety are indeed not wanting and the need for economy and unceasing watchfulness is as great as ever. But so far as can now be judged the outlook is clear and our prospects for the coming year are full of hope."

REPEALING AND AMENDING (RATES AND CESSSES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that the Bill to repeal and amend certain enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that in Part E of the Schedule to the Bill, after the entries relating to Act X of 1878, the following be inserted, namely:—

"Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878).	17	For sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) the following to be substituted:
		" (ii) be applied to any local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience."

He said :—"Two small amendments have been found necessary in the Schedule to this Bill. We are now repealing Act X of 1878 (the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878). It has been pointed out that in Act XVII of 1878 allusion is made to the Act which is now about to be repealed, and which will in the future disappear from the Central Provinces Code of Laws. It is more convenient that, instead of this reference to the Act about to be repealed, the words which are used in that Act be transferred to Act XVII of 1878."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that in the same Part of the said Schedule, for the entry in column 3 opposite section 143A of Act XVIII of 1881, the following be substituted, namely :—

"In clause (c), the words 'patwari and' to be omitted; and for the words 'they are' the words 'he is' to be substituted."

He said :—"This is a purely drafting amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said :—"My Lord, the Bill that we have been considering places the seal upon the policy that has been followed during the past two years by the Government of India in utilising a portion of its surplus in remitting certain burdens imposed on the land over and above the land-revenue. That policy has evoked lively expressions of appreciation in this Council. It has been received with much satisfaction in the provinces generally both by the classes immediately interested in the land and by the Local Governments and Administrations concerned. Steps have already been taken to give effect to the various remissions, and the Council will, I have no doubt, be glad to pass this Bill, which marks the disappearance of these rates and cesses from the Statute Book."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th March 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
The 22nd March 1907. }



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
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1861 AND 1892 (21 & 25 VICT., C. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th March 1907.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.T., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

[*Munshi Madho Lal; Sir Harvey Adamson; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to mention if it is under contemplation to have fresh legislation on the protection and management of endowed properties all over India on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in this Council, and whether the Provincial Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh can be allowed to legislate on that subject for those Provinces?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government of India do not contemplate undertaking any legislation on this subject. The Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in the session of 1900-01 was withdrawn by him in consequence of the opposition it had aroused. The Governor General has received no application for sanction to the introduction of a Bill on the subject into the Legislative Council of the United Provinces."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR asked :—

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the memorial of the Simla House Proprietors' Association to the Punjab Government, regarding the Simla municipal elections, published in the *Indian Daily News* of January 1st, 1907?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true, as therein alleged, that the Punjab Government have declined to confirm the election of several Municipal Commissioners who were duly elected so far back as October, 1905, on the ground that the question of the future administration of Simla has been referred to the Government of India?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to pass orders on the reference made by the Government of the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government of India have within the last few days received a copy of a memorial, dated the 7th December 1906, addressed by the Simla House Proprietors' Association to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Association has also addressed a letter to the Government of India under date the 9th March 1907, regarding the future administration of the Simla Municipality. This letter will be taken into early consideration."

"The Government of India were informed in the commencement of 1907 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that he had refrained from confirming or notifying the election of three candidates who had been elected to fill vacancies in the Municipal Committee of Simla which occurred in August 1905, on the ground that he anticipated that the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the future administration of Simla might be expected at an early date. In February 1907 the Government of India informed the Government of the Punjab that no reply had yet been received from the Secretary of State on the question of the future administration of Simla, and left it to the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what action should be taken with regard to the vacancies."

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.*]

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1906-1907.

The Hon'ble Dr. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said :—" Your Excellency, I cannot open the debate without congratulating the Government of India on the reduction of the salt-tax. This great boon, I am sure, will be much appreciated in millions of Indian homes where even common salt is regarded as something in the nature of a luxury. In lightening the salt-tax the Government have lightened, in some small measure, the hard destiny of the toiling masses who constitute the real people and who ought to be their first care. The successive reductions of the duty have all been steps in the right direction. But the greatest still remains behind—the total repeal of a tax which is such a heavy burden on those who are the least able to sustain it. We all hope that crowning step will be taken by Your Excellency before you lay down your high office. By repealing this obnoxious tax Your Lordship would add fresh lustre to a historic name which would then be cherished by us with the same affectionate veneration with which the name of Aurelian, who gave the people free salt, was cherished by the citizens of the Roman Empire.

"The remarkable stimulus imparted to the consumption of one of the first necessities of life by the recent reductions in the salt-tax of which the Finance Minister spoke on Wednesday last is to my mind a conclusive argument against the retention of an impost which falls so heavily on the hunger-stricken masses. Speaking in 1903, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale said that the consumption of salt was not even ten pounds per head, whereas the highest medical opinion lays down twenty pounds per head as the standard for healthful existence. But this standard will not be reached till the tax is completely wiped out; though it may be said that where food is not over-abundant, the consumption of salt need not be so high as twenty pounds. The Hon'ble Finance Member observed, in defence, I presume, of the retention of the tax on salt that it is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of the people. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, I know, does not admit the correctness of this statement. I hope Mr Gokhale is right; for, if the Hon'ble Finance Member's assertion is well founded, what does it show? It only shows the hopeless, the unspeakable, poverty of the masses in India.

"My Lord, with the dark shadow hanging over our opium-revenue, the total repeal of the duty may seem to be a bold or even a rash step to take. There is, however, a well-known saying about threatened men, and I believe this will hold good of our trade in opium with China. But if the government of the country cannot be carried on without the revenue derived from salt, I would suggest the imposition in its stead of a succession-duty on the estates of deceased Hindus and Muhammadans.

"Our best acknowledgments are also due to Government for the provision which has been made in the Budget under review for enabling Local Administrations to meet a famine immediately without being obliged to do so with their own limited resources. The new scheme promises to relieve the various Local Governments of the strain on their exchequer when they are threatened with a famine. Under this system the greater part of the burden would fall on the Imperial revenues. But the real problem before the Government is not to meet a famine by doles, but to avert it. This can only be done by lightening the burden of taxation, by the construction of irrigation canals, the spread of improved methods of agriculture, the encouragement of manufacturing industries, and the growth of intelligence among the people by means of education. Without these neither Agriculturists' Relief Acts nor Land Alienation Acts would avert those terrible visitations which many intelligent foreigners regard as a standing reproach to the Government of the country. The evolution of the Famine Code may be a very excellent thing, but the evolution of agriculture and manufacturing industry would be more welcome. A hungry people, my Lord, can never be a very contented people, for hunger is a mischievous counsellor, more mischievous than the most

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.*]

pestilent agitator or the most vocal loyalist whom it requires Ithuriel's spear to unmask.

"My Lord, it may be, as we have been told, that no Government in the world except the British is capable of doing what Britain is able to do in India in famine time, and that no Government that might be substituted for the British would attempt to undertake such a task. But the world and its Governments are rather censorious and might be tempted to ask awkward questions when Indian famines are made to adorn a peroration or to point what to an English audience must be an obvious moral. Every school boy knows the story of Aristides and the Athenians.

"I have no desire, my Lord, to play the part of the pessimist who refuses to be comforted. But though the youngest member here present, I am no longer young in years and have lost the robust optimism and together with it some of the illusions of the springtide. Trade returns and increasing revenues, like all statistics, may be made to tell a flattering tale, but the frequent recurrence of famines is an undeniable fact which is not adequately explained by rhetorical phrases about wresting the keys of the universe from Providence, and when I think in this Council chamber of my famished countrymen, I seem almost to hear their piteous cries which are as the 'moaning of the midnight sea', and am unpleasantly reminded of a passage in Heine in which that rather strident mocker describes the dismay of the Olympian gods at a ghastly sight on which I may not be more explicit; for this somewhat erratic genius who was engaged all his life in doing battle manfully with Philistinism did not write for the parsonage or the drawing-room.

"This is, however, not the proper place to discuss the question on which so much controversy is surging in our day, namely, whether the people of India are growing more and more prosperous notwithstanding the ever-increasing foreign drain for which Lord Salisbury, who was nothing if not cynically frank, substituted a stronger expression, which need not be repeated here. The reason why I do not enter upon the discussion is that I cannot compress it within the limits of a single speech. One thing, however, is clear. India is still a very poor country, and we must, to use a homely saying, cut our coat according to our cloth. And this leads me to say a few words on the military estimates. For though we cannot divide or even move a resolution, the lyrical function of speaking out our hearts is not denied to us. My Lord, it is our high office and privilege to be the interpreters between our countrymen and Government, and we should be wanting in our duty if we did not attempt according to our feeble lights to assist in the solution of the various questions suggested by the Budget on which depend the happiness and prosperity of one-sixth of the whole population of the earth. A great English minister whose name is dear to all lawyers told us the other day that he has no more control over these estimates than over the winds and tides, but we have yet not reached that stage of positive perfection which refuses to believe in the efficacy of prayers, and which in the present case need not be wafted across the seas.

"One of our poets who lived many centuries before Shakespeare and Milton, and whose name is quite familiar in Germany, if not in England, has said of an ancient Hindu King:

प्रजानामिव भूत्वर्थं स ताभ्यो वसिमयहीत् ।
सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्यमादत्ते हि रसं रविः ॥

'For the welfare of the subjects themselves he used, to take taxes from them; 'just as the sun takes water (from the earth) to return (the same) a thousandfold (in the shape of rain).'

"Peace and order are no doubt the greatest blessings which the king confers on his subjects in return for the taxes paid by them, and it would be puerile to complain of any expenditure reasonably incurred in defending the country and in maintaining peace and order, without which no progress is possible. But there is a very general idea in this country that the military estimates are excessive. In the time of the Mogul Emperors, when the soldiers were paid in land, only a few

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estates, or rather their revenues—which I may mention in passing never left the country—were set apart for the support of the army. At the present day, however, our military expenditure exceeds the whole of the land-revenue, so that not only has all India become one vast military feud, but even the poor man's salt must contribute to the maintenance of mountain batteries ready to take the field in any part of the world.

"My Lord, I may be told that I am a mere lawyer 'that never set a squadron in the field,' but there are some questions on which the man in the street may claim to be heard. Shortly after the Crimean War there was an interesting controversy between Lord Palmerston and Sir George Lewis on the proverbial saying that prevention is better than cure, which like all epigrammatic sayings contains only a half-truth. It may be a good maxim in medicine, but in its application to politics we must not forget that the system of insurance may be carried too far. If an evil is certain and proximate, prevention is certainly better than cure; but not so if the evil is remote and uncertain. For the evil may probably never occur and the cure, should it occur, may not be very expensive. 'Our foreign relations,' said Sir George Lewis, that most logical of reasoners, 'are so various and so intricate that if we insure against every danger which ingenuity can devise, there will be no end of our insurances. Even in private life it is found profitable for those who carry on operations on a large scale not to insure. A man who has one or two ships, or one or two farmhouses, insures. But a man who has many ships and many farmhouses often does not insure.' Most people will, I venture to think, admit the truth of these remarks; though they may not agree with Sir George Lewis that diplomatic agents whose time is generally only half employed are sometimes too apt to frighten their own Government with exaggerated reports of the ambitions and encroaching designs of foreign Powers, which I may add have sometimes a tendency to fulfil themselves. The real truth is the foreign relations of England are on too large a scale to allow her to insure systematically for all risks, however, remote and contingent. But she may always safely rely upon the valour of her sons and the goodwill and loyalty of a contented people.

"I repeat the answer to the question—is prevention better than cure?—must depend upon the magnitude, the certainty, and the nearness of the peril against which we have to guard ourselves, and I submit that the enormous military expenditure is too large a premium to pay to insure us against the off-chance of a foreign invasion; specially at the present moment, when our relations with our neighbours are most friendly, and there is not a speck of cloud in the blue sky. But some of us are too prone to anticipate the future, and in constantly watching the movements of other nations forget the humbler duties which lie near at hand.

"On such a question of policy as this, and, as Disraeli pointed out long ago, military expenditure depends upon policy, surely a civilian is entitled without presumption to form his own opinion. Indeed, in some respects he is likely to take a sounder view, as he would not be under the dominion of those idols of the den and of the market which are so apt to cloud our vision. 'All professions,' says Cardinal Newman, 'have their dangers; all general truths have their fallacies, all spheres of action have their limits, and are liable to improper extension or alteration. Every professional man has rightly a zeal for his profession, and he would not do his duty towards it without that zeal, and that zeal soon becomes exclusive or rather necessarily involves a sort of exclusiveness. A zealous professional man soon comes to think that his profession is all in all, and that the world would not go on without it. We have heard, for instance,' adds the Cardinal—he was speaking not in the twentieth but in the nineteenth century, 'a great deal lately in regard to the war in India, of political views suggesting one plan of campaign and military views suggesting another. How hard it must be for the military man to forego his own strategical dispositions, not on the ground that they are not the best,—not that they are not acknowledged by those who nevertheless put them aside to be the best for the object of military subjects,—but because military success is not the highest of objects and the end of ends,—because it is not the sovereign science, but must ever be

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subordinate to political considerations or maxims of government, which is a higher science with higher objects,—and that therefore his sure success on the field must be relinquished because the interests of the Council and Cabinet require the sacrifice, that the war must yield to the statesman's craft, the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General. Yet what the soldier feels is natural, and what the statesman does is just. This collision, this desire on the part of every profession to be supreme, this necessary, though reluctant, subordination of the one to the other, is a process ever going on, ever acted out before our eyes.'

"My Lord, I fear in my remarks on the Budget I have taken too wide a sweep and have overlooked the law of concentration of energy, but there remain two questions which call for immediate solution, and on which I trust I may say without much arrogance or presumption I have some claim to speak.

"My Lord, it is frequently said that India is held by the sword. This is perfectly true. But the sword by which the country is held has both a finer temper and a keener edge than the rude weapon of the soldier; for it is the sword of Justice. Whatever, therefore, is calculated to promote the proper administration of justice ought to engage the earnest attention of Government. Now, I am not going to discuss the capacity of our young Magistrates to deal out justice among a people with whose language they can have only a very imperfect acquaintance, and whose manners, customs, and sentiments must be a sealed book to them, for I know it is not always expedient to say things merely because one honestly believes them. But it is certainly not inexpedient to point out one most serious blot on the administration of criminal justice. Is it necessary to say that I refer to the union of judicial and executive functions in the same public servant? I admit that the fusion may have been necessary in earlier times, and may possibly be still necessary in the more backward parts, but it is certainly an anachronism at the present day in the advanced provinces. The memorial which was addressed to the Secretary of State in July 1899 by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir William Markby, Sir John Budd Phear, Sir John Scott, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Roland Wilson, and Mr. Reynolds embodies everything that can be said on the question, and it would be a work of supererogation to travel over the same ground again. There are, however, some fallacies which, though doomed to death, are yet fated not to die. The opponents of reform still assert with a confidence not according to knowledge that the combination is essential to the prestige of a public officer in an oriental country; but, as pointed out in the memorial in question, is the prestige of the Viceroy less than the prestige which hedges in a District Magistrate, because the Magistrate may send a man to gaol and the Viceroy cannot? And this reminds me that prestige—which literally means an enchantment or illusion—is a word of evil parentage, as a distinguished conservative statesman said on a memorable occasion, and even in its best sense means something (I need not be more explicit) of which those who speak of their prestige have no reason to be proud. Lord Macaulay once said: 'I have often observed that a fine Greek compound is an excellent substitute for a reason.' In India, where a knowledge of Greek is not so common, and a new compound cannot be readily turned out, a sonorous word like 'prestige' serves the same useful purpose.

"It is also said by the opponents of the proposed reform that it is a mere counsel of perfection, as you cannot carry it out without doubling the staff throughout the country, and we are reminded of the condition of Indian finance. But Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who rose to be the Commissioner of a Division, has shown that in the province of Bengal at least the separation of judicial and executive functions would not add materially to the cost of administration, and that any additional expenditure which it might entail could be easily met by savings or economies in other directions. The scheme formulated by Mr. Dutt was referred to with approval in the memorial submitted to the Secretary of State, and there is every reason to believe that it can be practically carried out. It is, however, unnecessary for me to labour this point; for the

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.*]

- plea of an empty exchequer is no longer tenable; but I fear that a bureaucracy always 'perplexed by fear of change' will find some other excuse for retaining their authority. The scheme, they will say, looks very well on paper, but any attempt to put it into practice will certainly end in failure. Readers of Sydney Smith will, however, remember the famous oration in which the greatest wit which the English Church gave to the nineteenth century gathered together the long catena of fallacies which were so ruthlessly exposed by that stalwart radical, Jeremy Bentham, whose name was once a bye-word for all that is hateful. 'I tell the honourable mover at once,' says the orator in Sydney Smith, 'his scheme is too good to be practicable. It savours of Utopia. It looks well in theory, but it won't do in practice. It will not do, I repeat, Sir, in practice, and so the advocates of the measure will find if, unfortunately, it should find its way through Parliament. (Cheers.)' The truth is, a reluctance to part with power is inherent in human nature, and there is a great deal of human nature in the members of that much be-praised service, the Covenanted Indian Civil Service, some of whom, whose knowledge of the East seems to have been drawn from the Arabian nights, would perhaps like to play the part of the Cazi sitting in the gate, administering patriarchal justice. 'Just the thing, you know, for these orientals.'

"My Lord, the country has been waiting for the proposed reform for years. The distinguished men who memorialized the Secretary of State in 1899 earnestly trusted that Lord George Hamilton would ask the Government of India to prepare a scheme for the complete separation of the judicial and executive functions, and to report upon this urgently pressing question at an early date. But nothing has yet been done. The question, we are told, is still under consideration. No reader of Dickens need however be surprised at this; specially when he remembers that red tape is now even cheaper than in the days of Little Dorrit.

"The union of judicial and executive functions in the same person is not the only anachronism to which I would invite Your Excellency's attention. In the administration of civil justice, too, we are weighed down by the dead hand of the past. The highest judicial offices with the largest salaries in the provinces have been reserved as a close preserve for the members of the favoured Civil Service. I freely admit that there are many among them distinguished by ability of the highest order; but ability, however great, cannot dispense with legal learning; for though administrative skill may come by nature, a knowledge of law is unfortunately not one of the gifts of fortune. The result is their incapacity is contrasted with the knowledge and training of those over whose judgments they sit in appeal, members of the Subordinate Judicial Service, as it is called, men of ripe experience and possessing the inestimable advantage of being natives of the country. Now it may be that the countrymen of Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, Sir Madhava Rao of Baroda, Dewans Poorniah and Ranga Charlu of Mysore, Sir Dinkar Rao of Gwalior, Kantichandta Mookerji of Jeypore, are not fit for high executive office,—the experiment has yet to be made, but our fitness for judicial office is acknowledged by everybody including Privy Councillors like Lord Selborne.

"So far back as 1842 the Indian Law Commissioners considered 'a more extensive employment of the natives of the country as a means both of increasing the efficiency of the Courts and of improving the moral condition of the people.' Again, the Public Service Commission, which included a retired Chief Justice of Madras and other distinguished members, in their report, which was published more than eighteen years ago, said:—'It may be observed that many witnesses examined before the Commission have urged that judicial offices should be made over more freely to natives of India, and some witnesses have gone so far as to recommend that the greater part, if not the whole, of the civil judicial work of the country might be usefully entrusted to native agency. In the expediency of employing duly qualified natives to a large extent in the judicial branch of the public service, the Commission fully concurs. The highest judicial offices in the country have already been filled by natives with marked ability, while the subordinate judiciary, which is composed almost exclusively of natives of India, has displayed very great aptitude for judicial office.'

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"In 1869 a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*—it is an open secret that the author of the article was Mr. Justice, now Sir William, Markby—gave an extract from a minute of Mr. Justice Loch, who was formerly himself a District Judge, which shows pretty clearly the state of things in the sixties of the last century. 'An assistant' said Mr. Justice Loch (that is, a member of the Civil Service who has just come out from England), 'remains at the sudder station of a district for a very short period. In the course of a year from his joining it, he is liable to be sent to take charge of a sub-division. For the next fifteen years of his career, he is employed in the duties of a Magistrate and Collector.' That is the first part of his career, and the last part is described in these words:—'Without any training in the particular duties of a Civil Judge or *any knowledge of the law by which his proceedings are to be guided*, a man after fifteen or more years' service as Magistrate or Collector, or both, is transferred to the bench and expected to control a number of subordinate Courts, the judges of which may have commenced and continued their judicial career before he entered the service.' It would be impossible to give a complete idea of such a career, says the *Edinburgh reviewer*, to any one who is not acquainted with the administration, or rather the mal-administration, of justice in India. Suppose, says the writer, a man who had divided fifteen years of his life between the duties of chief constable of a county, a land-agent, a justice of the peace, and a clerk in Somerset House, were to be suddenly placed as a Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, you would have something of the same kind in England and not more absurd.

"I must not here omit to refer to a letter addressed nearly fifty years ago by Mr. Howard, Director of Public Instruction of Bombay, to the Government of that province, in which he said 'The time is fast approaching when lawyers trained in this country will be procurable in such numbers, and possessed of such professional attainments and practical experience, as to constitute a formidable body of rivals to the untrained Judges of the Civil Service. I am well aware that many members of the Civil Service believe that a Judge in this country need have no law; that "common sense" is enough for him illuminated by practice and a knowledge of the people. To this it would certainly be replied, with unanswerable force, that the question is not between knowledge of the law on the one hand and practical experience on the other, but between law and no law, practical knowledge being equal on both sides. The question then will present itself before many years.—'Can Government exclude from the highest judicial offices the only men who are especially educated and competent to fill them? And if the answer is in the negative, the result will sooner or later be to give natives a monopoly of the Judicial Bench.'

"If Mr. Howard had belonged to the household of bureaucracy, he would not have been filled with these misgivings. The existing order of things may not be altered according to their law, which altereth not. They may be convinced, but they will not be persuaded; mere routine and prescription, if I may venture to say so without offence, playing a large part in moulding their opinions; for the dyer's hand is subdued to what it works in. But the minds of men are widened with the process of the suns and I am not without hope that the reforms which I am advocating will be carried out in due time. I say, due time, for I have no hope of taking by storm the stronghold of officialdom. I know too that reform is always slow-footed, and nowhere more so than in India. But I have no hesitation in saying that the time has now arrived when the civil judicial work in the more advanced provinces may and ought to be entrusted to Indian agency. I should add that since Mr. Justice Loch wrote, and the *Edinburgh Reviewer* exposed the absurdity of the whole system, things have grown very much worse. For we now find boy-magistrates, as they are sometimes called by an irreverent public, of only seven or eight years' standing, promoted to the bench of the District Court. On the other hand, the universities are annually sending forth a large number of lawyers with the best legal training. The evil, therefore, instead of being on the wane, is constantly on the increase, and any delay in reforming the system would only lead to the contrast between the Judges of the Civil Service and the trained lawyers being more and more marked. Surely, surely this is a grave scandal which ought not to be any longer tolerated, though its removal may trench on the vested interests of the Indian Civil Service.

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.*]

“Again, the work of administration is gradually assuming such vast proportions that if the country is to be better governed, Indian agency must be more and more largely employed as we cannot sustain the cost of importing our public servants from England, except under absolute necessity. The admission of one or two Indians annually to the Covenanted Civil Service will not solve the problem, nor the promotion of a few men to the Provincial Service. It is no longer a question of generosity or even of justice but, as many distinguished Englishmen have said, an absolute financial necessity. This may be said to be a truism, but the enunciation even of truisms is sometimes not altogether unprofitable.

“Both economy and increased efficiency therefore call for the change for which I am pleading. It is also demanded by other and perhaps higher considerations. A new movement, my Lord, is in progress which threatens to sweep aside the moderate party who are described as dark Feringees whose sole ambition is to please their English masters. It is no secret that our young men, not merely in Bengal but also in the other provinces, not merely Hindus but also Muhammadans, are drifting further and further away from that party to which I have the honour to belong, and which they charge with having fallen under the spell of ‘political hypocrisy’ and ‘transparent subterfuges,’ utterly unable to withstand the subtle arts of those ‘who would keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the heart.’ In the bitterness of their hearts they forget all that they owe to Government, British peace and British order, British freedom of speech and British freedom of public meeting. They forget too that if the dead bones have begun to stir, it is English science and English literature that have breathed the breath of life into them. But these men who claim to be the very salt of India can find nothing good in a foreign Government and are continually mourning over the destruction of their arts and their industries, their exclusion from their legitimate share in the management of their own affairs, their physical as well as political enervation, their poverty and what they call their more than Egyptian bondage.

“I do not mean to hold this out as a threat; for I know the English character too well to imagine that our rulers would make any concession to groundless disaffection. I mention it only to induce them to look facts in the face. My Lord, men whose minds have been nourished on the strong meat of English history and of English literature cannot long be refused a proper share in the administration of their own country. Here is an opportunity of redeeming the pledge given by Parliament in 1833 and repeated in the Queen’s Proclamation, which lays down the principle that the people of India have a right to share with their fellow English subjects, according to their capacity for the task, in the administration of the country, a principle which has since been repeatedly affirmed by the Government of India. Those who are jealous of the honour of England and feel any stain on her good name as a wound—and we as her adopted children can claim to be among them—must keenly desire that these promises should not remain a dead letter.

“In the name, therefore, of economy, in the name of increased efficiency, by the solemn pledges given by the Parliament of Great Britain, by that Proclamation which is at once our trust and our charter, the Proclamation of the good Queen whose name will be cherished by us longer than the most enduring hall in marble or effigy in bronze, I invite, I implore, I beseech Your Excellency to throw open the judicial service to trained lawyers in India, and thus satisfy in some measure our legitimate aspirations.

“I have already given so much good advice to Government that I feel some hesitation in giving more. But our rulers are civilised men, and I am not likely to come to any harm if I venture to add that the income-tax, although an essentially equitable tax as falling on those who are best able to bear the burden, is in one respect open to objection. The incidence of the tax is the same whether the income is precarious—as, for instance, professional income—or permanent, earned or unearned.

“My Lord, I began by thanking Government for the reduction of the salt-duty; and I will conclude by expressing our deep gratitude for the grant of 30½ lakhs for

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose; Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

the encouragement of education as well as the promise which is held out of free primary education. What the country wants is a network of schools for primary as well as secondary education, and above all the very highest kind of technical education; for the industrial development of the country with its vast resources is the problem of problems of the present day. We know how difficult it is to build up an industry without protection. But to ask for protection for our nascent industries would be to cry for the moon. We cannot regulate our tariffs; we can only suggest and implore. And this is the real secret of the strength of the Swadeshi movement. We know that the industrial supremacy of England was first established under a policy of strict protection which had such a disastrous effect on our own industries. We know, too, how Germany and the United States have prospered under a similar policy. The Government of India have expressed their sympathy with the Swadeshi movement. If they cannot show their sympathy by abolishing the excise-duties on our cotton manufactures, let them show it by endowing a central polytechnic college on the model, I will not say of the institutions which have been established in the United States or in European countries, but on those which have been established in Japan. But though we want more than Government are now in a position to give us, I repeat we are deeply thankful for the liberal provision made in the Budget for the wider diffusion of education. And here let me congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the Budget he has been able to lay before us. If it is true that 'a sorrow's crown of sorrows' is remembering happier things, it is equally true that a joy's crown of joys is the memory of unhappier times. And I remember the dark days when, owing to the financial situation of the Government, the construction of important public works had to be suspended, when all branches of the administration were starved, and when even the cry of the military authorities, 'Give, give,' not unfrequently met with a blunt refusal. And I also remember how that good man Sir James Westland struggled manfully against adversity, and that the only redeeming feature in his Budget was the grant of exchange compensation allowance, against which, however, I had the hardness of heart to protest in the interest of the not very lightly taxed people of this country.

"I have now, my Lord, come to an end. I trust in the few remarks which I have ventured on the Budget I have not shown a censorious spirit. If I have not extenuated anything or played the rôle of an indiscriminate panegyrist, an easy rôle to play, no one can say that I have deliberately set down aught in malice. Perfect impartiality, we all know, cannot be expected from any man, not even from an official bronzed by fifty Indian summers. But one thing I may claim for myself without boasting, and that is honesty of purpose—an honesty of purpose which is perfectly compatible as well with fidelity to Government as with fidelity to the best interests of India, our mother-land, a land of which we have every reason to be proud."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA said:—"My Lord, I heartily congratulate my Hon'ble Colleague the Financial Member on the satisfactory budget which he presented to the Council this day last week. It is a matter of sincere pleasure that the present Financial year has closed with a large surplus in excess of the budget estimate of the last year.

"For the third year in succession the Hon'ble Member has been able to announce a reduction of the salt-tax to Re. 1 a maund throughout the whole of India. This measure is estimated to cause a loss of 190 lakhs of rupees in 1907-08, but we sincerely hope that this loss to the State Treasury will be more than repaid by the increase in consumption of salt, as has proved to be the case on past occasions whenever tax was reduced in this direction.

"The reduction in the postal charges and the raising of the weight of articles carried by post will be welcomed by the educated class of people in this country, who will be benefited by this change.

"The grant of 22½ lakhs of rupees to Local Governments for Police reform will be considered satisfactory on all hands, and it is hoped that the reforms advocated by the Police Commission will be thoroughly carried out.

[Tikka Sahib of Nabha.]

"The recasting of the system of Famine Relief is a measure that will enable Local Governments to meet this calamity—whenever it unfortunately befalls the country—with greater energy and better equipment.

• "My Lord, as a Sikh I naturally feel inclined to think first about the defence of my country, and I beg to be allowed to offer a few observations on the subject. It is a matter of satisfaction that our army has of late been brought to a higher standard of efficiency and placed on a more secure footing, so that our forces are now ready to take the field at a moment's notice. But, my Lord, I am afraid that even now they are not adequate to meet all emergencies, and for that reason I would beg leave to say a few words.

"It is true that even in Europe people are now thinking of reducing armaments, and conferences are held at the Hague to promote universal peace; thinkers like Tolstoi preach to us non-resistance to evil by violence as the only means of securing national peace and prosperity; but I beg to submit that in my humble opinion all these things sound well only in theory, but cannot be brought within the range of practical politics. In my opinion, the best guarantee of peace is not passive resistance, but armed force, and so it is not only necessary, but imperative, that our army should be strong enough, both for offensive and defensive purposes. My Lord, I am not going to suggest that our regular army should be increased. I am rather of opinion that mercenary troops alone cannot be relied upon in a moment of grave danger to defend the interests of a great country. Therefore I beg leave to suggest that a scheme should be worked out to create a national militia and large reserve force ready to serve with the regular troops whenever required. I don't mean to say that a large proportion of the population should be armed: all that I suggest is that a larger number of able-bodied young men should receive military training and form a reserve force. We gratefully acknowledge the great boon of education, the security of life and property, and other great benefits conferred on the people of India by the British Government; but, my Lord, it would be a matter of deep regret and disappointment to the well-wishers of the country if the people deteriorate in physical strength and the martial instincts of the warlike races of India are allowed to die out. I am sorry to confess that with the spread of civilization people are, to a great extent, losing their energy, activity, and manly habits; their love of luxury is making them more and more effeminate. I know, my Lord, that the problem is difficult of solution; but as it has to be faced, some practical steps should be taken in this direction, though nothing need be done in a hurry. It would not be perhaps advisable to begin with the scheme on a large scale, and hence I beg leave to suggest that in the beginning an experiment should be made in the Punjab, and it can be extended to other Provinces of India when it proves successful, as I believe it will if properly carried out. This will serve many other purposes also. First, the difficulty of recruiting for the regular army will disappear, as trained men from this reserve shall always be available for the regular army. Secondly, this force will serve as a reserve and, in the time of war, will be available to fill the vacancies in the Indian Army caused by losses of war. Thirdly, these forces will be always at hand for independent action. And thus we shall have at our disposal a body of fine men at a comparatively small cost. I am not going to present a cut-and-dried scheme in this matter—that should be and must be left to the Military experts to work out. I have merely expressed the thoughts which have occurred to me. My Lord, I don't know in what light the Council will take these suggestions of mine, but for my own part I assure you that they are coming from the heart of one whose sole aim is the stability of the British Raj in India, and the prosperity and security of his own country. Lord Curzon in one of his speeches spoke of the Punjab as 'the home of a race that produces not merely men but heroes,' and these words of Lord Curzon will justify my suggesting that the experiment should be first tried in the Punjab. Moreover, the loyalty of the Sikhs is a proved fact. Their devotion to the British Raj is formed on the well-known prophecy of their ninth Guru, and so they consider their interests as one with those of the English Government.

[Tikka Sahib of Nabha.]

"My Lord, I must acknowledge here with deep gratitude on behalf of the Sikhs the kind and sympathetic treatment which they have always received at the hands of the Government, and more especially the deep interest recently shown by Government for their intellectual advancement by promoting and patronizing the spread of education among them. In this respect our best and warmest thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, who did all that he could to put the Khalsa College on a firmer and more secure basis than it had been before.

"I wish to God that the day may never come when the Sikhs grow incapable of wielding their swords for their beloved Emperor and country and become so void of martial spirit as to bring shame on their past history. For this end, side by side with mental training, physical and military instruction are necessary. One is just as important and essential as the other, and it is to meet this end that I venture to suggest that each able-bodied Sikh youth should receive military training. I cannot do better than to conclude my remarks on this subject, by quoting the words of Your Excellency's predecessor, who said in reply to a Sikh deputation at Lahore as follows:—

'I am pleased to learn that the Khalsa College, which was founded in the time of Sir James Lyall, has already attained to a high standard of excellence, and I hope that it may continue to receive the active support of the Sikh Princes of the Punjab, and may turn out a number of young men, who, like Lord Lawrence in the famous statue which stands in this city, may be competent to wield the pen, at the same time that their hand rests confidently upon the hilt of the sword.'

"My Lord, now I shall pass on to another subject, I mean the Imperial Service Troops. From the Statement which was laid on the Council table in reply to my question, it appears that 23 States in all keep these troops. To any one who is a true patriot, and more especially to the Indian Princes, nothing can be more pleasant and honourable than being associated with the defence of their country and their homes; but, my Lord, if I am not mistaken, the burden seems to me not to be equally divided among them in this respect. I have appended a statement* which will show that the annual cost of upkeep of these troops against the annual income of each State is not uniform, but varies from 1 per cent. to 14 per cent. It is true that these troops are the result of voluntary offers of Indian Princes, but I cannot help thinking why the Government, in view of their other pressing requirements, should not consider it proper and advisable that a rule should be laid down in this matter, in order that every one of them should bear an equal share of the burden in proportion to their respective resources. The expenditure of the State for the upkeep of its Imperial Troops, in my humble opinion, should not exceed 5 per cent. on its annual net income, which will be found adequate for all such purposes. My Lord, it is hoped that 'the sound principles that were formulated in the first place by Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne more than fifteen years ago' at the time of formation of these troops, the principles which 'are essential to its vitality' will be ever adhered to, and that these troops will 'not be swept into the Indian Army, or treated as though they were the mercenaries of the Crown.' These are the words of Lord Curzon; for my part I can only say that whenever the occasion arises not only these Imperial Troops but every available resource of each State will be at the disposal of the Government.

"My Lord, I want to say a few words about the Imperial Cadet Corps. When this Corps was formed great hopes were entertained. It was thought that a move had been made in the right direction, that the most honourable military posts had been thrown open to the young noblemen of this country, that the Government had done well in thus taking the people into their confidence, and, what was above all, Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor assured us more than once that all the cadets who passed the required examinations would be given commissions in the Indian Army. This was surely a statesmanlike step which Lord Curzon took to solve a pressing problem of the day. Let us hope that this Corps will not only remain as an ornament to the Indian Army, to add to the brilliancy of processions on State occasions, but will also fulfil the real object for which it was formed by the late Viceroy.

*Vide Appendix C.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

"My Lord, before I pass on to other subjects, I consider it my duty to draw the attention of the Government to the constitution and privileges of the Legislative Council of the Punjab, the Province which I have the honour to belong to and represent on this Supreme Council.

"Now that the question of the reform of Indian Legislative Councils is under the consideration of the Government of India, I cannot let the opportunity pass without praying that the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh may be extended to the Punjab. The Punjab cannot be considered in any way less advanced or less intelligent than its sister and neighbouring province.

"My Lord, I cannot help drawing your attention to the social condition of my country, and a few words about it will not perhaps be considered out of place. I am sure that when I plead for the rights of women of India I will not plead in vain. I know that the Government cannot directly do much in the matter of certain social reforms, but, my Lord, in my humble opinion, it is social backwardness which has helped and is still helping to check the progress of India to a great extent. The caste system, the neglected condition and ignorance of women, the early marriages, etc., all these things combined are doing more mischief than anything else to the country and its people.

"It is true that with the spread of Western education people have realised the uselessness and absurdity of some of the old and deep-rooted customs, and have begun to improve gradually, and the people of the educated class mix with each other now more freely than before on social occasions. But may I be permitted to point out that centuries before the spread of Western education great teachers of India, like Guru Nanak, realised and not only preached—in those days of great religious intolerance, when people used to be persecuted for telling the truth—but took practical steps to abolish the caste system of India, to raise the status of women equal to that of men, along with many other things.

"My Lord, in the matter of education our women are still left far behind. It is the mother who first moulds the character of her children. Female education is of as vital importance as the education of boys. One of the difficulties which stood in the way of this reform was the apathy of the people shown towards it. The purdah system also unfortunately stood in its way. It is a good sign that people are now beginning to feel the necessity of this reform. Whenever the Government or the liberality of some private person starts an institution for the education of girls, it is welcomed on all hands and people are now ready to take advantage of this boon. The Punjab offers a very good field for this reform, where the purdah system is not so strictly observed as in some other provinces, and where the people are free from many prejudices. An adequate sum out of the educational budget should be appropriated to promote the education of women which must bear a reasonable proportion to that which is spent for the education of boys. Unless we take up this question earnestly in hand I am afraid every other effort done to improve the condition of the people will be fruitless. It is a pleasure to see that a proper move has been made in this direction in the Punjab, and the proposal to establish a girls' school at Lahore is now engaging the attention of the Government; and we have once more to thank Sir Charles Rivaz, whose interest in the education of girls has enabled the Punjabis to form a scheme for the establishment of a good school for girls which has received the support of all classes. The provision of 304 lakhs of rupees in the budget for education—the highest ever yet made—is very encouraging, and free primary education, for which hopes are held out, will prove a great boon to many poor students who could not avail themselves of the benefit of education of even this standard owing to the scanty means of their parents.

"My Lord, the curriculum of our schools requires to be carefully revised. The things which merely tax the memory of the students without awakening their curiosity and training their faculties of reasoning and observation should be avoided. The system of examinations should be made more elastic than it is at present, and students should be allowed to pass examinations by compartments.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

• “ My Lord, as it is the duty of the Government to look to the education of the country, so it is their duty to look to its moral well-being. Under this head I beg to draw your attention to an important matter which requires early reform. The endowed institutions of this country play a great part in influencing the minds of the people and creating higher or lower standards of morality among them. These institutions were endowed by the donors for charitable and educational purposes, and it is a sad thing to see these institutions changed now into dens of vice. Their funds have become the private property of the priests of the temples and such like folk, who have no moral right to them. As long as these institutions remained in the hands of able and virtuous persons they proved a blessing to the people of the country, and served as fountains of knowledge and havens of rest for the poor, but now the same institutions, which have come under the control of worthless, immoral and selfish people, are proving a veritable curse to the country. It would be a great boon to the country if the Government would take up the matter of the reform of these endowments, and it would only be just to devote these endowments to educational and charitable purposes. If such a drastic measure seems to be impracticable for the present, then I would suggest that the people in charge of these institutions should be compelled to spend considerable portions from their income for the purposes for which they were intended.

“ My Lord, there is another important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government, *i.e.*, the question of intoxicating drugs. I need not dwell here at length on the bad and demoralizing effects produced by their use. Many murders, other crimes, insolvencies and other disasters can be traced to intemperate habits. Many good families and happy homes we see are every day brought to ruin by addiction to intoxicating drugs. There is no doubt that Temperance Associations are doing useful and good work in this country to root out the evil habit, but still a great deal remains to be done which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation and help of the Government.

“ Some time ago Government very wisely took practical steps to check the habit of cocaine-eating amongst the people of this country which was very rapidly spreading. Something of the sort is desirable in the case of opium and country liquor. Their use should be checked by passing some preventative enactment and by raising their prices so high that they may not be within easy reach of men of ordinary means, and also their use should be allowed only at the advice of medical men as is the case with other poisons now. My Lord, I am doubtful that until some drastic measures are taken we will be able to root out this evil habit from the country. I have read in the budget with much satisfaction that orders have been issued to reduce the cultivation of opium in the ensuing year. This step has been taken in a right direction. I know that opium and excise duties are two great sources of revenue to the Government, but I may be allowed to remark that this revenue is collected at the expense of the cause of morality. There was a time when the consideration of the loss of revenue that was derived from these sources was a great impediment to their abolition. Fortunately now our financial position is prosperous, and the remarks of the Financial Member in this matter are very encouraging and it would be better for me to quote them here :—

‘ Twenty years ago or even less, the prospect of losing a revenue of 5½ crores a year would have been a cause of very grave anxiety. Even now, if the whole or a great part of the revenue should be struck off at a blow, the dislocation of our finances would be serious, and might necessitate recourse to increase of taxation. But if, as we have a clear right to expect, the transition is effected with a due regard to our convenience, and is spread over a suitable term of years, the consequences may be faced, if not with equanimity, at least without apprehension.’

“ My Lord, if the Government are prepared to meet the loss in the opium-revenue when it is inevitable, it would be still more generous and noble if we check and suppress the bad habit of opium eating that is taking hold of the Indian population and demoralising it.

• “ My Lord, the third class passengers in this country suffer great inconvenience in the railway journey. We see them frequently struggling for a seat in the already overcrowded compartments, where they are thrust

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha; Mr. Sim.*]

without any regard to the authorised number of passengers allowed to travel in a compartment. Again, the sheds at the stations which are provided for third class passengers as waiting rooms afford no shelter against sun or the inclemencies of the weather. There are no latrines attached to the third class carriages, and the sufferings of the passengers can be easily imagined. If they go to the latrines at the stations, they are often left behind, and thus they experience a great deal of hardship. They are treated very badly and their condition is very deplorable indeed if they happen to travel by rail at the time of large gatherings held at several places in connection with the religious festivals. On such occasions they are not treated like human beings, but are huddled together as if they had no feelings. It is an awful sight to see them loaded in goods wagons with no proper ventilation at all. Several of them fall victim to diseases for want of pure air, while others carry germs of diseases, which play havoc in such gatherings. My Lord, now as the Railway Board have made a provision of 568 lakhs of rupees for rolling stock for the year 1907-08, it is most desirable in the interests of humanity and justice that the inconveniences of the third class passengers should not be lost sight of, who contribute so largely to swell the railway surplus every year.

"It is gratifying to see that some useful changes have been made in the form of railway accounts from this year to show the net revenue. The old system used to inflate unduly the accounts and suggest misleading comparisons. It is also pleasing to note that the orders are issued by the Railway Board for the adoption on all railways in India of the type of communication between the passengers and guard now in general use in England—a thing which was urgently required in the interests of the safety of the travelling public of this country."

The Hon'ble MR. SIM said :—"My Lord, may I congratulate the Government on the continuing prosperity and gratefully acknowledge the uses to which it has been put? By us in Madras, which is still in the main a country of small land owners and small incomes, the striking series of measures, calculated to help the agriculturist and the poorer classes, set out in paragraph 36 of the Financial Statement, will be heartily appreciated.

"The reduction in the *Salt-tax*—a reduction which the Hon'ble the Finance Member shows does reach the consumer—will be welcomed; so will the new and liberal contribution from Imperial funds for *Famine Relief*; the improvement in the pay of *Forest-officers* is a well-deserved concession to a hard-worked service; *Free Primary Education*, in sight, will be a boon to Madras, where education is so much in demand; *Police reform* is as much needed there as elsewhere; the loss of the *Opium* trade, a dead loss to India, as the Finance Member points out, of 5½ crores, will be less welcome; but the Indian taxpayer, on whom it will fall, has confidence the British and Indian Governments will make no sacrifice of India's interests without corresponding sacrifice on the part of China. The Hon'ble Member's summary in paragraphs 66 and 67 and Mr. Meyer's Memorandum on *Military Finance* show effective control of and good value for the expenditure under that head.

"Grateful as we are, however, for these measures, may we still ask for more; and first, for an increase in the proposed contribution from Imperial Funds for *Famine Relief*? The Hon'ble Member proposes to give Bombay and the Central Provinces more than five times as much as Madras; the United Provinces are to get nearly twice as much; even Bengal receives more than Madras. It is hard to believe that this represents the real condition of things and that the other Provinces are so much more liable to famine than Madras, as these proposals would suggest: they may have spent more, but some Governments are more liberal than others, and, in any case, the period chosen for the calculation greatly affects the result; a period of thirty, instead of twenty-five, years, for instance, would have included the great Madras famine of 1876-77, and added considerably to the famine expenditure there. As I have said, the hearty thanks of all are due to the Hon'ble Member for his present proposals, but if opportunity should arise for increasing the contribution to Madras I trust that he will take it.

[Mr. Sim ; Mr. Reynolds.]

"As quite relevant to such a request the Hon'ble the Finance Member will no doubt remember the words in which last year he described the Provincial Settlement made with the United Provinces—words which, he said, applied equally to the Provincial Settlement made with Madras: 'It is quite true,' he said, 'that as a whole the Provincial Settlement is distinctly less favourable than that of any other Local Government, conspicuously so as compared with those of Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.' I trust that the Hon'ble Member will consider that a 'distinctly less favourable' Provincial Settlement combined with a 'distinctly less favourable' Famine Relief grant constitute very strong grounds for the amendment of one or the other at an early date.

"A second point, also connected with Famine protection, is the provision of funds for new *Irrigation*. The inducement to prefer works that will pay 10 per cent. to works that will pay little or nothing is obvious, but if credit is taken in the account for famine relief saved and human suffering averted the difference is not so great as appears at first sight. The Government of India has not been illiberal in dealing with Madras irrigation in the past: I ask for a continuance of the same consideration in the future.

"A third point—also, in the opinion of many, connected with Famine protection—is money for *Forest* establishment and works. Much of our reserved area in Madras lies in tracts of precarious rainfall, in scattered blocks and near cultivation: regrowth on such areas is particularly necessary, and particularly difficult; a sufficient staff and a generous outlay on works are essential. If proposals to this end should reach the Government of India, I trust they will be sanctioned. They are much needed, and to stint either is to give both Government and the public the maximum of inconvenience with the minimum of benefit.

"We are not without other needs, also. In time, we trust, the hour and the money will come for them, too, but we recognise the limitations of the year and all that has already been done. Nowhere, indeed more than in Madras, will there be a more cordial appreciation of the efforts which have been made by the present Finance Member and his predecessor during the past five years to simplify, reduce and rearrange the taxation of the country or of the success which has attended those efforts. We trust that the prosperous years may continue, and with them, with continuing success, this policy of financial organisation on similar lines."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"My Lord, this time last year we in the United Provinces were suffering in parts from the effects of the failure of the rains in the previous monsoon. These were the more serious as they had followed immediately on the widespread damage caused to the previous spring crop by the frost of 1905. The financial situation at that time was the cause of much anxiety, for we anticipated that the Provincial balances would be depleted by nearly 28 lakhs, and that we should end the year with 14 lakhs less than our minimum balance. Fortunately the rains last June set in in the most timely manner, and though they closed rather prematurely, yet the autumn crops were on the whole good. Over the greater part of the country too the present spring crops promise well, though they have been damaged to some extent by hail, and to a greater degree by rust.

"The fears of a further large expenditure on famine relief which hung over us this time last year have vanished, and thanks to Your Excellency's liberality the burden of debt due to the amount that had to be spent on famine relief has been removed. That expenditure has been approximately 28 lakhs, and had we been forced to meet it from our own resources, we should have been nearly bankrupt. Your Excellency's liberality in taking this expenditure as an Imperial charge, and in starting a scheme of famine insurance to meet such contingencies in future, has relieved the Local Government of much anxiety.

"I have only one criticism to make with regard to this scheme. Last year we had a minor famine extending over parts of two Divisions only and lasting for about a year, and yet we spent a little over 28 lakhs in famine relief. The maximum therefore of 30 lakhs fixed for the United Provinces will clearly be quite

[*Mr. Reynolds.*]

- insufficient in case of a serious famine extending, as in 1896, over every part except that protected by canal irrigation, and will be dangerously small even in 'a year of moderately severe famine.'

"In spite, however, of the relief afforded to our Provincial finances, I am bound to point out that they might well be in a more satisfactory condition. When the quasi-permanent financial contract was drawn up in 1904, it was expected that the heads of income made over to the Provincial Government would be sufficiently elastic to meet the growing wants of the Province. Unfortunately practical experience shows that this is far from being the case, and our financial arrangements are to a certain extent still further hampered owing to the fact that in the present year 16 per cent. of our income is, and in the coming year 13 per cent. will be, derived from fixed doles incapable of any expansion while practically our whole expenditure is progressive.

"In the first two years of our existing contract the expenditure exceeded the income. In the present year, thanks to a larger opening balance, to the help given by Your Excellency's Government, and the abnormally high receipts from irrigation, the revised estimates show the satisfactory surplus of 62 lakhs instead of the 6 lakhs originally estimated. Our budget for the ensuing year, however, shows a probable expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs in excess of our income.

"I would briefly call your attention, my Lord, to what our more pressing wants are.

"In addressing this Council last year my predecessor pointed out that the immediate needs of the Provinces were better housing for the subordinate police, increased expenditure on education, and aid to the Municipalities to enable them to carry out sanitary reforms. On looking at the last published Finance and Revenue Accounts, namely, those for the year 1905-06, I find that in the United Provinces the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs 37,05,689, or Rs 78 per thousand of population. In only one other Province was the expenditure per head so low, while in one it was nearly three times as much. For the coming year the expenditure will be raised to nearly 47 lakhs, or Rs 99 per thousand, which is an improvement but still far below our wants.

"Under the heading of Medical, again, the expenditure was Rs 17,55,445, or only Rs 36 per thousand, and in no other Province throughout India was the allotment for this purpose so low in proportion to the population. The allotment for the ensuing year is 19½ lakhs, but more could well be spent on the improvement of the existing institutions and, in addition, the new Medical College at Lucknow will require much assistance from Government to equip and maintain it.

"For public works more money is needed for the housing of the subordinate executive and police staff, and for the enlarging of the District and Tahsili offices, nearly all of which are now terribly cramped, and afford nothing like enough space for the growing staff which the annual increase of work in all departments necessitates.

"We want therefore more money for public works, for education, and for hospitals, and there can be no doubt that municipal needs are growing every year, while the limit of taxation has been nearly reached and the borrowing powers of several Municipalities are all but exhausted.

"Seven Municipalities have improvement schemes, costing between one and two lakhs each, for which they expect to provide or borrow the necessary funds, but other important centres such as Agra, Benares, Allahabad and Lucknow will require very material assistance to enable them to carry out their now urgent projects. If the wants of these and other important Municipalities are to be met, it is becoming clearer every year that the Provincial Government will in some way or other have to come to their assistance. Lucknow, for instance, has a drainage project estimated to cost about 12 lakhs, for which it cannot provide funds, and taking the larger Municipalities alone, rough estimates show that half a crore could be usefully spent on drainage and water-supply.

"I need not point out that it is most important that the large pilgrim and commercial centres of the United Provinces should be maintained in good sanitary

[*Mr. Reynolds ; Sir Steyning Edgerley.*]

condition. In past years they have acted as centres whence cholera has spread far and wide over India. Plague is with us now, and until city sanitation is perfected there will always be the risk of similar disasters. The needs of these places are not, I think, a mere local matter, but one of Provincial and even Imperial concern.

"Turning now to local finance, this has been put on a firmer footing, and contracts have been made with each District Board for the next three years. The Boards have definite sums placed at their disposal and can draw up their own budgets.

"Some of these budgets have come before me as Commissioner, and it is to my mind quite clear that in a very short time the local authorities will be imitating the example of the Local Government, and asking for more generous allotments.

"There is, for instance, a loud demand for more money for primary education. School buildings everywhere want enlarging and improving, and boarding houses are required. Railways, again, have been pushed in all directions, and roads at right angles to them now require to be metalled. These are wanted not only as feeder roads to the railways, but they also act as most important distributing agencies in case of famine. One very noticeable feature, for instance, in the prices last year was that in the Muttra District prices were higher in the village bazars than in the large marts at head-quarters. This was simply due to the difficulty experienced in getting the grain from the railways over the deep sandy roads.

"Taking Provincial finance as a whole it seems that, without allowing for any extravagant expenditure in the ensuing year, the budget shows a deficit of 4½ lakhs, and as matters stand at present it will be nearly impossible to meet the ever-growing demands for the purposes I have indicated.

"I have already mentioned the financial result from year to year of our present contract, and the urgent need of its revision has been pressed on the Financial Member. We have received from Your Excellency's Government the assurance of a full consideration of our claims in the near future. It only remains therefore for me now to again press our wants on the Financial Department and to respectfully urge a very early and liberal settlement of our requests."

The Hon'ble SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY said:—"My Lord, I am glad to open what I have to say by expressing the acknowledgments of the Bombay Government in the matter of the settlement of the incidence of famine charges. Provincialisation on fair terms for the future and a frank acceptance of past charges as Imperial, involving, as that decision does, a refund of 12'32 lakhs spent on famine relief since the opening of the currency of the settlement, is a conclusion with which the Local Government is well content. The past ten years have left heavy arrears of public works expenditure to make good in all departments, and the necessity of spending on famine relief so large a sum out of the initial lump grant of the new settlement had been regarded with some dismay.

"The provincialisation of famine responsibilities does not at present extend to famine relief in Political Agencies, but, though they have no share in the small revenue which comes in from such areas, the Bombay Government are prepared to accept responsibility in the future for such charges in the Agencies on the same principles and as part of the general settlement subject to consideration of details. There are in the Bombay Agencies a large number of jurisdictional States which are normally solvent. The Government of India are of course under no liability for actual expenditure in their territories, but the Chiefs may be driven to Government for help in serious and prolonged famine. I presume that, as in the famine just past, the Government of India will always feel it right to help them in such circumstances. If that be so, the Government of India must I think recognise, in working out a scheme, that they occupy towards such States rather the position of bankers than that of strict controllers of famine relief. Capital will have to be available not for expenditure, but for loan in

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somewhat larger measure than would be necessary for a strict famine programme in a British district. The Chiefs ought to be dealt with as friends coming to Government to be tided over a period of stress under a full sense of their own responsibilities. They should not, I submit, be subjected to inquisitorial enquiries or to demands for returns, reports, or adoption of British standards of relief. It will be for the Local Government to share the responsibility in this field by seeing that bad debts are not made. Such loans have meant in the recent famine locking up for the time being a capital of rather more than a crore of rupees. Many of the Bombay Chiefs are my personal friends, and I am in a position to know how grateful the Chiefs of Kattiawar and the Guzerat Agencies have been to the Government of India for the help extended to them since 1900. So far as I know at present, the whole of the advances falling into this category will sooner or later be fully recovered. I am glad to notice from paragraph 212 of the statement that repayment is already taking place faster than had been estimated. There will, should such severe and prolonged famine unfortunately recur, be some difficulty in placing so large a sum at the disposal of the Local Government in case of need, and a solution of that problem must be found. The other great difficulty which will need solution is the treatment of relief expenditure in what are known as Thana Circles.

"I wish to utilise this opportunity to ask the consideration of the Government of India on behalf of a section of the people of the Presidency who suffered terribly during the recent Guzerat famine, and who are not likely to be able to make themselves heard. The landholders in the Thana Circles are owners of small estates and at no time wealthy. At no time are they able to exercise individually their theoretical rights of magisterial civil or police jurisdiction or to meet other obligations which should naturally devolve on persons of their status. So it has come about that these areas, called Thana Circles, have been formed, that the powers of the petty Talukdars resident in the Thana Circles have been, so to speak, put in commission and are now exercised by the Political Agent and subordinates under his control, while the costs of the joint administration are recovered rateably from the Talukdars concerned. When the calamity of 1899 fell on Kattiawar and Guzerat, the resources and credit of this class of landed gentry were speedily exhausted, and provision had to be made to save the lives not merely of the labourers and other residents in these villages, but of these small Talukdars themselves and their families. The Agents had to act promptly and on their own responsibility, and large amounts were spent on famine relief in these Thana Circles without it being possible to obtain the concurrence or even consult those at whose cost the expenditure was theoretically being undertaken. Nor when once relief works were started was it possible to confine their benefits to the immediate residents of these villages and the dependants of these Talukdars. People flocked to them from outside and some came even from British districts. The result is that when it became possible to turn from the urgent strain of saving life to the necessary counting of the cost, the Talukdars of these areas have been held liable for a debt of some 23 lakhs on which interest is running. I need not weary this Council with details, but I should like to ask the Government of India to recognise that before their aid was invoked the resources of these people were utterly exhausted, and they themselves on the brink of starvation; that the whole of the debt is in no case fairly chargeable to these petty landholders; and that, having regard to the history of the Bombay Thana Circle, the principle should be accepted that when famine is so severe in these areas as to render Government relief unavoidable the expenditure should be treated not as loans, but as direct Government famine expenditure. I would therefore ask the Hon'ble Member in charge Finance Department in his own good time to write off past expenditure and, in the meantime, to permit the amount to remain free of charge on account of interest.

"If this request can be granted as to the past, and the principles above indicated can be accepted as to the future, there would, I believe, be no difficulty about extending the system of Provincialisation of future famine expenditure which has been introduced for British territory to the Political Agencies under the Bombay Government.

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"I must confess to a little disappointment that the Government of India have not been able to move faster towards what I may perhaps call the settlement figure for police expenditure. The increased cost involved in the proposals of the Police Commission in the Bombay Presidency was estimated in round figures at 26 lakhs. The Commission did not deal either with Aden or with Agency Police, and my recollection at the moment is that the total did not provide fully for Bombay City ; but the Bombay Government cannot omit any of these areas in forming their anticipations of necessary expenditure on reorganisation. It is true that it was not possible to spend on recurring expenditure within those years the whole of the grants made available by the Government of India last year and the year before. It was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to detailed proposals, and that takes time. But when I left Bombay in November last sanctions had been received which enabled the Inspector-General of Police to estimate that in 1907-08 he could work up to an expenditure of some 13 or 14 lakhs out of the total. That will not now be possible. I am afraid the suggestion that balances of previous grants should be utilised to permit of higher recurring expenditure during the coming year will seem very dangerous to the Financial Department of the Local Government unless the Government of India can give some definite forecast of their intentions as to the grant to be made next year. Furthermore a considerable part of the balance has been utilised in Bombay to press on the building of the Central Police Training School which institution is the keystone of the reorganisation and which in view of famine anticipations would otherwise have had to wait. Any of the changes advocated by the Commission which affect large bodies of the subordinate force cost large sums, and I venture to press the view that the grant made available each year should, if possible, be such as to permit these reforms to be pressed through as rapidly as the details can be matured. The efficiency of the Police is a matter which affects the daily life of the whole population.

"There is only one more subject on which I wish to dwell, and that is to suggest that the Government of India can neither reap the full fruits of the semi-permanent financial contracts recently concluded, nor control the ever-increasing cost of Secretariat establishments, whether Imperial or Provincial, without a complete revision of the rules and orders which govern the relations of the Local Government with the Government of India. With the completion of these contracts a position is reached whence considerable progress might be made in the direction of decentralisation.

"I do not propose to dwell on the evils of centralised administration. They are, I think, generally admitted. Nor do I think it fitting that I should in this Council use my official experience to illustrate the progress of the evil in the Indian body politic. I also believe that to be unnecessary, for the Government of India are, I trust, anxious for all devolution of authority which may be found possible within safe limits. I am, however, so impressed by the magnitude of the danger to the wholesome administration of the country, and by the rapidity of the progress of the evil in recent years, that I think it is the bounden duty of any one who has given attention to the subject to offer such suggestions as he thinks practicable for consideration and with a view to promote further discussion of possible remedies. Therefore I venture to press for decided action in the direction of decentralisation, and I would suggest that, if necessary, a strong Committee be appointed to work out a scheme of devolution of financial and other departmental control. In the meantime the following suggestion is, if approved, easy of immediate adoption, and while giving some relief will perhaps help to bring to notice matters requiring more deliberate and formal action. There are at the headquarters of every Local Government financial officers of the Government of India—Accountants-General and Examiners of Public Works Accounts. I suggest, firstly, that all Local Governments should be given discretion themselves to dispose of all particular cases either of infringement by past action of financial rules of control, or indeed of all cases of any kind which do not involve the enunciation of new principles of administration or involve sanction of fresh expenditure beyond the limits imposed from time to time, *provided* that the Accountant-General or the

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Examiner concurs in the proposed disposal as reasonable and as being, such as his experience shows that the Government of India are likely to sanction; secondly, that quarterly or six-monthly returns of all such cases should be submitted by the Accountant General or Examiner to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The object of this return is twofold, firstly, to enable the Government of India to check any tendency of which they disapprove without re-opening particular cases in correspondence with the Local Government; secondly, to lay before them material which will enable them to ascertain without difficulty the rules and orders of control which are found in practice to be uselessly strict. I need not elaborate the suggestion in this place and would content myself with pointing out that with necessary modifications the same system can further be applied with great advantage to the work of all Departments. It is a system which I believe is already in operation as between Secretaries in the Government of India Departments and Members of the Government, and I venture to urge that the Presidency Governments and the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces may be fully trusted not to abuse a confidence which for years past has been safely entrusted to officers of lesser position. I also venture to submit that directly the decision of the Government of India on any particular case can be so confidently anticipated by a Secretary that he can himself deal with a letter from a Local Government seeking the orders of the Government of India, that fact alone is ample evidence that the rule or order requiring the reference to the Government of India is ripe for cancellation, and I suggest that some system should be inaugurated whereby continual watchfulness for such opportunities of lessening unnecessary co-response should be maintained.

"In many cases, however, Acts of the Legislature require references for sanction, and for such cases the above proposal is inadequate. As regards this sphere I venture to call attention to Act V, 1868. It is a short Act of three sections which authorises the Bombay Government to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind powers conferred by legislation on Government alone. It has been in force nearly forty years, and I venture to assert that, in spite or, as I should prefer to think, because of the generality of its phraseology, neither in the records of the Government of India nor in those of the Bombay Government is there any established complaint as to its operation. I have been in close touch with the working of the Act for over a quarter of a century, having served since 1881 for nearly eight years in Sind, both as a District Officer and as Assistant to the Commissioner and having since those days held appointments in Bombay which gave me special opportunity of watching the working of the Act. My evidence is that it has been continually used to the great benefit of the people of Sind and with considerable resulting relief to the Sind Administration and the Bombay Secretariat. The Bombay Government have definitely asked for the extension of the provisions of the Act to other Divisions of the Presidency, and I believe that that proposal is still under consideration. I trust it may be approved, but I wish now to make the suggestion that an Act, the same in principle, should be passed by the Government of India for all India whereby the Government of India could delegate to Local Governments and Local Governments to their chief heads of departments down to officials in charge of districts such powers as it may from time to time seem possible and desirable to devolve on lower authorities. It is obvious that when some new legislation is enacted prudence may compel Government to keep the interpretation of its policy in their own hands. Gradually, however, a body of case law grows up, the policy of the Act becomes known and understood, and it becomes desirable to relieve the people of the delays and all offices of the work inherent in references to a central authority which are no longer necessary. If I am told that it is improper to take an indefinite power by legislation, I would ask consideration, firstly, of the concrete experience of Act V, 1868; secondly, of the fact that in the published correspondence regarding relief to an overloaded administration in another part of India the Secretary of State drew attention to this Act and suggested that an extension of its provisions might provide a remedy; and, thirdly, of the history of the Bombay proposals above alluded to which indicates that any other method of procedure would involve

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constant petty legislation, would be dilatory in the extreme, and would therefore be practically useless for the purpose in view. An instrument of devolution, if it is to be practical, must be flexible so that it may suit conditions in different provinces and must also be easy of use.

"Assuming such an Act to have been passed, I offer a further suggestion for its practical working which incidentally may go some way to disarm the criticism I have above indicated. I have above suggested devolution of executive authority coupled with the submission of certain periodical returns. I would further suggest that all officers of the status of officers in charge of districts and upwards and all non-official Members of Council in the provinces be encouraged to place before the Local Governments any proposals for devolution of authority such as may be suggested to them by their own daily experience. Such of these suggestions as may require higher sanction and as the Local Governments may approve should be sent up to the Government of India. Every November the whole of this material together with any Secretariat departmental notes thereon recorded and also all independent suggestions by offices of the Supreme Government for decentralisation might be collected and be submitted for examination and consideration to a strong Committee of this Council constituted from the representatives of the provinces under such presidency as Your Excellency might direct. Beside formulating conclusions on the material so submitted the Committee should have power themselves to originate suggestions and should examine the Acts of a previous year—say the tenth year previous—with an express instruction to secure the devolution of authority and the relief of the Central and Local Governments wherever the consolidation of the policy of the Act has rendered that course possible. I suggest that the Government of India could act with some confidence at the close of each Calcutta session on the recommendations of such a Committee and that a system would thus be established which would operate year by year almost automatically to counteract and minimise the growing evils of centralisation.

"There is one more possibility in such legislation. In October last, when replying to an influential deputation, Your Excellency said that 'the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government are to be found in the Municipal and District Boards and that it is in that direction we must look for the gradual political education of the people. If the Act which I have suggested were to contain a clause allowing, where thought possible, mixed Committees of officials and non-officials to be associated with Commissioners or heads of districts under such rules of procedure as the Local Government concerned might with the sanction of the Government of India approve, then there would be brought into existence a safe way of tentative and experimental progress towards District or Divisional Councils, not merely advisory, but exercising with ever-increasing finality those powers of control over Municipalities and Local Boards which have been hitherto reserved solely to Government or their officers.

"I must apologise for the length of these remarks and the freedom of suggestion used. I have strictly avoided all illustration and have compressed the presentation of my suggestions as far as I felt able. I cannot hope that I have offered the solution of this difficult problem which will be adopted ultimately, but I shall be more than repaid if I have been able to get the subject taken up seriously and dealt with as the wider experience of those in authority may dictate."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said—"My Lord, I must congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister upon his luminous Financial Statement as also upon his achievements. The remissions granted by Government will be widely appreciated. It is a matter of joy that the Salt-tax has been further reduced. The measure will afford sensible relief to the poorest classes, and will enable them to make a larger allowance of salt to their cattle. The people of the country are therefore under special obligation to Your Excellency for this additional relief in the Salt-tax. The other concession will facilitate mercantile

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correspondence. While I accept the gift in a thankful spirit, I must point out that it will relieve only the commercial classes, and will fail to reach the general body of the people. A reduction in the charge for an ordinary letter weighing half-a-tola from half-an-anna to a-quarter-anna would have conferred a greater boon upon them, and would have evoked a warmer feeling of gratitude among them. And the Hon'ble the Finance Minister knows very well that the suggested reduction in the rates does not necessarily entail a permanent loss of revenue. Revenue of this sort has a recuperative energy in it, and any immediate loss is sure enough amply compensated within a few years by the extra income from the increased volume of correspondence. I trust this point will not be lost sight of in the appropriation of any surplus that a continuance of the existing happy conditions and his singular good fortune may place at the disposal of the Hon'ble Member next year.

"My Lord, the budgetted surpluses both for the current year and the year about to begin are satisfactory so far as they go, but the accounts must induce serious thoughts in the minds of the people. An examination thereof will shew that of the sources of revenue Excise and Stamps are fairly important; and far from being demonstrative of a healthy state, they afford proof, the one of moral degeneracy among the people, and the other of growth of litigation. It would be a nice thing if a sounder source of revenue could be found than Excise. The increase in litigation which must account for the expansion of the Stamp-revenue, must suggest lugubrious thoughts to all who have the well-being of the society at heart. Indeed, the effort of statesmanship has everywhere been to prevent people being bled to death by litigation. British Indian administrators also have been fully alive to the necessity of arresting the growth of litigation. With that object, what are known as 'Conciliation Proceedings' have been introduced into the Central Provinces, and the scheme has worked well. The time has now come for developing this panchayeti system on a much larger scale.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member has himself fully dealt with the disquieting item—Opium. The income from this source may become *nil* at no distant future; and however much the opium policy of the Government of India may appear reprehensible on moral grounds, no Finance Minister can view with equanimity the loss of so much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees a year. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, with his robust optimism, generated perchance by a succession of prosperous years, hopes to be able to forego this large income without having resort to additional taxation, provided there is no sudden crash. The Indian public respond cheerfully to those hopes; but they go further. In view of the fact that the threatened success of the anti-opium movement will depend upon the policy of the British Government over which this Government has no control, they expect that India will be recouped by the British Exchequer for the inevitable loss of revenue. England has spent money like water in the past for conscience sake; she has spent millions for the emancipation of slaves; will she be unkind on the present occasion to poor India—India that, notwithstanding her phenomenal poverty, unaided, has, on so many occasions, borne burdens that should have fallen upon England's shoulders? At least the people here have a right to expect a money compensation from England for the restoration of financial equilibrium in the country.

"As regards expenditure, I regret so little has been allowed for internal reform. Barring the reorganisation of the Police Force, nothing great has been achieved by Government during the year about to close. Nor is anything great going to be attempted next year. And yet reform is needed in more than one Department. It is high time the question of, what is technically called, the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions engaged the earnest attention of Government. There is no question about the desirability of the reform. Years ago it was recognised as 'a counsel of perfection' by British Indian administrators. Apparently, nothing could be done so long for want of funds. But, fortunately, financial difficulties have now ceased to disturb the calculations and hamper the operations of Government. Government has been passing through a succession of prosperous years. The time has thus come for the wishes of the people in the matter of the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions to be satisfied.

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We in the Central Provinces were especially backward in this respect until my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay, whose retirement from the Service all people there regret, by a series of wise measures, purified the administration of justice, but he could not overstep the limitations of the administrative machinery. A step has no doubt been taken so far as my Province is concerned, but the larger problem of separation of the functions necessarily remained unsolved. This reform is now considered a necessity all over India by the educated classes, and it behoves Government to take practical steps for its trial. It is doubtful if a well-devised scheme will really entail a large addition to the expenditure. Inexpensive schemes have from time to time been formulated by private individuals, and they are well worth trial. I hope, now that its financial difficulties have disappeared, Government will approach the subject with spirit and determination, and earn the lasting gratitude of the people by carrying out the reform in the near future.

"I am glad Government has at last made a large grant for a matter of Education. The larger grant under this head is matter for congratulation as a sort of pledge for greater liberality henceforward in the support of Education. The grant, by itself, may not go far enough, but it must be hailed with joy by the people as marking a wholesome advance in the policy of Government. It is hoped Government will increase the grant year after year until it reaches the ratio which the educational grants of the most advanced European States bear to per head of population. The promise of the introduction of Free Primary Education is additional matter for congratulation. For the greater encouragement of Education and Vernacular Literature, it will be well to have a system of Literary Pensions or Fellowships similar to those granted to poets and distinguished literary men in England. This will give a stimulus to vernacular literature in the country and create a better class of literary men.

"While I felicitate Government on its Educational grant I cannot but regret the omission from the Financial Statement of all reference to the important subjects of Technical Education and Indian Industries. Financial, even more than political, expediency imposes a duty on this Government to see that the people of India have proper facilities for earning an honest livelihood; and what is more lucrative than the industries and the technical arts? The industries support the nation; hence they are an Imperial concern in every civilised country. Some of the Continental Governments support their industries by a system of bonuses. But not to speak of bonuses, this Government has not yet formulated a comprehensive scheme of Technical and Industrial Education. No progress can be made without expert knowledge, and the sooner provision is made for the diffusion of such knowledge the better it is for both the State and the people. True it is, a beginning has been made in the Central Provinces. A Technical Institute has been established at Nagpur under the fostering care of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, whilom Chief Commissioner, and thanks to the efforts of the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Lely a School for Handicrafts has been sanctioned. But these are only beginning. What is needed is an adequate system of Technical Education for the whole country. The introduction of a well-devised and comprehensive scheme of Technical Education, supplemented by a system of Technical Scholarships tenable in foreign countries, is urgently needed. I admit Government has sanctioned a few scholarships, but they are practically limited to one branch of industry—mining. The number should be increased, with special regard to other branches of technical and industrial knowledge.

"As for the village industries and handicrafts, proper measures for their maintenance and development should be made by Government after a preliminary survey on the lines suggested last year by the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett. And in this connection I will ask Your Excellency to consider how far fixity of the State demand upon land is likely to encourage the industries. With the rent payable by the cultivator fixed equitably and security given him against enhancements, there will be more of capital in the village, which, in the natural course of events, will support the industries. And as an auxiliary to this measure, Government should devise means to foster in the villager

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a desire to invest his small savings in reproductive works. The establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies has been great step forward; but for the improvement of communication in the interior, it can do much to attract the hoarded wealth of villagers into remunerative channels by guaranteeing metre gauge or light railways. A concrete example will perhaps convince Government of the truth of my remarks. Sometime ago the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, whose appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has given such genuine satisfaction to the local people as securing to them the rule of a sympathetic Governor who knows them so well and a continuity of policy in the local administration, and for which they are under special obligations to Your Excellency, proposed that a metre gauge line should be run from Nagpur to Pandhurna, and the villagers shewed commendable alacrity in promising to take up shares, provided the railway was guaranteed by Government and worked by one of the established companies. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company agreed to work the line, but the venture failed because some other conditions were not fulfilled. It is necessary therefore for Government to guarantee small ventures like this, if only to provide remunerative employment for the locked-up capital of the villagers. I must also point out that, in order to create confidence in the breast of the small Indian capitalist, Government should further assume control over Banks and Firms having Deposit Accounts, periodically audit their accounts, and appraise their assets. The introduction into India of the English laws of Entail and Primogeniture, with the necessary modifications, coupled with a limitation of the Land-revenue to 50 per cent. of the gross collection in consonance with the principles underlying para. 12 of the Resolution No. 1—56-2, dated the 16th January 1902, of this Government, is likewise calculated to be productive of the greatest good to the village economy by encouraging accumulation of wealth in the hands of landlords, and increasing the capital of the country, which, sooner or later, will be utilised for industrial development.

"There is another point to be seriously considered in this connection: The countervailing Excise-duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, imposed by an unwilling Government for the satisfaction of the clamant Lancashire manufacturer, has been a clog to the Indian cotton-industry. It has also caused some irritation among the people, who feel that their interests are sacrificed for the convenience of the English producer. On political grounds this feeling should be removed. I trust the present Government is sufficiently courageous to do the right thing by abolishing the duty, which has yielded the small income of 27½ lakhs of rupees in the current year, and is expected to bring in 29 lakhs of rupees next year, in defiance of Lancashire.

"Agricultural industry again is as important to India as manufacturing industry. Government, I am glad, is doing a deal to develop it by the establishment of a special Department, with subordinate Provincial bureaux; but I have some misgiving about the efficacy of counsel only. Here, as in every other matter, example is better than precept. It might be said that the Agricultural College at Pusa and the various Experimental Farms supply the requisite object lessons; but I doubt if a large number of agriculturists have either the will or the opportunity to avail themselves of them. It would be far more helpful to the ordinary agriculturist if Government were to distribute among cultivators of small means through the Co-operative Credit Societies and principal headmen of villages improved mechanical appliances. Once cultivators are convinced of their utility and get acquainted with their manipulation—and the high price of plough cattle and labour is sure to make their usefulness urgently felt—they will form themselves into organisations under the guidance of these Societies and headmen for their importation and adoption in every-day use.

"The question of the supply of plough-cattle has not yet been, I regret, adequately dealt with by Government. It promises to become one of the most difficult questions connected with agricultural improvement in the near future. The price of plough-cattle is going up rapidly and the total stock in the country does not appear to be sufficient. Add to this the depletion of the stock by disease and poisoning, and the impediment to agriculture from want of an adequate supply of cattle will become obvious. Government can do much to

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- minimise this difficulty by the exercise of greater vigilance in the matter of cattle-poisoning by the establishment of Veterinary Hospitals at important centres, by providing commons in villages, by reducing grazing-fees in Reserved Forests, and by encouraging cattle-breeding in the country. Government is doing much in this direction, but I hope and trust all this will be done on a more comprehensive scale than is being done at present.

"There is yet another serious difficulty in the way of Indian industrial development. There is a growing dearth of labour at industrial centres, and more than one industry suffers in consequence. Appreciable relief can be afforded by Government in this matter by encouraging emigration of the surplus population of the congested areas into these centres, by checking emigration out of India so long as the internal needs are not fully supplied, and interdicting beggary except in the case of the aged, the infirm, and the disabled. Beggary, as a profession, is on the increase in certain parts of India, and I think the time has come when the strong arm of the law should intervene to arrest its further progress.

"If these subjects are momentous and claim adequate treatment at the hands of Government, there is one other matter which, for its lethal effects and its growing danger to the Commonwealth, has assumed the importance of an Imperial question. Plague, my Lord, is doing havoc among the people year after year; hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen have succumbed to it; like the upas-tree it is overshadowing the whole Peninsula, blotting out from the view gleams of hope and encouragement. I do not think it can be successfully combated by Local Governments; at any rate, their efforts must be largely supplemented by those of the Imperial Government. In this view of the matter, it was the clear duty of this Government to provide money liberally for the extirpation of plague by the opening out of congested areas and rat-killing—the only means experience shews are effective. The Hon'ble Mr. Miller, I may be allowed to express, has however done much to combat the plague in our Province during his term of office, and I take the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the people our great regret at losing such a strong and sympathetic ruler.

"Speaking of the special needs of the Central Provinces, I must gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary grant for Famine Relief. It is a liberal grant and, I am sure, will go a great way to relieve the periodical distress of the Province—a Province which has suffered extremely from famine of late and whose inhabitants still remember with gratitude the great help then given them by Government under the auspices of their Chief Commissioner, Sir Andrew Fraser. The Hon'ble Finance Member must be congratulated upon his ingenious, withal simple, scheme.

"There are, however, other directions, my Lord, in which an Imperial subsidy is needed. Communication is difficult in the Central Provinces, good roads are wanted; hospitals are few and far between; and the needs of Nagpur are equally large and pressing. The City is congested in parts, and, in view of its growing mill population and the factories, a larger number of open spaces are absolutely required for its health and safety. There is also great need for structural improvement. It is desirable to have guest-houses in it for the accommodation of Feudatory Chiefs and Mufassal leaders, interchange of thoughts between whom and the Chief Commissioner is calculated to render administration at once easy and popular. The Provincial Government is alive to the necessities, but the means at its disposal are limited. People therefore look up to Your Excellency's Government for a substantial pecuniary help in each of these directions, and I have every hope they will not be disappointed.

"My Lord, every servant has a right to expect considerate treatment at the hands of his employer. Disappointment breeds discontentment, and discontented servants render at best indifferent service. The interests of both the employer and the employed are thus blended together, and are in a certain manner identical. It is only meet and proper that servants should share in the master's prosperity especially when it is in a large measure due to their devoted service. But I regret that, notwithstanding the fact that a net surplus from the Postal revenue of a trifle less than 16 lakhs of rupees, bating the 11 lakhs of rupees which the fresh

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• concession in Postal rates involves, has been budgetted for next year, not a sou has been granted for the relief of the hard-worked, needy underlings whose loyalty and honesty under the most trying circumstances are alike conspicuous. The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay challenged my statement recently that the salaries of Postal employes below the rank of Superintendent and above that of peons were fixed more than thirty years ago. Government at least will admit this much, that the scales of pay in question have not undergone material change during recent years. It will also be admitted, I presume, that prices and wages have appreciably ~~gone up~~ ^{gone up} of late. Is it not then just and fair that the poor subordinates should have some consideration shewn them by Government? Your Excellency, with your sympathetic nature, cannot remain irresponsible to the appeals of these officers long, and I feel sure the day is not distant when their case will receive a sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government.

" My Lord, so far I have pleaded for larger expenditure for internal reform and development. The present state of the finance is perhaps not the most propitious for a large additional outlay. The Government, in spite of its large and successive surpluses and its apparent prosperity, is barely paying its way; but the importance and urgency of the reforms suggested and their wholesome influence on the administration and the material and moral progress of the people might well justify, even under present conditions, extravagance, not to speak of unavoidable expenditure. Nevertheless, to remove all cause of complaint and nervousness, I beg to point out that a large amount of cash can be easily made available for expenditure on more ambitious measures of internal reform by the adoption of a more liberal policy in certain directions. The freer association of Indians with the Administration and their larger employment in the Services must prove both economical and politically expedient. The far-sighted policy initiated by Lord Bentinck has been justified by its results, and their excellence demonstrates conclusively the desirability, nay the necessity, of its expansion. I must, however, say that in this respect we are perhaps already ahead of other Provinces in India, as a Commissioner's appointment was lately conferred upon a Parsee gentleman of Berar by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, and for which the people of the Province no doubt owe an obligation both to Your Excellency and to him.

" The purchase of stores in India and a preferential use by Government of articles made here must conduce to economy and conservation of means. The course is sure to set free annually a large amount of money.

" My Lord, I do not understand why an increasing amount of money should be locked up every year as Gold Standard Reserve. I do not appreciate the principle; I am doubtful about its utility. I do not think it is necessary; nor do I believe that the present satisfactory Exchange is due to it, or that there should be some Reserve by way of insurance against a low and variable Exchange. The present Exchange policy of Government has been determined by its belief in the efficacy of a restricted currency. It has so far succeeded by creating an artificial scarcity of the rupee. The result may also have been partially due to an appreciation in the value of silver, independent of the action of Government. Government has thus the key to the situation. The volume of the currency is dependent upon its will, and if ever Exchange conditions become disquieting in the future, it can give tone to the market by a timely restriction of the currency. If that measure fails, the richest Gold Reserve will fail even more signally. Can hoarded cash alone stop Exchange from falling? How long can Council Bills be withheld? The experiment was tried in the past in vain until the artificial rupee famine acted as a restorative. Why should it then be necessary for a large amount of money to be funded each year against a contingency which, if it happens at all, will swamp Reserves at the first touch? There is the less justification for this policy when money is wanted for pressing needs in other directions.

" My Lord, I will not say much about military expenditure, but I will say this much, that everywhere within the British Empire next year will be signalled a reduction in the Army and the Military Expenditure. England has got a reduction of £2,000,000, and whole battalions have been abolished in most of the

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- Colonies. The Indian Military Expenditure of next year must swallow up the whole of the gross income from so expansive a source as Land-revenue and a million pounds sterling more ! It is stated that there is a decrease in the Budget of half-a-million pounds sterling under this head. The decreased expenditure will still exceed the expenditure of 1905-1906 by over 33 lakhs of rupees !

" However, in view of the fact that large reductions in the Army have been made in the Empire, it may not be considered feasible to effect any reduction here; but it can well be imagined that the Indian Army will have henceforth extra work thrown on it for the protection of Imperial interests in consequence of the measure; and, that being so, the British Exchequer ought in common fairness to recoup this Government at least a reasonable portion of the cost of maintenance. Here is a direction, my Lord, in which a large retrenchment in expenditure is possible without detriment to efficiency.

" I must take this opportunity to point out that, as a measure for fostering the martial instincts of the people throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula, Government ought to extend the area of recruitment for the Army. Whole tracts are now marked off and whole classes branded as unfit. I do not know what justification there is for this sweeping denunciation. Prudence requires that the people rejected as disqualified should be given a fair trial.

- " My Lord, the loans of recent years must be a puzzle to many. We have them simultaneously with surpluses justifying reduction in taxation. The National Debt increases with national prosperity as disclosed in Prosperity Budgets. That is a position which is more or less of an enigma. The Railways are clearly responsible for these loans. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker observes that Railways in India are constructed from loan funds. Loans become therefore necessary for the expansion of Railways. We have for the next year a modest estimate of a sterling loan of £3,500,000 and a rupee loan of £2,000,000; and this moderation in the estimate has been forced upon the Government by the state of the Money Market both here and in England. But, as it is, the Estimate is bad enough, judged by the loss it will entail. The loans would strike one as objectionable and impolitic, assuming that the policy of Government in making Railways a State concern and of providing for them from loan funds is wrong. But of this more later on. Meanwhile, I will only point out that, apart from their undesirability on principle, the budgetted loans will prove commercially unproductive. They cannot possibly yield the full amount, and there is bound to be a heavy deficit which will have to be made good from other sources, possibly from the cash balances. Our present loss will be half-a-crore of rupees. The last sterling loan was floated at an average rate of £94 16s. 5d. against the rate of £97 18s. 6d. obtained in the previous year. There has since then been a further drop in the market rate of the 3 per cent. India Sterling Stock, and according to the Budget it stands now at £90. Unless, therefore, the stringency in the market is suddenly relaxed, money becomes plentiful, and the rate improves considerably, for which contingency there is not much prospect at present. The accepted rate of tender should be less than £90; at any rate, it cannot very much exceed that figure. But suppose the rate improves, and the loan is successfully floated on the market at £93; even then the loss in present value upon the sterling loan will be £245,000, besides an annual loss in interest upon this sum of £7,350. The loss in present value upon the rupee loan of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be Rs. 9,00,000, allowing for a discount of 3 per cent., besides a loss in interest of Rs. 31,500 a year. That is, upon the two loans our immediate loss will be Rs. 45,75,000, plus a recurring loss of Rs. 1,41,750 a year ! And this present loss must be made good from the cash balances, which will be depleted to that extent.

" The capital charge for Railways at end of the present year is estimated at £260,356,500. The net surplus budgetted for 1907-1908 is £2,149,700, or less than one per cent. upon this capital. This would hardly be considered sufficient from a commercial point of view. The enterprise is of problematical value. But whether profitable or unprofitable, in my opinion, Railways should be constructed, owned, and managed by private capitalists. If the business is remunerative, as the official statement gives one reason to suppose it is, there will be no lack of

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capital to work it ; if not and the State has perforce to take it in hand, the Railway programme must be considerably curtailed to suit financial conditions. The Railways can with advantage be made over to private companies. I do not conceive there will be any difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for their transfer, with due regard to facility of transport of troops and stores in times of war and of grain during famine. That will relieve Government of much of its present embarrassments, and will shift the responsibility of efficiently working the lines on individuals whose outlay will be determined by considerations of remunerative employment only. This will also have the effect of bringing into existence a much larger development of railway enterprise, and competition will help to facilitate this development still further. For the protection of the interests of the public, Government can reserve to itself the rights of sanction and supervision. It is conceivable that there will always be lines—for instance strategic and protective lines and metre gauge feeder lines constructed with a view to attract village capital—which will still require Government initiation and support ; but they form an exception. As a rule Railway enterprise should be a private enterprise. There may have been a time when from the exigencies of the situation Railway construction became a State concern ; but with greater intercommunication between the West and the East and the increase in the world's capital wanting employment, this necessity has vanished. There is now no justification for State support of Indian Railways ; on the contrary, expediency requires that encouragement should be given for country and foreign capital to come forward and assist Government in this great work of development. When they are so worked, State supervision will be more careful, searching and effective. But so long as existing circumstances continue, there will be an ever-increasing volume of dissatisfaction among merchants, millowners and mineowners at the drawbacks to quick transmission. I sympathise with the commercial classes in their complaints about the impediments. These constitute a real grievance. Only a few weeks ago complaints came from Raipur that a large quantity of grain became damaged at the station through delay in transmission, and many dealers were said to have suffered heavy loss in consequence. The solution of the difficulty, however, lies, not in a more liberal supply of borrowed capital by the State, but in an early transfer of the concern to private agency.

“ From a scrutiny into the Railway policy of Government to an examination of its Irrigation report is a refreshing transition. The Irrigation Works are satisfactory indeed. The annual yield of 9 per cent. upon the capital outlay justifies their extension to those numerous tracts where the soil is arid and the water-supply is deficient, the convenience, the interests, and the feelings of the inhabitants of populous villages always consulted. Irrigation surely deserves a more liberal treatment at the hands of Government.

“ All said, my Lord, the Budget under discussion is a satisfactory one. It gives proof of the benevolent intentions of Government, and of its desire to promote the well-being of the people. I frankly acknowledge the fact that Government is as anxious for our material and moral progress as we can be. Responsibility goes hand in hand with power, and I am glad Government fully recognises this principle. There are occasions, however, on which the action of Government, not being suited to the circumstances, raises a storm of opposition, and, as often as not, is attended with unhappy results. Such mistakes are inseparable from human institutions, and more so from the proceedings of a Government like this which has not always correct information about the actual needs and wishes of the people. Previous consultation with Advisory Councils of their real leaders will minimise the evil and make Government action more conformable to the public wishes. Division of responsibility between the Government and the people is a distinct gain from an administrative point of view. For more practical results, the non-official Members of this Council should be given an opportunity of discussing the Budget with the Hon'ble Finance Member before its presentation. I am happy to observe the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser has introduced this simple plan into his Council. There is nothing like harmonious co-operation ; and the objective of both Government and the people being the same, a little more of consideration, a little more of mutual apprecia-

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tion, a little more confidence in the popular representatives, will allay irritation, secure greater contentment, increase the prestige of Government, and promote the moral and material prosperity of the country."

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said :—" My Lord, after what has fallen from my learned and Hon'ble Colleagues before me, I have no desire to take up Your Excellency's valuable time nor that of the Hon'ble Members of the Council, but on an occasion like this it is difficult for me to forget the wants felt and burdens borne by my Provinces—the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ; and the first point that suggests itself in this connection is the adjustment of the amount of funds to be left to the Local Government of these Provinces for expenditure in the various branches of its administration ; but we need not go into the figures, as my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Reynolds has very ably explained to this Hon'ble Council. It need hardly be said that these funds are allowed to be spent by the Government of India in the Provinces out of the revenues raised by them, and the problem that awaits solution is whether our Provinces have been getting enough to spend in the various Departments of its administration.

"The general complaint in my part of the country, official and non-official, is that in spite of our paying the largest contribution to Government, the sum allotted by the Imperial to our Provincial Government is not adequate and the latter Government is compelled to cut down every item of expenditure to the lowest possible limit. The allotment made to the Local Government does not bear a fair proportion to the revenue which it realizes from the people of those Provinces. It does not bear a reasonable proportion to the surplus. So far back as 1897 the Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, late Lieutenant-Governor of our Provinces, in his speech delivered in the Provincial Council observed :—

'From an examination of (these) figures I draw two inferences. The first inference is that the surplus contributed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (now termed the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) to the general account is larger than that of any other Province. It is even more than a quarter of the contribution of all the Provinces put together. It is more than double that of Bombay and it exceeds that of rich Bengal by over ten millions of rupees. The second inference I draw is that the largeness of surplus which we contribute to the Government of India is due to the fact that we are permitted to spend provincially only a disproportionately small amount of revenue which we raise. According to the Financial Department figures all Provinces but two spend provincially over half of their revenue. The two exceptions are Madras and these Provinces, but compared with Madras we come off a bad second, for while Madras is allowed to spend 48 per cent of its revenue provincially, the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is kept down to 42 per cent.'

"In 1902, the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy, representative of the United Provinces in this Council, remarked :—

'The necessity of aiding the large Municipalities in completing drainage schemes and in carrying out other sanitary reforms is specially urgent in view of the inroads of plague. Many of the Municipalities of the United Provinces have large populations, but they are not wealthy as a rule and the expense of introducing water-works has hampered their finances.'

"The condition in which the present Indian education stands has been ably discussed by my learned colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, in previous years, and the clear comparison with the education of other civilized countries which he has given need not be repeated. But even in this respect our Provinces have not yet been able to achieve what other Provinces in India have been enjoying for many years.

"From what I have submitted it is clear that though our Provinces have been contributing the largest amount to the Imperial Exchequer, they have not been receiving for Provincial Expenditure that proportion of its share from it which other Provinces have got. I am afraid it would take the Imperial Government years to make up the deficiency of the previous years so as to place our Provinces in the position which the more advanced provinces enjoy so far as education, sanitation, medical aid to the rural public, the construction

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of other works of public utility, such as wells, reservoirs and canals for irrigation purposes and water-works and good roads in hill districts for traffic and convenient marching of troops at places where they are badly wanted.

"As regards primary education it is now conceded that it should be free, and it is further conceded that all education according to Oriental notions ought not to be a matter of purchase and sale; but what stands in the way of the diffusion of knowledge among the masses? The reply invariably is want of public funds to help the people in this direction.

"As regards higher education in the country it is not, as in Europe and America, confined to the rich and well-to-do classes only. On the contrary, it is the monopoly of the high born though poor classes in the Indian sense who care more for plain living and high thinking than riches or wealth, but who can get education without paying for it. It would, as a consequence, be a mistake to suppose that if fees in high schools and colleges continue to be what they are the better-to-do and wealthier classes would be educated. On the contrary, there are many people who apprehend that high education might suffer hereafter for the simple reason that the classes who go in for it would not for want of means get an opportunity of receiving it, whereas the richer and well-to-do classes, as usual, may not care to receive it. It is a peculiarity of this country that from time immemorial education has been very cheap to those who cared to receive it. During the Hindu period of its history the students not only got education free, but were provided with board and lodging, books, stationery, etc., by their teachers and professors or by the State. Instances of such education and training can be found at Benares even to this day. During the Muhammadan period and nearly up to the last quarter of the 19th century it remained so during the present rule, when the want of funds stood in our way and we had to make a new departure from the time-honoured rule of providing inexpensive education. It is a pleasure to see that the country is awakening to the need of primary education for males and females, but so long as the Government has not got the means to provide it, the desire of giving free primary education to all boys and girls of the country will not, I am afraid, be an accomplished fact. We are extremely grateful to Government for making us a large grant for education: but, my Lord, our difficulties will continue so long as it does not please the Hon'ble Finance Member to be more liberal to our Provinces in settling the terms of the provincial contract. Having regard to the unprecedented loss of lives that the plague has been causing every year to our Province it would appear not only desirable but necessary to secure the poorer classes of the population from its attack by giving them every opportunity of saving their lives by having recourse to voluntary segregation, disinfection, etc., at the public cost. Any amount of money spent in this direction would not be thrown away. The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy who represented the United Provinces in the Council in 1902 apply with equal force now as they did then to Benares, of which I am a resident. It appears that the Hon'ble Member was thinking of its condition when he made the remarks, and it seems to me that he was perfectly correct in what he said.

"Drainage and Sanitation for the town of Benares."

"My Lord, the town of Benares is the oldest and most thickly populated one in the United Provinces. The area called the sewerage area is the oldest part of it and contains all the important ancient temples and shrines of the Hindus. It is to this place that pilgrims from all parts of India go in large numbers every day. It has become insanitary and very unhealthy and requires drainage works and roads to open up the most congested quarters which have become the home of plague and pestilence. Small grants doled out by the local municipality are barely enough to keep it in its present condition. Benares, it may be said, is the centre of Sanskrit learning from time immemorial, and since the establishment of the Queen's College and the Central Hindu College and other educational institutions has also become one of the well-known centres of Western education and culture for all Hindu students from all

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parts of India. During the administration of His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, grants were made and subscriptions realized for the purpose, but the whole amount had to be devoted to an equally important object, *viz.*, the construction of the water-works for the town and of a portion of the drainage-works outside the sewerage area. As the question affects the health of the whole of the Hindu population of India and our Municipal and Provincial grants would not be enough for the purpose, I hope it would not be deemed out of place to mention the fact especially as the plague has been raging throughout the country for a period of more than eight years and has been destroying a large number of our people, and the only way of stamping it out appears to be the introduction of good sanitary measures for the town and completion of drainage works. It may, therefore, be submitted, my Lord, that the question is fit to be treated as an Imperial one.

"I have been informed, my Lord, that the present Benares water-works are in need of repairs and that the municipality of that town is to apply to Government for a loan of three lakhs of rupees. We are afraid that if they are not cared for in time we shall be deprived of a sufficient supply of good water which people have been accustomed to use for many years past.

"Construction of cart-road from Khyrna to Almora."

"My Lord, besides the construction of drainage and water-works for every town in the United Provinces, there are many schemes of Provincial and Imperial importance which have been awaiting completion for want of Local, Municipal and Provincial funds, such as the gap in the cart-road communication from the town of Nainital or the terminus of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway to the town of Almora. My Lord, the districts of Almora and Nainital were annexed in 1815, and the old and historical town of Almora is the headquarters of a district and possesses a fort and contonments in which a full battalion of a Gurkha regiment is stationed. The want of a cart-road direct to Almora is greatly felt by all travellers going to and coming from Almora. The construction of the road for 19 miles or so is not likely to cost much and will be of great use to all officers, Civil and Military, to the battalion located at Almora, and to all people engaged in trade or dealing with reserved forests and the produce thereof.

"My Lord, we are very grateful to the Hon'ble Finance Member for his kindly seeing his way to reducing the salt-tax by eight annas per maund and making the postage cheaper. He should be congratulated also on his reducing the Military expenditure by about half a million, though temporarily, and granting thirty-three lakhs more for education. There is one thing more to which his attention may be invited. There should be an adequate stock of silver coin to suit the requirements of the money market."

"Military Expenditure."

"My Lord, the question of Military expenditure in connection with the Budget debates is a very important one, and so far as our financial difficulties are concerned it may be safely called an all-absorbing one. No item in our Budget estimates is so large as the one relating to it; besides it is an item which will probably go on expanding to the satisfaction of neither the Military authorities nor the Indian tax-payer.

"The reason is not far to seek. According to the modern system of maintenance of army viewed in the light of the progress which the science and art of war have made in this direction, no amount of money however large would seem to suit the requirements of the times. A military officer who cares for the efficiency of the army would not remain satisfied with what he possesses in the face of the progress that is made by the civilized Powers of the world. The increase of military expenditure under the circumstances may be commensurate with the necessity of keeping ourselves up to date in everything. All this would require a good deal of money. Now the question arises—what should be done so as to insure the highest state of

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- efficiency in the army by reducing the present expenditure? In this connection I beg to submit that the question of India's defence can, to a considerable extent, be solved by the raising of Militia. This is the opinion of many Englishmen interested in the matter. A paper was read last year in England by Mr. Thorburn, late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, at a meeting presided over by Sir Lepel Griffin in which the question was fully discussed, and the remarks made on the occasion support my humble opinion.

"India is an agricultural country and the majority of our Indian soldiers come from the agricultural classes. They may be engaged as members of the Militia on feudal tenure as was done in ancient times and is done in Nepal at the present day. This can solve the numerical difficulty to a considerable extent without affecting much the Imperial Exchequer. To begin with, experiment may be made with the agricultural and other warlike people fit to do the work upon such conditions as to Government may seem fit. The next thing that the present Government may duly consider is this, that England should pay a fair share of military expenditure incurred in India in maintaining the troops that are sent now and then from India to engage in wars waged for the maintenance of prestige of the British nation, such as the last Boer War and the Chinese War. In the future too, if such warfare ever takes place, a similar contingency might arise. Under these circumstances would it not be fair to fix a proportion say, one-ninth or one-tenth or even less, of the expenditure incurred in maintaining the British troops in this country that should be borne by England?

"My Lord, I would not waste Your Lordship's time on further details and I am confident that if the humble suggestions submitted by me commend themselves to the consideration of Your Lordship most of the difficulties connected with this all-absorbing question will vanish to a considerable extent.

"Remission or Suspension of Home Charges.

"My Lord, next in importance to the subject of curtailment of Military expenditure, the question of Home charges is one that requires careful consideration not only by the India Council and by both Houses of Parliament but by every member of the whole of the British nation who feels the responsibility of maintaining the Empire. It is an admitted fact that India is the brightest jewel in the crown of our Lord the Sovereign of which both England and India and every sensible and genuine member of the Empire should be proud. When India under the patronage and encouragement of the British nation becomes strong, well-educated, rich and prosperous, the whole of Great Britain and the British Empire would directly or indirectly be benefited by dealing with her; but so long as she remains poor and weak, the best way of practically showing genuine sympathy on the part of the inhabitants of Great Britain towards their Indian fellow-subjects would be to share the financial difficulties connected with the better administration of India at least for some years, so that they may be able to stand on their own legs and be able to march with the times by superior general and technical education extending to all classes of people and the masses and by the latest improvements in all arts, sciences, commerce and industries. It is hardly necessary to submit that there would be no better way of discharging the sacred trust that Providence has reposed on Great Britain, and no time for doing so is more favourable than the present one.

"If all Government functionaries here and in England interested in the welfare of the British Empire could be induced to direct their attention and practical sympathy towards the Indians by remitting or suspending or otherwise softening the rigour of the Home charges to a reasonable extent for a dozen years or more according to the circumstances of the case, most of the financial difficulties that have been staring us in the face would, it is hoped, be solved automatically.

"My Lord, in this connection I may be allowed to give expression to the general feeling of the people, both literate and illiterate, in this country which is generally described by a simile which making every allowance for the fertile imagination

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faculty of the Orientals, would, I trust, be kindly listened to with attention even in this dignified chamber. India, my Lord, is compared by us to a bride of peerless beauty whom Great Britain, her lord and master, has got by centuries of continued attention, after years of jealousy and rivalry with other European races, such as the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French. She is a country the fame of whose charms from time immemorial has reached every creek and corner of this planet : but like a coy maiden when courted most she has retired the farthest : now that she has grown up she says in confidence to her Lord :

'You have succeeded in courting me by attention, but now win my heart too. Make me happy, healthy, wealthy and wise, never grudge me any comfort or even luxury I may have a fancy for; the responsibility connected with the maintenance of our Indian bride is sacred. In matters like this money is no consideration. Besides, in the land of the Orient, Government is always associated with generosity and magnanimity of the highest order and not with cold calculation of pounds, shillings and pence which does not inspire a feeling of warmth, large-heartedness and devotion. If you even like me, I shall love you in return. Would it not look odd, if you send me a bill for every service, large or small, done to me or anything supplied for my comfort or convenience? What say you to all this? Viewed from this standpoint, what are twenty or even fifty millions of pounds if spent every year by the British nation out of its pocket for the good of India?'

"My Lord, such is and has been the standard of judging questions of the kind of the Eastern people, and the ideas which I have taken the liberty to express are a part and parcel of their constitution. It is difficult to say how long it will take them to consider the subject from the point of view adopted by the English people, but that such a feeling does exist there is not the least doubt.

"We have every reason to believe, my Lord, that under such circumstances the British nation, which has always helped even those depressed races who had nothing to do with England, if properly acquainted with our real difficulties, will come to our rescue and will very cordially help us in rearing a superstructure of a class that for its strength, beneficence, success and grandeur, would serve as a model for all Asia which no foreign ruling race in the annals of Government of the Empires of ancient or modern times has yet been able to see either in the old world or the new from the coasts of the Mediterranean to the shores of the Pacific."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"Your Excellency, I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the excellent Budget he has presented to the Council, and for the clear, concise, and lucid manner in which he has arranged its details for our consideration. The fairly good harvests have given him a substantial surplus which has enabled a substantial relief to be given to the people in two directions, inviting universal approval by all. The increased postal facilities for internal communication, by allowing one tola of letter correspondence to be carried for a half-anna stamp, and three tolas for one-anna, will prove a great boon to the country, and will tend to oil the wheels of our internal commerce. May I respectfully suggest that the Government might also take into consideration the case of the smaller newspapers, and allow journals of not more than three tolas in weight to be carried for one-half the present rate. A cheap Press, provided it is a good one, ought to have as much facility for reaching the masses as possible, for it would tend to disseminate the kind of knowledge which would make for contentment, and chase away the ignorance which is so often the cause of unrest and discontent. I hail with satisfaction the further reduction of the Salt-tax, and trust the day is not far distant when the increasing prosperity of the country will enable the Finance Minister to announce its entire abolition. The poorer millions of the land require all the aid which Government can give them to improve the general health and afford a protection against those epidemics which now and again scourge the country. The proper use of salt in diet is a necessary condition of health. The cheapening of its price has always improved its consumption. The abolition of the remaining rupee per maund and the liberation of Salt not only for dietary use but for a great many other purposes in Commerce and Industry may well be the ambition of any Financial Minister in India. The opium question is one which I touch on but

[*The Maharaja of Darbhanga.*]

lightly, merely remarking that if we in India can help the great Empire of China to effect a great moral improvement in its people, we may well afford to look forward to the gradual extinction of the export-duty derived from the drug during the next ten years.

"One great pressing question of the day is the expansion of our railway system and the bringing facility of transport into line with the increasing demands arising out of the development of the agricultural and mining industries. It would not be true to affirm that the Government are not keenly alive to the exigencies of the situation, and I am convinced that as soon as money can be provided and can be profitably spent, it will be forthcoming for the further development of our railway system. But meanwhile, I would strongly urge that possibly a great deal more might be made out of our present rolling stock, if it was indeed kept rolling to some purpose, and not kept idle in sidings, or employed as godowns, when the wagons ought to be quickly used for transport purposes only. The railway expert, the late Mr. Robertson, when examining into this question on the spot, made a criticism something to this effect that in many instances there was no want of wagons, but only of administrative brains to know how to use them. He said that in cases like this, the more wagons the more muddle. I am not aware that subsequent events have dulled the sharpness of this criticism. We have now a board of three Railway experts, and we look to them to straighten out the crooked things in the administrations so far as this is practicable at the present time.

"There is one point, Your Excellency, which I would like briefly to touch upon, and that is our food-grain supply. Your Excellency is aware that the export of food-grains from India especially in times when the people in many districts have scarcely enough to eat, or may be looking forward to a season of actual famine, is at this time greatly perturbing the minds of men who are real lovers of their country. I do not pretend to be able to point out the precise manner of dealing with this question as it is a complex one on its economical side; but it seems to me, if the Government will adopt my humble suggestion, that a small expert Commission might be very profitably appointed to examine into the whole question of our national food-supply, the regulation by Government of food-exports in time of threatened scarcity or actual famine, and other related subjects; and then the report and recommendations of such a Commission might enable the Government to deal with the matter in a satisfactory way. Speaking of famine and the fact that even in normal times there are still millions of the people to whom a full daily meal is an utter stranger, I rejoice at the increasing interest that is being taken by the Government in the development of scientific agriculture throughout the land. Agriculture is the first and foremost interest of India, and the Government who will teach the cultivators of the soil, by improved methods, through experimental farms and agricultural teaching in our common schools and colleges, to improve the quality of the produce and greatly increase the fertility of the soil, will earn the enduring gratitude of posterity, and will effectually extirpate famine from the land. Let the interest of scientific agriculture be fostered as one of the primal needs of India.

"Another closely related question is that of the development of the Fisheries along our vast stretches of coast, and in our internal waters. The wealth to be obtained from our seas and rivers is fabulous in its extent. And when Fisheries in India are put upon a proper footing the food-supply of the people will be hugely augmented, and the comfort, well-being and wealth of the country will be vastly increased. I am well aware of what the Madras Government are doing in this matter, and of the beginning that is being made in Bengal for an investigation along the same lines; but surely the time is now come for the establishment of an Imperial Board of Fisheries as a Department of the Government of India to exploit this hitherto neglected but splendid asset of the Empire, and under the direction of a Minister chosen because of his experience and expert knowledge of the subject, guide the Provincial Governments in their work of exploitation. Our great ally, Japan, is showing Asiatic peoples what can be done in the fishing industries. Why should India be behind?

[*The Maharaja of Darbhanga.*]

"Your Excellency, we have waited long and are waiting still for the production of that comprehensive scheme for the cleansing and the beautification of the Metropolis of the Indian Empire. Your eminent predecessor, Lord Curzon, was anxious that Calcutta should have been converted into the Queen of the East before his term of office expired. I will be thankful if Your Excellency can give us any hope that the scheme will at least be begun to be put into execution, if it cannot indeed be largely completed, before your own term comes to an end. The city reeks with pestilential spots which harbour the growth and spread of fell diseases which so swell our mortality returns. I would humbly urge that the improvement of Calcutta should be taken in hand without any more delay.

"My Lord, I observe there is to be a Colonial Conference held in London next month, and Sir James Mackay has been appointed by the Secretary of State to represent India at the said conference. I trust that our country's interests will be so safeguarded that India will have a free hand, without any handicap whatever, to develop her international trade with other countries in such a manner as she deems best for her own interests. But, my Lord, there is one proposal which the Colonial Premiers are to bring forth and urge upon the British Government, and that is the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau, by means of an all-Empire Cable, for the daily dissemination of all important news by wire to every part of the British dominions. This is a proposal which I think deserves our hearty support, and I trust Your Excellency's Government will lose no time in expressing their thorough sympathy with the proposal just indicated. We are starved in India for telegraphic news of an accurate nature. The establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau would alter the present unsatisfactory state of affairs for the better; would bring us into immediate daily touch with all our fellow-subjects throughout the world, and would thus tend to foster the solidarity of our mutual interests. I trust therefore, my Lord, that the proposal for the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau will receive your hearty support.

"May I allude for one moment to the Victoria Memorial Hall? We have heard with great concern that after spending ten lakhs of rupees on the foundations and other expenses, it is still a moot point whether the said foundations, which have already sunk to some extent by their own weight, will be able to sustain the proposed great superstructure. As a humble subscriber to the proposed Memorial, and as one who will be absolutely loyal to whatever may be determined upon after the report of the experts appointed to examine the foundation have been received and considered, yet seeing that three years have already gone by and little progress has been made and a considerable sum has already been spent, it may turn out to have been in vain, I would suggest that there should be no great hurry in spending more money in carrying out the original design, even if that course is recommended, until the wishes of the subscribers and the opinions of the leading associations in this country are fully ascertained. In whatever way the money is destined to be spent it will be in honour of the memory of the great Queen, and I think there is a growing feeling amongst the public that instead of one Victoria Memorial being erected in Calcutta of the Museum order, it would be better if the money were divided *pro rata* amongst the different Provinces according to the amount of their subscriptions for the erection in each of a Victoria Memorial of such a description as would prove to be a fountain of perennial benevolence to the deceased and distressed amongst the poor of the people. I merely throw these suggestions out as a hint. There will be no squabbling about the matter. I and those whose opinions I express will be perfectly loyal to the wishes of the majority.

"My Lord, it is scarcely possible for me on an occasion like the present not to take some notice of the present state of public feeling nearly all over the country. I do not refer to outbursts of race hatred in the Press or on the platform, or to ill-advised declamations against Government. Mere ill-feeling, founded not on real grievances, is not a factor to be reckoned with. I desire to

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ask Your Excellency's attention not to passing manifestations of the kind, but to a deep and settled feeling, a consciousness, that solemn pledges given by our rulers, remain, to use the words of one of our most brilliant Viceroys, 'inadequately redeemed,' and that there is not scope enough for aspirations which have been created and fostered by more than a century of beneficent English rule. Even the masses have commenced to take an increasing interest in the present situation, and the educated classes appear to be pervaded by a growing discontent with the limited range of public life open to them. My Lord, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I do not mean to deny that rights and privileges have been conferred from time to time, and the sphere of employment and influence widened. The present discontent I regard as an expression of the conviction that the opportunities open to the people are not proportionate to their present capabilities. The intelligence, the accomplishments, the capacity of the people have been expanding, and it is felt that there has been no corresponding enlargement of their spheres of action, and no sufficient recognition of their talents and energies. If I understand the public feeling rightly, there is at the same time however a widespread conviction at the present moment that the Government of India is fully alive to necessities of the situation, that it will shape its policy with due regard to the altered circumstances of the country. The few suggestions that I proceed to make relate to reforms which, I believe, are most urgently needed by my countrymen. The separation of judicial and executive functions is a reform that is demanded on no mere abstract principles but on the very practical ground of the efficient and independent administration of justice. I am not sure if it is likely to prove at all expensive; but even if it was, the reform is of a character which would justify any expenditure that might be bestowed on it. It is not necessary for me to go into details and attempt a vindication of the reform. Lawyers of great eminence in this country and England have pronounced in its favour, have in fact declared it to be imperative. Opinion, official and non-official, has been collected upon it. Government is in a manner pledged to an acceptance of its principle, and I believe the only thing waiting is a definite scheme. The subject is one which is in every way ripe for reform, and every day of needless delay in dealing with it only prolongs an unquestioned evil and adds to the popular discontent. Laws and Courts have a peculiar importance in this country. They are regarded as the one check on the executive. What is needed to improve the administration of justice and inspire public confidence in it, is an entire severance of the judicial and executive branches of the administration and an emancipation of the judiciary from the control of executive officers. For this purpose it seems to me that not only should the Civil Service be bifurcated, but that the judicial branch of it should be liable to recruitment from the legal profession as well. Judicial work is essentially one for trained and professional lawyers, and Government would be taking a step in the right direction by reserving to itself the power of appointing members of the legal profession directly to some of the judicial offices.

"Another reform which is of no less importance and which demands immediate consideration of the Government of India is that relative to the expansion of Local Self-Government. Self-governing bodies are instruments for the training of the people in the arts of administration, and they supply an outlet for the energy and ambition of the people. They lighten the burden of officials and bring home to the people the responsibilities of government. I earnestly hope that at no very distant day the Government will be able to see its way to increase their strength, powers and responsibilities. Local bodies offer the only opportunities open in this country for developing practical capacity and acquaintance with the affairs of public life. I should very much wish that gentlemen belonging to the commercial and landholding classes might be drawn to these bodies and fitted by the training which they might thus receive for responsible work in higher spheres of public life. I hope to see our Provincial Councils of the future largely recruited from gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in district or municipal work.

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"The time has also come when our Legislative Councils stand in need of expansion so that they may become more representative; but that is a subject on which I need not dwell at any length, for it has recently been under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government and will in due course be dealt with by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. I only hope that whatever measure of reform may be passed it may be of a substantial character, that it may communicate more of life to the Councils and may to some extent gratify national aspirations.

"In reply to a suggestion my Hon'ble friend, the Financial Member, was good enough to promise last year that Government would take in hand the subject of free primary education. I am glad to observe that the Hon'ble gentleman has redeemed his promise, and progress is being made in the direction of establishing a complete system of free primary education. The country ought to feel deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Financial Member for the assurance he has given us in regard to free primary education and for the liberal provision made in the Budget for education in general. I find that at the instance of the Government of India the Local Government has had to take up the subject of Secondary Education in schools, and I am sure something will be done towards improving and developing the present system. I trust also that the generous attitude taken up by the Government of India towards higher education will be maintained, and that such grants will be made from time to time to the University as will enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness and improve the efficiency of its colleges. Technical education stands on a special footing. It is necessary not merely as a training of the mind and the hand, but as a bread-winning accomplishment. India is at once poor and backward in the industries. Technical education is, therefore, one of the more urgent needs of the country. Government is alive to its importance and it has done much to promote it, but a great deal more remains to be done. It seems to me that the first thing necessary is a large, well-organised Central Technical Institute. The requirements of such an institute will be large and expensive, and it will probably not be desirable to fritter away resources by having a large number of small institutions. There is now a widespread movement for the development of arts and industries in all parts of the Empire. Your Excellency has declared your sympathy with the movement and has given it your active assistance. The Indian Industrial Exhibition recently held in this city would scarcely have been the success it was, if it had not been for Your Excellency's aid and patronage. I hope Your Excellency will be able to see your way to have an Exhibition of Indian wares organised under Government auspices, say two years hence. These Exhibitions prove themselves to be always great educational factors in stimulating the progress of commerce, industry, science and art, and nowhere else are these factors more required than in our Indian Empire. I trust the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry will take this matter into his sympathetic consideration.

"Before concluding I would like to allude to the recent visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, and to the far-reaching results which will ensue from it in the interests of peace, friendship, and good understanding, along with freer intercourse between Afghanistan and British India. The visit has proved that kind words are more than shot and shell, and for the promotion of enduring peace, personal contact and the friendly intercourse of opinions and hospitalities are of more avail than any number of military expeditions. We are all, I am sure, grateful to His Majesty for the fine spirit he exhibited during his visit, and for the words of conciliation he spoke in the interests of concord between the Hindus and their Muhammadan brethren. My Lord, the spirit of reconciliation is in the air. The people of this country belong to diverse creeds; but why should we bring such diversities, with their acute angularities, into the region of political and social life? Amidst all diversities of creeds, there is one religion penetrating all, the aim of which is to produce good men. And whenever and wherever good men meet with an honest desire to know one another, they soon find out that the things they have in common which make for lasting friendship are more than the mere externals which divide them. I am, there-

[*The Maharaja of Darbhanga; Nawab Saiyad Muhammad.*]

- fore, delighted to learn of the movement in Calcutta for the bringing together of cultured gentlemen of all creeds into the club land of fraternal intercourse, and I trust it will be but the beginning of better things to come. Your Excellency will also be pleased to hear that it is intended to form a Hindu and Muhammadan League having its head-quarters in Calcutta with branches all over India for the purpose of promoting friendship among the two communities and for taking united action in furthering the common weal of the people and for the development of all that makes for social, political and moral progress. I would bespeak the gracious benediction of Your Excellency on such movements as I have indicated. And I am sure I am expressing a universal conviction that if the fine spirit of sympathy and kindly consideration for all classes of the people which so eminently marks your rule, becomes the inspiration of all the officers of your Government, from those who immediately surround you in Council down through all ranks, even penetrating those who come into more immediate contact with the daily life of the common people, Your Excellency, during your term of office, will have done more to cement the loyalty, and to sweeten the lives of the millions, than by the passing of any number of so-called heroic measures, and you will have the supreme satisfaction of being able to hand over to your successor a loyal, happy and contented people."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYAD MUHAMMAD said :—" My Lord, I desire, in the first place, to be permitted to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the eminently satisfactory character of the Financial Statement presented to the Council. The country will welcome with gratitude the announcement of a further reduction, making the third instalment, of the Salt-tax, reducing the duty to one rupee a maund. As was fully expected, each reduction of the duty on salt has been followed by a large increase in consumption, and although for the present it may appear that a large amount of revenue has been sacrificed, it may be safely predicted that increased consumption will steadily restore this source of revenue to a normal level. But what appears to me to be the chief satisfaction to Your Lordship's Government and the country at large is that such a necessary of life and health as salt will be now freely within the reach of the whole population. It is gratifying to note that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is disposed to look cheerfully at the prospect of the gradual diminution of the opium-revenue. We could have nothing but sympathy for the Chinese Government in its earnest resolve to grapple with the opium habit of the Chinese people, and if that Government contracts its home-grown opium, the British Government should help it by a gradual contraction of the export of opium from India to China. It must necessarily be a slow process spread over a number of years. Nor can the economic effect of the absolute discontinuance of poppy cultivation be entirely overlooked. But so long as the change is gradual, and is not likely to be sudden, I venture to think there is no apprehension of a serious financial dislocation.

"Far-seeing and beneficent as are the changes introduced in the financial system, permit me, my Lord, to express my strong conviction that it is not merely by changes in the fiscal system but by a judicious and wise economy in expenditure that the future can be faced calmly. The relief to the tax-payer can be but temporary unless the Government enters on a bold policy of retrenchment, so that the reduction of revenue which we anticipate may be met without embarrassment. Looking back over many years, if not decades, of our financial history, I am unable, my Lord, to indicate any point of departure from the settled policy of increasing the expenditure. Your Excellency has worthy precedents to follow in the examples of Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon. The claims of the Services are insistent and oftentimes overpowering. But the new situation forced on the Government by circumstances beyond their control—I refer more especially to the possible extinction of our opium-revenue—indicates the path along which progress must be made, so as to bring revenue into reasonable correspondence with expenditure. The curtailment of expenditure, especially on the Services, is both an economic and a political necessity. I cannot, within the limits of such a speech as time and patience of the Council would permit, go into

[*Nawab Saiyad Muhammad.*]

details. Let me say, my Lord, that overgrown expenditure should be curtailed in many directions. Nothing less than a partial re-adjustment of the whole administrative machinery will meet the situation.

"The new scheme by which each Local Government, whose territories are liable to famine, will be enabled to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government is equitable, and will be appreciated by the Local Governments. The Government of India have rightly recognised that the old arrangement by which the cost of famine relief was made wholly a Provincial charge was open to serious objections, and such expenditure would in future be shared by both the Provincial and the Imperial Governments. While on this subject, I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the serious proportions the plague is attaining and how it threatens to bring on a grave administrative crisis. I am fully aware of the attempts that are being made to trace the etiology of the disease and to bring it within the sphere of rational and scientific treatment, either by way of prevention or cure. But the rapid depletion of towns and villages and the consequent decrease in population are grave facts that cannot be overlooked, and must ultimately affect the revenue as well as the administration. While therefore the Committee of experts is at work the Government might well make an experiment on hygienic principles and encourage the evacuation of affected villages in rural areas by helping the villagers to build new houses on new sites. A grant to Provincial Governments for this purpose may well find a place in the Financial Statement."

"In the forty-second paragraph of his Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member refers to the increase in the expenditure on education provided in the estimates for the next year, and a pointed reference is made to free primary education. The assurance that the Government are keen about it and the Secretary of State is prepared to sanction a scheme, even though no budget provision is made, is most gratifying. But the reservation about the financial position is not so assuring. I trust that it will be possible for the Hon'ble Member to make a definite announcement as to whether the scheme is likely to come into operation during the next financial year. The need for the scheme is so palpable and pressing that it is unnecessary to discuss that point. And I hope the financial position would admit of this scheme being carried out in the course of the year."

"The decision to raise the weight of letters carried for half an anna from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tola to one tola and that for one anna from $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to 3 tolas will be welcomed by the entire community as an advance in the right direction, testifying to the success with which the Post Office in India has been worked. A vexatious controversy has arisen over the prospect of the further reduction of telegraph charges, both Indian and foreign. I am aware that the whole question, at all events in its Indian aspects, is before the Telegraph Committee, to whose report and the Government orders thereon we are looking forward. I should be very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry that endeavours are being made to minimise the inconveniences resulting both to the public and the Press in the matter of quick transmission of messages. Lord Curzon's concessions in this respect to the public and the Press can be but a failure if there is no adequate staff to carry out the onerous duties cast on them. The question as regards foreign cables stands on a different footing. But there are considerations of overwhelming moment why foreign cable charges should not be reduced still further. And I venture to express the hope that ere long these desirable reforms would be introduced."

"My Lord, I should like to suggest that political and territorial pensions may be exempted from income-tax. These pensions are of the nature of a free grant made for special services and considerations, and it would be both graceful and wise to exempt them from the tax to which other ordinary incomes are subject."

"In conclusion, my Lord, let me reiterate my profound conviction that all our hopes for the future are bound up not so much with measures that tinker the administrative machinery here and there, but with lasting

[*Nawab Saiyad Muhammad; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*].

reforms which go deep down to the bases of life of the great Indian communities. I shall not be doing my duty as a member of this Council if I do not bring to Your Lordship's notice the necessity for timely and well-considered measures being taken to widen the basis of Local Self-Government, and increase the popular representation on this and the Provincial Councils. This reform, as well as the wider association of Indians with the higher branches of the administration, is obviously called for to meet the growing discontent and disappointment in the country. My Lord, I should like to say a word endorsing the view of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, that there can be no nobler aim of statesmanship than the promotion of amity and good feeling between all classes of His Majesty's subjects. Your Lordship's personal influence has been consistently exerted in this direction, and we hope the efforts of the Government also will be directed to the same end. May Your Excellency's régime be signalised by measures calculated to widen the beneficent scope of the influences that tend to promote the union and peaceful progress of the races who own willing loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor!"

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA said:—
 "My Lord, I join the happy company that I see around me in bestowing the well-merited-praise due to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister in again presenting us a most satisfactory Budget, and save that I desire to add my tribute of gratitude to Your Excellency for the further reduction of the Salt-tax and the Postal charges, which will be appreciated by everyone in this country, and for the handsome grant made under Education, and, above all, for the resolution of the Imperial Government to bear in future the lion's share in famine relief. I refrain from criticism of the Budget because I feel it is presumptuous in us laymen, without the actual facts and materials before us, to attempt to fault-find, much more to advise Government as to what the Budget should contain; for we are ignorant of the policy and circumstances on which, from the expert information at command, Your Excellency in Council determines what the Budget of the coming year should be; and where my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale last year failed, it is not within the province of such an humble individual as myself to suggest what should and what should not be the lines on which the annual financial needs of the country should be based. Such criticism, I am humbly of opinion, virtually implies that the authorities take no consideration or thought, and never weigh the pros and cons of any measure of policy, and, if not regardless, are totally ignorant of the needs of the people and the methods of civilised Governments. The absurdity of such an assumption on our part was clearly brought to our notice in the reply my Hon'ble friend Mr. Baker gave last year in this Council to the speech of, I have no hesitation in saying, the most able of our non-official colleagues. That reply showed how Government had fully thought over most of the schemes in his—to use the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's expression—'overwhelming programme of economic and administrative reform'—and how these had been fully considered by Government without any outside aid or advice, and why such of them as had been deemed desirable Government had been unable to bring into operation. It is criticism on our part of this kind which is like tilting at a windmill. But what should be our duty towards Government is to bring concrete cases we come to know of which may have escaped the attention of the authorities, and which have only to be brought forward by us to receive the consideration of the experts at the command of Government which the importance of what we may have to urge deserve. It is on these lines that, with Your Excellency's permission, I propose to confine the remarks I have to make on this occasion. I do not want for a moment to indicate that the Government of this country is perfect, that it does not make mistakes; indeed, my Lord, it is a trite saying that even Homer is found at times nodding, and therefore what we have to do is to bring to Your Excellency's notice facts which show the inconvenience and hardships felt by the public, and also such matters as come to our knowledge which appear to retard the prosperity of the country, so that they may be remedied by Government.

"[It is with this view that I had put certain questions in this Council, but to which the answers given have not been satisfactory; and I therefore avail of

[*Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*]

this opportunity to animadvert on these matters in the hope that I may secure further elucidation at the hands of Your Excellency's Government. For instance, to my question whether Government will take steps to see that the English Parliament contribute towards making good the loss of revenue which will accrue if, owing to the persistent efforts of the opium party in England, the total amount derived by Government from the opium revenue is abolished, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker was pleased to reply 'that the Government of India think there will be no advantage in anticipating any such result from the proposals of the Chinese Government now under consideration.' While in the concluding paragraph of this reply, I admit that it may be that, in the particular speech of the 30th May last mentioned by the Finance Minister, the Secretary of State has not made any statement of the kind on which my question was based; but I beg to point out that in my question I have referred to no particular speech of Mr. Morley; on the other hand, I beg to submit that the Right Hon'ble gentleman has stated something to the effect I had mentioned on another occasion in the House, as will be found by a reference to the *Pioneer* of the 25th November last. And the remarks of my Hon'ble friend in introducing and explaining the Financial Statement do not help us much further, save that they foreshadow a loss of opium-revenue to the extent of some Rs. 96,00,000 (Rupees ninety-six lakhs) in the coming year—a loss this country is to suffer to please a few faddists in the House of Commons on the supposed idea that the Chinese Government have resolved to prevent opium consumption in that country. But, my Lord, no one is inclined to put much faith in the assurance of the Chinese Government, and we fear that this assurance may be used as a plank by the anti-opium party in Parliament to get the Secretary of State to commit himself to a line of policy which may hereafter be difficult to withdraw from, and which will simply benefit the Chinese Government at the expense of a legitimate source of revenue of this country; and I see the comments in the public Press are entirely of the view I ventured to suggest by my question, that Government should endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State, so that 'if in a virtuous moment Great Britain decides that the industry must be abolished, then she should bear the cost. It would be the height of meanness and hypocrisy to saddle the tax-payer of this country with a cost of British rectitude.' I therefore trust that Your Excellency's Government in what has been addressed to the Secretary of State has brought forward the right of this country to be compensated, even for the 96 lakhs which are to be given up to please the English Parliament. My Lord, Your Excellency's Government cannot be ignorant, but I desire for the information of this Council just to state that out of the 30 thousand tons of opium consumed by the Chinese, only 3 thousand tons are Indian opium, and that since the opium edict of the Chinese Government of the 20th September last, it has been reported that the sale of the drug in China has not only not in any way been decreased, but has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds; while out of our total income of revenue one-tenth is derived from opium. And just to take the concrete case of Patna, we find some 16 million souls live by the occupation of the opium industry, and thus we can imagine what we will suffer by a total abolition of this revenue. While with reference to the reply of Your Excellency's Government, given me on this subject, I take the liberty to quote Your Lordship's own views, so aptly applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's criticism of last year on the Army Expenditure that: 'He advises us to hang up our military re-organization, till a more disquieting situation arises; that is to say, *wait till the moment of danger arises before we put our house in order.*' My Lord, I respectfully urge that we should not wait, but take time by the forelock and put our house in order before we find ourselves deprived by a radical Parliament of a revenue of six crore rupees from an industry which is the means of livelihood of a countless number of the inhabitants of the country.

"In the same manner, the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to my question regarding the Urdu Lexicon, the Amir-ul-Logat, is disappointing, that the Government of Your Excellency should be taking no interest in the advancement of Oriental studies, as 'to have no information regarding this

[*Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*]

Urdu Lexicon.' But from enquiries I have subsequently made, I learn there is some information forthcoming regarding this valuable work in the Secretariat. And what has grieved me in the answer I received is, that while the German Government spends money with no stinted hand for the encouragement of Oriental studies, and the Society established in London for this purpose sent a deputation headed by Lord Reay to the present Secretary of State and received much encouragement from the Right Hon'ble gentleman, yet he has been the very person to withhold the sanction of the paltry sum of £400 (four hundred pounds) per annum recommended by the Madras Government for the publication of Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon. May I beg Your Excellency to interest yourself in this question, and put us not to shame at what a foreign Government is doing for Oriental studies.

"Again, my Lord, the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay to my question of whether it is the intention of Government to take measures to legalise the negotiability of railway receipts, that "If Commercial opinion ever asks for the change in the law with some approach to unanimity, the Government will be willing to consider the question.' Now, my Lord, the necessity of railway receipts being negotiable affects more the trade and business of individuals carrying on small and petty trades in up-country and out-of-the-way places. If this facility were given them they would become more enterprising, and the unknown places in which they carry on business may soon become emporiums of large flourishing trade centres; but it is possible this may affect big mercantile houses who have the chief voice in our Chambers of Commerce, and the want of unanimity of commercial opinion is probably due to the interest of these up-country and out-of-the-way native traders (whose enterprise may lead to the opening of the country) not being brought to the notice of Government. But whether or not Chambers of Commerce will with any approach to unanimity ever move Government, yet the recent judgment delivered by the Karachi Court in *The Delhi and London Bank v. North Western Railway*, is evidence of how desirable it is in the interest of banks that these railway receipts were legally declared negotiable.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, whom while we are all glad of his promotion, yet regret his absence from among us, in answer to my question of the desirability of the Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act being withdrawn from the Bengal Legislative Council and introduced into Your Excellency's Council, has not been to me and others who are connected with Bengal convincing, namely, that it will avoid the delay which will be involved by its consideration at Your Excellency's hands. But, my Lord, the Bill is of so contentious a character, so seriously affecting the interests of the zamindars and raiyats, and that considering there will have to be two Bills to engage the time and attention of two legislatures, and further, that the Bengal Tenancy Act has now been in force since the last 25 years, any delay of even a year or more by its introduction into this Council will not so seriously affect the interests of the people of the two Provinces affected by the Bill; while the reasons advanced by the Hon'ble gentleman that the Imperial Council should be relieved of legislation, which a Provincial Council is competent to undertake, were not applied in the case of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act and other Acts of legislation which now adorn the Statute Book of this Council.

"To my request to be furnished with a statement showing the approximate number of men employed in the subordinate and ministerial services, and the date when the number and pay in each grade of the service were last increased, I was referred to a statement published in the Gazette of India of the 4th June 1904; but, my Lord, this statement, which thanks to the courtesy of my Hon'ble friend Sir Harvey Adamson I managed to obtain, I find does not meet with the requirements for which I had troubled Government. This statement admirably fulfils the object for which Lord Curzon had caused it to be made, namely, to show the falsity that European and Eurasians were, at the sacrifice of the natives of India, being unduly appointed in the public service." But, my Lord, I have no intention to discuss class legislation; my object (and I may

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say from the information asked for and given to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chitnavis in the matter of one particular branch of the public service, namely, Postal Department) and his is the same, namely, to ameliorate the pay and relieve the hard-worked subordinates in the public services, who are drawing the same pay which their predecessors in the posts now held by them used to draw a quarter of a century ago. My Lord, on receipt of the statement to which I had been referred, I ventured to write for a further statement which could enable us to trace the exact increase in number and pay in the various subordinate and ministerial services, and I have received a statement which, however, I am sorry to say, does not help us much further, for unless we know what was the number of men drawing the salaries, say, in the seventies, we cannot make out whether the increase we are shown in the statement furnished to me as having been made in every department of the public service during 1906 is in proportion to the accumulation of work in all the branches of the public service during the last 30 years. But even this statement, interesting as it is, helps to show how inadequate are the establishments at present in existence. I will only take a concrete case, for instance, the Postal Department, though the same reasoning applies to every other branch of the public service. From this statement we find that throughout the whole of India, the total number of employes drawing from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,001 and upwards is 9,794 hands. Now, my Lord, of all the administration reports none is more appreciated than the one issued by the Postal Department of India, and one stands aghast at the countless ramifications and work done by this Department; but it is hardly possible to conceive that this huge work can be carried on by only some ten thousand men, except at the sacrifice of great hardship, loss of health and comfort to these hands; and when I see from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1905-1906, the net revenue, after deducting all charges of the Postal service, is a surplus of some 12 lakhs of rupees, I respectfully urge that the establishment ought to be strengthened both in number and pay by as early a date as possible. My Lord, those who have served under Government will assure Your Excellency that the amount of work the subordinate and ministerial establishments of the various departments of the public services have to do has been quadrupled within the last 25 years; while, my Lord, the standard of expenses of living in these days has increased in the same ratio, if not more; while the rate of wages in other walks of life have similarly increased. I therefore confidently say that it is the paramount duty of Government to improve the pay and prospects of these men. My Lord, the chief ground of Lord Cornwallis in placing the Civil Service on the satisfactory footing he did was to have a contented and an honest service; and though I am proud to declare that no service in the world can boast of a more loyal and honest set of servants as a whole than the subordinate and ministerial servants of Your Excellency, yet, my Lord, the burdens these men have now to bear can no longer be allowed to remain unrelieved. I know of men in the Postal, Revenue, Secretariat and various other departments of the public services, who have to work something like 14 hours a day, including Sundays. Such is the increase of work now-a-days in the various Government offices, that Your Excellency will forgive me if I parody the famous lines of Thomas Hood:—

"It is not pens and paper
You are wearing out,
But human creatures' lives."

"My Lord, I confidently assert that we have read with pleasure the resolution of Your Excellency's Government regarding house allowance to high officials in Calcutta, and to the clerks who have to go to Simla, and all we urge Your Excellency to do is to further extend that policy and principle of keeping hardworking, zealous public servants happy and contented to the lower and other grades of the public services. My Lord, those who have been in the Revenue service of Government can alone appreciate the honesty of our native subordinate and ministerial servants; revenue of lakhs and lakhs of rupees is brought from village to village to the headquarters of many a district in India, by men whose

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monthly pay or emolument does not exceed 8 to 10 rupees a month; our postal messengers are entrusted with lakhs and lakhs of rupees belonging to the public, who do not draw more than 8 rupees a month; our schoolmasters and teachers of our young, are drawing the wage of a coolie earned at some of our docks. My Lord, I will not draw further on this harrassing picture. But, my Lord, there is another class of public servants whose claim it is impossible to overlook, and they are the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges; and a more hardworking, diligent and straightforward class of men it will be difficult to find in any part of the world—all these branches of the public services need to be strengthened both in number and pay. I would rather, my Lord, see that our future surpluses are utilized for this purpose, to ameliorate in some measure the lot of these most deserving public servants, than even a remission or reduction of taxation.

"My Lord, I confess of all the replies given me to the series of questions put by me, the most satisfactory was the one given by the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay regarding British Indian subjects in the Transvaal. I had put that question with the view to show our people that the Government of India is quite as regardful of the rights and privileges of the natives of India in the Transvaal as those who are independently advocating their cause; and it is a great pleasure to me to find that the policy and action of Lord Curzon's administration on this subject is being supported and maintained by Your Excellency's Government. It is one of the unfortunate peculiarities of the method adopted in the Government of this country, that what is being done by the authorities is never made public until the matter is finally disposed of, and this leads ill-disposed people to mislead the ignorant masses, and to induce them to believe that the present-day Government takes no interest in the people; and therefore the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay has been received with great satisfaction by those amongst whom I live, move, and have my being. But while this answer has been hailed with satisfaction, it has brought to light a curious state of affairs, that these Transvaal Indians—whose cause is taken up and advocated by the Congress, and whose representatives recently went to England, found it necessary to secure the co-operation and support of the Secretary of State for India, and on whom they waited in deputation—should have been so shamefully disregarding of Your Lordship's Government as not to have sent to the Government of India even a copy of the memorial which has been published in some of the newspaper of this country; and this answer shows that Your Excellency's Government has, uncalled and unasked for, done your duty by the people of this country; and I have not the slightest doubt that in spite of this ignoring of Your Excellency's Government, it will continue to take that interest and will safeguard the rights and privileges of the British Indian subjects in the Transvaal as has always been done, and that Your Excellency will take all the measures in your power to see that the British Authorities in England see that the new Legislative Assembly, which has unhappily for us, so scandalously abused its powers by passing the Asiatic Ordinance, by reading it three times at one sitting, will not be allowed to abuse with impunity the powers and privileges with which the new Assembly has been vested, and especially now that we learn that Lord Selborne has reserved his sanction to the Ordinance subject to the King's approval, and that British Indian subjects will not be made to suffer the indignity of being less than the meanest of the subjects of foreign States who have secured a footing in that country. And here I beg to draw the notice of Your Excellency to the reply reported by Reuter to have been given by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, that the subject of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies was not included in the agenda of the Colonial Conference, *but if there were time he would invite the Conference to consider the matter.* My Lord, I can hardly believe that Your Excellency's Government will allow a matter of time to be permitted to burke the serious consideration by the Colonies at the Conference of this important question: and, my Lord, the recent discussion in the House of Lords initiated by Lord Ampihill is full of hope. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that if Your Excellency's Government were to urge by telegram (for there is hardly time left to do so in writing), that it is the wish

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of the people of this country that this important question should not only be included in the agenda, but should be one of the chief questions to be fully considered and definitely settled in the forthcoming Colonial Conference; and now that the plea of Lord Lansdowne of there being no representatives from India in the Conference being set aside by the appointment of Sir James Mackay, Your Excellency can safely urge for the discussion on the status of the British Indians in the Colonies; and if Your Excellency's Government will do this, Your Lordship will secure the everlasting gratitude of the people of India. My Lord, I do not for a moment deny that self-governing British Colonies, like Foreign Governments, have the sole right to legislate for that which they think best for themselves; and we natives of India, if we with our eyes open choose to domicile amongst them, that we must submit to the laws of the land; but what I contend is that British Colonies cannot put a stain of inferiority on, or put the British Indian subjects on a lower status than that bestowed on the commonest foreigner, and that there should be no difference in the treatment by reason of his colour of one who is a British subject by birth right. My Lord, I feel very keenly on all that affects and reduces the British Indian subject in the estimation of his fellowmen, but I have to confess that I cannot command that eloquence of language which can exhilarate and rouse people to a sense of their duty, and therefore when I find views in consonance with my own, expressed in language which cannot but command the approbation of Your Excellency's Council, I trust I may be permitted to make a small quotation from such. Some Mrs. Stobart has, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, given to the world the case on behalf of the Transvaal Whites as against the British Indian subjects, and the writer in the *Statesman* has admirably exposed her fallacies as follows:—

'Mrs. Stobart follows the discourteous South Africa practice of using the word 'coolie' as synonymous with 'Indian.' The case that she here puts forward resolves itself into a demand that Indians should be excluded from South Africa in order that white persons may have the privilege of charging high cash prices to Kaffirs, and giving long credit to Boers, and still have a balance over to pay for Churches. This is the ultimate basis of the "free evolution" and the "constructive sociology" on which she lays so much stress. If Mrs. Stobart is thinking only of Polish Jews who are permitted free ingress into the Transvaal, doubtless she is right in arguing that this petty trading is important for them; but as Englishmen we object to the assumption that the English race has no higher rôle to play than to maintain country stores for selling cheap goods to Kaffirs and Boers at fancy rates of profit. It is just because we hold that Englishmen have a far higher rôle in the world that we demand equal rights for Indians in all parts of the Empire. We do not for a moment contend that Indians in the mass have yet reached the same level of civilization or of intellectual capacity that the better classes of Europeans have reached; nor have we the slightest desire to interrupt the elevating work which the influence of the white races upon the coloured races is effecting. Our whole argument has always been that white men must prove their superiority by their actions and not by their assertions. Here in Calcutta white shopkeepers are able to carry on business in competition with Indian shopkeepers, white barristers and doctors in competition with Indian barristers and doctors. They are able to do it because of their own efficiency, and if that fails they will inevitably go down, and will deserve to go down. No race can permanently maintain supremacy except by maintaining superior efficiency, and the whites of the Transvaal, in asking for Anti-Indian legislation, in effect confess that they are unfit for the supremacy which they claim.' With these remarks I feel confident every Member of this Council is in agreement.'

"My Lord, it has been a matter of equal satisfaction to me that Sir Harvey Adamson has informed us on the question put by me regarding the much talked of subject of the separation of the magisterial and executive duties of Revenue-officers, that 'the matter is still under consideration of Your Excellency's Government, that the mass of evidence that has been collected is still to be digested by the Government of India.' But it is because I fear that this evidence is antiquated, and that, less Your Excellency may be induced by the spurious agitation of a bastard public opinion, that I have respectfully urged Your Lordship to stay your hand from putting the axe to the root of the tree which has grown with ages, and rendered protection and shelter to the countless and illiterate during these years, and that we may well wait to see how the experiment works out which has been introduced by some of our Native States, the Chiefs

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of which have been so enamoured with the glamour of the Congress platform oratory. My Lord, from such of the literature on this subject that I have come across, I see that goodnatured Englishmen, brought up from their childhood with the system of jurisprudence in vogue in England, hold it monstrous that a man can be a judge and a prosecutor at the same time, and this is what has led them to believe the Collector-Magistrate to be. But is it so? I ask any one who has any personal knowledge of our administration to state whether this idea is not erroneous? Because the District Collector and Magistrate is the head of and responsible for the police administration of his district, does he thereby *ipso facto* assume and perform the function of a public prosecutor? Is it not rather in his capacity under the Criminal Procedure Code as a District Magistrate that he issues his orders to the Magistrates subordinate to him? Does he, and can he, interfere in the course of justice simply by virtue of his office of being the head of the police administration of the district? Why, the Collector has so much work to do that he has seldom the opportunity, in the course of his official duty as head of the police administration, of knowing of any police prosecution till long after his Assistant or Deputy-Collector-Magistrate has disposed of the case, when it may come before him in appeal or in the monthly criminal return. I do not from this desire to state that there are not instances where a Collector-Magistrate may not have interested himself in a particular case; but will he not be in a position to do so even if he were to be deprived of being the head of the police administration? Do we not see and know of officials unconnected with any particular branch of the administration occasionally interesting themselves in what has been done therein? The most recent instance in Bengal of this presumed influence of officials to subvert the course of justice, I need not say, is the order of the High Court transferring the case against Messrs. Emerson and Kemp from the Civil Court of Backergunj on the application of the plaintiffs, who are all intimately connected with the law, on the ground that they are afraid that these officials (though they have no connection whatever with the Civil Courts) will be able by their official position in the district to cause a miscarriage of justice. Now here, my Lord, there is no question of Collector-Magistrate; it is simply because the defendants are officials in the district. I, however, do not deny there are some glaring instances of miscarriage of magisterial justice, but this has been made by designing persons to appear as if this is the universal result of the administration of criminal justice by our Collector-Magistrates. But, my Lord, if a thorough and searching enquiry were to be made, if the poor and helpless raiyat in the far-off and out-of-the-way places of the country could be got to give his *untutored opinion* as to what he would prefer, or if the district officer who is in close daily touch with the people in his charge were to be asked, for the moment, to set aside the delicacy which naturally affects his giving an opinion on a matter which personally affects his work and character, to conscientiously state what he really thinks of the substantial justice meted out to the people, coming, as Your Excellency does, from the free atmosphere of England and Canada, Your Excellency will then know what a sham and a delusion is this cry of the iniquities of the Collector-Magistrates of this country. While the great question of impairing the usefulness of the Revenue-officer if deprived of his magisterial power is absolutely lost sight of by those who have no idea in England of our system of revenue collection, my Lord, I fully agree with W. C. M., whose identity we can hardly miss, in his letter of the 14th February in the *Englishman* of the 18th idem, that 'no one who has ever been either a Mufassal Judge or a Mufassal Magistrate can require to be reminded that British Judges in this country, being aliens in it, require to be brought for some time in their career into close contact with the people in order to understand them and their habits and mind. No man can be a good Mufassal Judge who is only a good barrister trained at home I recognize that there is much both here and at home in the structure of the administration which is very valuable, and is worth preserving; and those who would rush over precipices, running after butterflies with bag nets, with their noses tilted in the air, had better be restrained in their own interest and those of

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others.' My Lord, I cannot command the facile gift of the ready-writer of W. C. M. I therefore cannot express all I wish to do on this subject as happily as he has done; but fully agreeing with all he states, I earnestly commend the perusal of his letter to Your Excellency and Your Lordship's colleagues. But you will forgive me if I enlarge a little more on what I wish to impress on this Council. The main reason of the advocates for this separation is that of the miscarriage of justice that occurs under the regime of the Collector-Magistrate; but, my Lord, any one who is acquainted with the manner of the administration of civil and criminal justice in this country, if honestly disposed to say what he really feels, cannot but state that *it will be disastrous to the life and liberty of the subject* if criminal justice is entrusted to a class of men who can have no means or opportunities of coming into contact with village life, or with the people in their every-day avocation, who have not the means of knowing what is going on in a village or district, which the Revenue-officer, in the course of his natural duties, moving about from village to village, gets cognizance of, and which no amount of perjured evidence, obtainable in the doorways and porches of our Civil Courts, with the knowledge at his command, can ever mislead him; but if we have the Subordinate Judges to perform magisterial duties, we will see enacted what is commonly to be found in their judgments of acting on 'the preponderance of the weight of evidence.' They have no means of knowing that the man who has deposed on oath has a grudge or motive which will aid and help him in any matter or purpose in which he is interested in his village. But, my Lord, are we ignorant of the miscarriage of justice that takes place in countries where criminal justice is administered in the manner, those who now seek its introduction in India? We have before us that terrible miscarriage of justice in the case of that unfortunate Swede, Alfred Beck, again in the case of the miserable Edaljee, and in the more recent case of the man Lewes sent to three years' imprisonment on the perjured evidence of the woman Millie Marsh, while the case of Drefus has made our blood curdle cold, and I need not enumerate the cases of miscarriage of justice in America. And is there not miscarriage of justice in our own Civil Courts? While under our Code of Criminal Procedure, our system of revision, supervision and appeal is so complete, and last, though not the least, our native Press ever watchful to bring to light where injustice occurs under British administration, what danger is there, my Lord, for any one in this country now-a-days to suffer in his liberty of person, to necessitate a change which will materially reduce the importance, usefulness, and utility of a great branch of the public service, and can only benefit pleaders and lawyers.

"My Lord, it was with a touch of regret I heard the reply of Your Excellency's Government to my question regarding the taking the public into its confidence as to what Government propose to do in the matter of the future constitution of the Legislative Council, that 'Government is not at present prepared to make any pronouncement on the subject,' and the reply furnished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the 'Councillors of the Empire' makes it necessary for me to trouble Your Excellency again on this subject; for ever since it was mooted that the question of amending the Legislative Council is under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, great has been the consternation amongst my community that if the amendment is to consist of a further extension of the educational franchise, we Muhammadans will be completely swamped by those of the more educationally advanced communities in the country; and while we felt assured by Your Excellency's gracious reply to the deputation that waited on Your Lordship at Simla, yet we feel that the time has come when we should know something more definite as to what is in store for us, and it was with a view that in case the committee appointed by Your Excellency come to a conclusion which may still further handicap the less educationally advanced races of India that we desire to be permitted to be fully heard before an irrevocable decision has been arrived at by Government. My Lord, from the public papers I find that Your Excellency's Government has forwarded its recommendation to the Secretary of State, and we find that the Right Hon'ble gentleman has from his seat in Parliament declared his

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intention of submitting the proposal to a discussion in Parliament. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit it is but fair to the people of India, if this Council had also an opportunity of discussing this subject before final orders were passed. My own idea is, that instead of the microscopic minority of English-speaking natives alone being invested with increased power of guiding and advising Government, if the Princes, Chiefs, and the landed gentry were taken into consultation by Government and given greater facilities of being heard and consulted, there would be a greater chance of Government arriving at a policy of administration which would be more conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. For the Princes, Chiefs, and large landed proprietors of the country, having a larger stake in the country and interest in the well-being of the people than pleaders, lawyers and members of other professions who predominate amongst the educated classes, are in as great, if not better, position to aid and advise Government than these self-constituted representatives of the people. And even if it is the intention of Government to give wider opportunities of local self-government to the people by making over to the educated classes the administration of Municipal, District, and Local Boards, free of the control now exercised by Government officials, such an arrangement should be so hedged in as to enable the landed proprietors to get a preponderate share in these administrations, and the rights and interests of the backward classes should be safeguarded. For, my Lord, in spite of the existing official check and control, judging from the almost universal scandalous mismanagement of the municipalities and local boards of the country, I confess that property holders who have a large stake in the country look with dismay at the possibility of having their interest handed over to a body of men who in the past, in the name of progress, have scandalously misused their powers, incurred liabilities, and spent public funds entirely out of proportion to the benefit and advantages accruing to the public; and seeing the exposures which are coming to light in the management of these corporate bodies in Europe and America, the landed proprietors cannot look with composure on a similar state of affairs coming into existence in this country.

"My Lord, these matters which I have brought to the notice of the Council do not by any means exhaust the subjects that need to be brought to Your Excellency's notice, some other matters have already been brought forward by my Hon'ble Colleagues, and I am sure those who will follow me will do likewise, and I do not intend to trespass on their grounds, but it is probable that one or two matters which I deem should not escape Your Excellency's notice on this occasion, and to these I now beg your permission to briefly allude. My Lord, the question of purchase of stores required by Government from England is one I desire to draw the attention of Government to. We all know the commendable efforts made from time to time by Government to purchase the requirements of Government whenever possible from manufacturers in India, and the last act and resolution on this subject of His Excellency Lord Curzon has done more for Swadeshi than all those who are talking so loudly about it; but it is in Your Lordship's power to still go further, and while the trade must be grateful to Your Excellency for the recent resolution on the jail industries, yet what I respectfully desire to bring to your notice is the claim of the trade, of men who maintain and keep up extensive business establishments and who could supply the articles which are not manufactured in this country, if commissioned, more expeditiously than the India Office Store Department. These gentlemen have become a valuable asset of the country and have a right and a claim upon Government to be assisted in their business since they substantially help the revenues of the country in the payment of custom-duties and income-tax. I however know, my Lord, that it is difficult to tackle the Store Department of the India Office, but if we go on pegging away Your Excellency's successor may succeed in doing justice to a deserving class of the citizens of the Empire.

"My Lord, it is with much satisfaction that we have seen Your Excellency's appointment of the Ganges Bridge Commission. The evidence recorded by it has been read by all of us with great interest, and wherever it is decided upon to bridge

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the river I trust the claims of the Province, I have the honour to belong to will be taken into consideration by the Railway Board, and a line will be built which will facilitate the great jute and other rising industries of the Province, and if it is decided upon to bridge the river at Sara, the project, so long kept hanging, of a branch of the broad gauge line from Sara to Serajgunj will be taken in hand as soon as possible. While on the subject of Railways I will only make a passing allusion to the great inconvenience caused by the shortage of wagons; for I feel certain this subject will be more ably dealt with by those more competent to deal with the subject than I am. I however earnestly beg that amongst their other requirements, proper arrangements be made on railway platforms for the ingress and egress of the third class passengers, and greater facilities and assistance afforded to these passengers to obtain information as to how and where they have to go about, in the midst of the labyrinth that has come into existence with our palatial railway stations.

"My Lord, we were all satisfied when through the genius of Lord Curzon the trade secured a stability in the matter affecting the customs administration which was assured by the inauguration of the Imperial Custom Service, and though the service is likely to be in a manner detrimental to the interest of the natives of India in the public service, yet native public opinion was prepared to accept this inconvenience on account of the greater good and benefit to be derived from an uniform and systematic service, and those utterly ignorant of customs work and requirements of the trade being no longer foisted on, as *kam chalaos*. But, my Lord, serious cries are coming from Bombay that the Collector of Customs of that Province has been allowed to take up the appointment of the Private Secretary to the Governor within the period he was bound under the rules of the Imperial Custom Service to remain in the Department. If thus well-digested and well-considered schemes are to be allowed to run over rough-shod the trade will lose all confidence in Government, and it will be well if the public come to think that the Imperial Customs Service is not to be merely a warming-pan for rising and brilliant Civilians.

"Nowadays we hear much about the growing discontent and unrest in India. One well-intentioned, but, I think, ill-advised, Englishman, instead of keeping his thoughts to himself, has gone on to give a lecture on '*If there were another Mutiny*,' which has been thoroughly misconstrued by the native public; the same may be said of the sayings of the worthy Prelate and of the Padree who, with the globe-trotters we have the pleasure of receiving every cold season, in their goodness of heart, discarded on the growing aloofness and want of association and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. But, my Lord, may I beg to tender you my humble experience derived from the close connection we possess between the masses and our rulers, that while there is some truth in the allegation, I honestly believe the saddle is put on the wrong horse—in short, the blame is put on the wrong party. When we find officers, who conscientiously discharge their duties, as we have seen in the time of plague and famine amongst us, calumniated, and maligned, insults heaped upon them in the public Press and such conduct defended and even lauded by those who ought to know better, how can you blame these officers and their comrades in the service if they keep themselves aloof, as is charged against them? But, my Lord, I would only ask these good-natured Englishmen who have innocently roused a spurious disregard amongst the people for the good and honest work done by those in authority, to state amongst which of the masses of India have they moved? Do they know anything of the feelings and sentiments of the Bhils, the Santals, the Garhos, the Lushais, the Chins, the Nagas, the Manipuris and even of the raiyats; are not their views and opinions the second-hand, self-interested ideas of a microscopic minority? When have these good-natured Englishmen come into real contact with the district life of the district officer, and when have they come into contact with the people? Have they not taken their cue from what they have seen and read in irresponsible papers? But, my Lord, if we take a lesson from what we see around us, it seems to me that the attempted supremacy of Demos is coming to an end; the common sense of the people is fast returning, and the people are prepared to once again trust in and abide by what is done by the authorities as done with the best intention of being for the

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ultimate good of the country and the people. We see the revolt against the progressive party in Germany, in Russia, in the Labour Conference at Belfast, in the County Council elections in London; and last, though not least, comparing great things with small, in the recent municipal election in Bombay we find the violent agitators and their friends in the Press are being discredited. My Lord, I feel sure it is a pure fiction this cry of unrest in India, but we cannot shut our eyes to the unscrupulous writers in the Press and frothy orators fanning the flame of sedition and openly preaching it under the cloak of self-government. My Lord, it was only a cloud no bigger than a man's hand in the old days that, being ignored by the officials, ultimately brought about a revolt.

"We have had our disturbances lately, my Lord. I use no language of exaggeration when I speak in this Council of the exemplary conduct of Muhammadans during these times of trial. There is no denying that the martial characteristic of the Muhammadans is not extinct and it must be said to their credit that they have displayed a calmness and obedience which marks them as a people worthy of the sincerest consideration of Your Excellency's Government. My Lord, I deem it right to just make a passing allusion to the great question which has disturbed this country, namely, the partition of Bengal. Though it is an established fact, yet, my Lord, it is my duty to state that during the recent Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dacca, Muhammadans from all parts of India were present, and they were convinced, from what they saw and heard, of the advantages which have accrued from the partition to this once neglected part of Bengal in general and to the Muhammadans in particular; and with the exception of a few who, for their own selfish interest, have joined the opposite camp, I assure Your Excellency that the whole Muhammadan community of India view with the greatest satisfaction the partition of Bengal; and indeed it will be a sorry day for India if the tactics of the home rulers of Ireland, now being introduced into India, lead to this great act of public policy to be reversed or set aside. The loyally disposed Hindus and Muhammadans feel that Government must with a strong hand put down at once, and *once for all*, what is going round about us. My Lord, I know that I shall be taken as an alarmist, but, my Lord, 'tis the coming events that cast their shadows before,' and I am prepared for all the contumely and odium that will be cast on me, if only I succeed in inducing Government to pause in the course of putting unlimited confidence in the lip-loyal sayings and doings of ill-natured people, and allowing them a free hand so long as they keep outside of the pale of what is defined in the Penal Code as sedition and treason. We only appeal to Government to put down with a firm hand every attempt to sow the seeds of disaffection and to seduce the people from their faith and belief in Your Excellency's Government. These remarks I have, with some diffidence, ventured to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's Council, for knowing as I do of the contumely I shall receive from these newspapers for making them, yet I feel that when we see the standards of the enemy floating from their platforms, and the war cry of Swaraj proclaimed from the house-tops, we cannot remain mere lookers-on. And while it is necessary for us to ask the authorities to remedy any inconvenience or hardship the people may be suffering of which we may become aware, yet we feel it our duty to thus publicly protest against good-natured and well-intentioned Englishmen being made the innocent instruments of men who are brewing mischief the consequence of which they have no thought of; and at the same time to declare our confidence in the Government of the country and our faith that it is incapable of knowingly doing the people an injury or a wrong, and that the powers with which Government is vested, to check and put down the act of lawlessness which is rampant in the country, will no longer be allowed to be a dead letter.

"My Lord, I apologize for the length of these remarks, but this meeting is the only opportunity we have of publicly bringing to the notice of Government what the people with whom we are in daily touch, feel and think, and it needs be that in a year's course we have much to place for the information of Your Excellency's Government."

[*Mr. Hall.*]

The Hon'ble MR. HALL said :—" My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Government on the reduction of the tax on salt and of the postal rates. Burma does not share in the larger change, as the rate which is now to be in force in other Provinces already prevails there, but the more favourable postal rates will be much appreciated.

" The increase recently sanctioned to the Forest establishment and the generous treatment accorded to the Police in the matter of special pensions and otherwise have been received with gratitude in Burma.

" When the Financial Statement was being discussed in March 1906, I ventured to plead for liberal treatment of Burma under the new Provincial Contract. The Hon'ble Finance Member quite agreed that liberal expenditure in Burma was likely to prove productive, and he added that it would be the object of the Government of India to accord it both just and generous treatment. In some respects the new settlement is not unsatisfactory, but taken as a whole, and in one very important particular, it falls far short of our expectations—so much so that if the present arrangement is adhered to the development of the Province will be greatly retarded. The item to which I especially refer is that of expenditure on Civil Works which is 80 lakhs, or 35 lakhs less than the expenditure of the current year and 20 lakhs below the figure recommended by the Local Government.

" The Province is young and expanding. It is still very ill equipped with roads and public buildings. The area of Burma exceeds that of any other Province in the Empire; and though there are large tracts which will never become available for cultivation, yet the area of culturable waste is very much larger than that of any other Province—and waste it will for, the most part remain if expenditure is now to be reduced as proposed. It would be easy for me to mention one district after another in which progress has undoubtedly been retarded owing to the expenditure on public works being inadequate; but it will suffice now to take as an instance one portion of the Province which, as it happens, has been under British rule for eighty years.

" The total area of the three southernmost districts of the Tenasserim Division is 22,159 square miles, the cultivated area is barely 600,000 acres, while the culturable waste is nearly 5 million acres. Now, this is not a tract in which the rainfall is uncertain or the soil barren. On the contrary, the rain has never been known to fail and the land is exceedingly fertile, but communications are so difficult that progress cannot be expected without free expenditure. In the delta of the Irrawaddy a network of navigable creeks facilitated extension of cultivation without heavy expenditure of public funds on roads and bridges. Further, inland cart tracks were available over the level plains throughout the long dry season, but this is not the case in the lower part of Tenasserim, nor in other parts of Lower and Upper Burma where lie the millions of acres of culturable waste. People will refrain from bringing such land under cultivation until they see some good prospect of being able to convey the produce to market at a reasonable cost.

" Again, the state of the existing roads in the Province has been a byword and reproach for many years—and this in spite of the fact that a larger percentage of the Public Works grant is being spent on repairs than in any other Province. I do not suggest that the Public Works Department is responsible for these defects—the money allotted has been insufficient.

" Then, as regards buildings Burma is still very ill equipped. Not only are there many large buildings now under construction while estimates for others are under consideration, but there are hundreds of smaller buildings, mostly of timber now more or less dilapidated, which should be replaced by permanent masonry structures.

" Owing to the high cost of living the cost of administration is necessarily high—so, too, are the rates of labour. It is estimated that the cost of Public Works in Burma is double that in India—for every rupee that we spend in Burma we get no more than can be got in India for eight annas. Although, therefore, the standard figure for expenditure on Civil Works is higher than that

[*Mr. Hall.*]

of Indian Provinces, the allotment is not really on a more liberal scale. It appears to provide for the cost of the work being double what it is in India, but not for the equipment of the Province being in a very backward state. If expenditure on Public Works is curtailed expansion and development must be retarded, and it is to be regretted that this great and valuable estate should not be developed to the full extent of its capacities to the benefit of the people and of the Empire at large.

"The revenue is increasing it is true, and the Province will be entitled to a share of the increase; but this will not suffice to cover the growing wants under other heads, and also to maintain Public Works expenditure at a proper level. Nor can this expenditure over and above the standard figure be fully met from the balance. The closing balance this year includes 50 lakhs received as a contribution on starting the new settlement. Without this the closing balance would be at a very low ebb, and the Provincial and Local balances taken together would in the current year have been reduced by 30 lakhs, while the Budget Estimate for 1907-08 provides for expenditure which will reduce the balance by 15 lakhs. The requirements of the Province have not been always fully met. They are increasing steadily and may be expected to increase at least as fast as the revenue. It is indeed unlikely that the large expansion of revenue that we have witnessed in recent years in Burma will continue. Even the Financial Statement which is now under discussion affords ground for supposing that the advance may not be so rapid and so steady as formerly. Thus in paragraph 17 the following passage occurs:—'In Burma, on the other hand, mainly in consequence of floods in some districts, the expansion of the (land) revenue has been less rapid than was expected.' That remark refers to the figures for 1906-07. In 1907-08 a large increase is expected (paragraph 163), but a considerable portion of that increase will consist of 'arrears of the current year due to floods and unfavourable agricultural conditions in some parts of the Province.' Now, this destruction of crop by flood is not wholly the result of abnormally high floods in the Irrawaddy. It is partly due to the decision of Government to prevent systematic bunding on the eastern bank of that river, on the ground that embankments on that side endanger the large and very remunerative works on the west bank. It may, therefore, be anticipated that for many years, even when the rise of the Irrawaddy is normal, a considerable area of rice-land lying to the east of that river will be submerged.

"From the Financial Statement it is also clear that it is not safe to conclude that revenue under other heads will expand in Burma without any check. For instance, in paragraph 19 it is stated that 'the improvement under stamps and excise has been fairly general throughout the country, except in Burma and the United Provinces.' Again (paragraph 128), 'The growth of assessed taxes in Burma has received a check in the current year.' On the other hand, as regards Land Revenue Charges, 'the budget estimate in Burma has proved too low and there is an increase of Rs. 94,000.' And here it may be noticed that while the Province retains only half its land-revenue receipts it has to bear the whole of the land-revenue charges.

"I would further represent that Burma Provincial Revenue suffers in an exceptional degree from the export-duty on rice. Over 80 lakhs of rice export duty are paid annually in Burma, and this is more than 70 per cent. of the total amount so levied in the Empire. Under the Provincial Settlement the whole of this money is Imperial; but one result of the duty undoubtedly is to reduce the price of rice in the Province, and this again leads to the land-revenue being settled on a lower level than would be the case if exports were free. Burma gets a half-share of the land-revenue, and so the export-duty on rice leads directly to loss of Provincial Revenue.

"I would recommend that some compensation be made to Burma on account of its exceptional contribution to this head of Imperial Revenue, and that the additional assignment be such as to render possible an increase of the Civil Works standard figure on the expenditure side from 80 to 100 lakhs.

[*Mr. Hall; Mr. Apar.*]

"Whether one looks at the Provincial Settlement as a whole or solely at this one important item, I can only apprehend that unless the suggested alteration of the Civil Works standard figure is made the already long delayed development of some of the most fertile portions of the Province will be still further retarded, while such districts as are already well populated and extensively cultivated will remain ill equipped with buildings and roads.

"In conclusion I desire to express regret that a settlement more liberal and more in consonance with the needs of the Province has not been accorded."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR SAID:—"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating at any length what has been said in every part of India regarding the shortage of rolling-stock on our railways. There is hardly a report issued by a Coal Company in Bengal that does not contain some reference to the same thing, and if matters go on as at present, we shall have serious complaints from our local Jute and Cotton mills of the increasing difficulties they labour under consequent on the shortage of coal, entirely occasioned by an insufficiency of rolling-stock. So far as Bengal is concerned the feeling is unanimous. At a meeting of our Chamber of Commerce, held on the 27th February, the representative of the Bengal Coal Company, our premier concern, stated that the Indian Mining Association had lost no opportunity of urging, during the past twelve years, the necessity for ample transport being provided for the coal industry and had been warmly supported by the Chamber; that many of our principal lines of railway are within a few days of stoppage, our mills and other industries are forced to live from hand to mouth, our steamers visiting this, the principal, port of India are forced to leave short of their bunker requirements. Strong words, my Lord, but true in every detail. At the same meeting I had to refer to the same subject in my address.

"Speaking strangely enough on the same day, the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the course of his able address said:—

'At the present moment there is one bitter cry going up from all over India for wagons to carry the produce of the country. Only a few months ago we heard of the Karachi shippers being unable to get their wheat down on account of an insufficient supply of wagons, the result being heavy losses on account of demurrage, etc. Now we hear of stations filled with cotton and no wagons to take it away; thousands of tons of manganese lying at the stations in the Central Provinces waiting for wagons which do not come. Indeed, it is not necessary to refer to any particular trade as all are suffering alike, and it is difficult to estimate the loss this inability on the part of the railways to supply wagons means to firms and merchants, but it must be very large.'

"I could go on quoting indefinitely complaints on the same subject, but I have no doubt Your Excellency has noted them and no useful purpose would be served by my taking up further time of the Council.

"The Financial Summary and Statement for 1907-1908 has been welcomed by the trading interests of Calcutta on account of the important provisions contained in it towards making up the deficiency in this matter of rolling-stock. The large grant of Rs. 568 lakhs, or 3½ millions sterling, calls for and is receiving the cordial appreciation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. We note that the Railway Board report that the provision of 568 lakhs has met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling-stock for the year 1907-1908.

"There are, however, two important points to which, in our opinion, prompt attention is necessary, while the Budget does not show signs of meeting them. These are, firstly, a programme for expenditure on rolling-stock over a longer period than one financial year of twelve months; and, secondly, the liberal treatment of what are termed, in the Financial Statement and the Railway Board's memorandum, 'open line requirements,' which we look upon as the provision of facilities other than rolling-stock in order to enable railways to move with despatch and promptitude the increasing traffic. It is shown in paragraph 73 of the Financial Statement that the receipts from the carriage of passengers, goods and minerals on railways have increased during the last eight years from 16½

[Mr. Apcar.]

millions sterling to over 27 millions sterling, or by 70 per cent. It is known that during this period charges for carriage have been reduced, so that it is safe to assume that in numbers of passengers carried, and in weight of goods and minerals, the figures have been more than doubled during these last eight years. As rolling-stock represents but a small share of the total initial cost of a line of railway so, as development occurs, must the line as a whole be increased and not its rolling stock only.

"During the coming year on new lines already taken in hand and under construction only 2½ millions sterling will be spent, as compared with nearly 3½ millions in the financial year 1906-1907; while nothing whatever is to be spent on additional lines sanctioned but not commenced, or on lines at present under consideration but not sanctioned. An explanation of the reasons for this decision—want of money and inability to raise it on reasonable terms—is given in paragraph 71 of the Financial Statement; and in paragraph 72 we are told that the Government is considering whether it may not be practicable to dispense with some of the restrictions which now hedge round their railway policy; and, further, that if this can be done, there is hope that a greater degree of elasticity can be imported to the Railway programme. I can only say that the trading community look with every confidence to means being devised to prevent for the future the retardation of Railway progress which is to mark the coming financial year. Such retardation is not permitted either in England or in the United States, or in our own colony of Canada; and in neither of these countries is the return on the capital invested so high as it is in India. I do not think that we in India have so far appreciated the marvellous prosperity of our Railway system. Up to about ten years ago Government was incurring an annual deficit so far as concerns Railways. In the financial year 1899-1900 a profit was made of £76,756, and since that year the increase has been to all intents and purposes continuous, so that there has been a surplus for the year 1905-1906, after paying all charges, of over 2 millions sterling, giving a net return—after paying all charges—of 5·41 per cent on 253 millions sterling capital expended on open lines. 'All charges' include not only interest paid on the capital cost, but also Sinking Fund payments in liquidation of the purchase price of certain lines which have been bought by Government, as explained in paragraph 76 of the Financial Statement. What sums are being expended in this Sinking Fund we are not told, but we know that purchase-money is still being paid for the East Indian, the Scind-Punjab, the Bombay-Baroda, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Eastern Bengal and other lines. If such Sinking Fund charges are excluded, as they should be, in ascertaining what percentage railways are paying, that percentage will be considerably more than 5·41 per cent. shown in the Financial Statement.

"Remarking now on the first point to which it is desired to draw attention, we are told in paragraph 74 that it is far from certain whether it will be possible to spend the large sum of 568 lakhs of rupees on rolling-stock, and that if this should prove to be the case, the grant will be redistributed; or, as we understand, spent on open line requirements other than rolling-stock.

"In other words, the liberal grant of 568 lakhs of rupees is only to be paid if it can be spent by the 31st March 1908, and what cannot be spent by that date will be taken away from the rolling-stock provision. Now, it is evident that a large proportion of the grant has only recently been decided upon, and advice given to the Railways concerned; and to this extent these railways can only now be making their arrangements for purchase. The experience is that a full year elapses between rolling-stock being indented for and its supply, and with every effort to expedite supply under the present sanction, part of the orders will undoubtedly be uncompleted by the 31st March 1908.

"This raises the question as to whether means should not be devised whereby a grant of this character may be saved from lapsing or redistribution by allowing Railways to place orders for delivery in the subsequent two, three or even more financial years, should it be found that makers are so fully booked

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

with orders that it is impossible for them to deliver all the wagons indented for within the financial year ending 31st March 1908.

"In times like the present, when there is an abnormal demand for new rolling-stock for Railways in Europe and America, it becomes a matter of difficulty to get early delivery of the wagons ordered. Purchasers who are not limited by considerations of 'Budget Allotment,' 'Financial Years' and the various restrictions which the stereotyped procedure of the Government of India imposes on the freedom of Indian Railways, are enabled to place their orders some time ahead of requirements and so ensure delivery when the wagons are actually required. Instead of indenting for the coming financial year only, the Railways ought now to be in a position, should the state of the market render this expedient, to contract for a considerable portion of the rolling-stock required for the next three or four years, so that delivery may not be delayed owing to makers having meantime become filled up with orders from other quarters.

"Two Engineering Firms in Calcutta have recently put down wagon constructing plant, and were there an assurance of increased orders they would doubtless be prepared to extend their workshops. But it is unreasonable to expect firms in India to increase their Capital outlay unless they can rely on keeping their men and machinery fully engaged. There seems every likelihood that the growing trade of India will demand large annual increases to the rolling-stock of the Railways for some years to come. I consider it to be desirable that manufacturers in India should be encouraged to extend their works. This may be accomplished by assuring them of increased and continuing orders, if they are prepared to increase their wagon-producing capacity. As about 60 per cent. of the cost of wagons is expended in the purchase of materials in Europe and about 40 per cent. on labour and materials in India, it is expedient in the interests of India and the purchaser that a larger share of the orders should be placed in this country. Manufacturers in India do not ask for preferential treatment as regards price; but being limited to one market, whilst European manufacturers have many outlets for their production, they require an assurance of steady employment for a series of years before facing a large capital expenditure in the extension of their workshops.

"I would suggest, therefore, that such an alteration should be made in our Railway financial arrangements as would enable the various Companies to forecast their requirements beyond the limits of one Budget, and to receive sanction to place orders for more than one year. If it is considered advantageous to look ahead in the matter of construction of lines, it is no less necessary to do so with regard to the equipment of the lines already opened, the growing traffic of which makes it certain that further large additions to the stock of wagons will be required. What would be regarded as prudent procedure in the case of private enterprise may safely be commended as worthy of imitation by the Government of India in arranging for the purchase of rolling-stock.

"The question of open line requirements other than rolling-stock seems to have been somewhat neglected in the anxiety to deal satisfactorily with the rolling-stock problem itself. With nearly 1,000 miles added to the railway system, and a rolling-stock provision more than 50% greater than ever before, railways have nearly 20% less to spend in keeping pace with the growth of traffic. Although it may be the case that with new lines substantial increases may be made to the rolling-stock without corresponding improvements in terminal arrangements, in doubling where a single track has previously existed, in marshalling yards, in quarters for staff, and the like, on older and established lines there must be expenditure on such items to ensure that the additional rolling-stock shall be made proper use of. So far the average work obtained from rolling-stock on Indian Railways has exceeded that on English and American lines, and this may be due to greater foresight in arranging that the lines shall be developed in their entirety, instead of excessive regard being paid to rolling-stock only.

"There have been indications that terminal and junction facilities, and in some cases running line accommodation, have not on the older lines been sufficient to carry the rolling-stock without delays. Two notable instances were

[*Mr. Apcar ; Mr. Gokhale.*]

brought prominently forward in a report made last year by Mr. Wynne, member of the Railway Board. Naihati was found to be totally incapable as a junction to pass traffic through it with anything approaching efficiency, and a new junction on a new site was recommended to cost many lakhs of rupees. The arrangements for serving collieries promptly from loading sidings were characterised as insufficient for the stock then to be dealt with. There is already congestion on the older lines in busy times, and unless there are developments to keep pace with additions in rolling-stock, these cases of congestion must increase and become more serious.

"Another matter of considerable importance to the commerce of Bengal is the question of a Railway Bridge at Sara. The public are not always of one mind, but they are pretty unanimous in their desire for a bridge at Sara and for a broad-gauge railway thence to Calcutta. It came as a surprise to the commercial community when it was known that the Railway Board had recommended a bridge at Rampore Beaulia with a metre-gauge line to Calcutta. I cannot conceive how the Railway Board could persuade themselves to recommend this scheme without further reference to the commercial interests involved. At a meeting with representatives of the Chamber, on the 13th July last, we gave the Board our views on the subject, but were met with a reticence difficult to explain, and which led us to represent the matter to the Secretary of State. On behalf of the Chamber, whom I have the honour to represent, I place on record our appreciation of the assistance our delegates, Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. J. D. Nimmo, experienced from the Private Secretary to Mr. Morley on this subject, and to your Government, my Lord, at the appointment of the Ganges Bridge Commission. The report of this Commission has not yet been published, but on the evidence recorded it is generally anticipated that it will be in favour of a bridge at Sara and prohibition of any metre-gauge line into Calcutta.

"I drew attention last year to the incidence of the Income-tax, and suggested that, as at Home, there should be an abatement or rebate of Rs. 1,500 up to incomes of Rs. 3,600. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister joined issue with me on the subject and appeared to consider that a man on Rs. 1,000 a year in this country, if not highly favoured, was not badly off. Neither of us very fortunately have had to try the experiment, but I still adhere to my opinion, and though the matter may not be one of great or general importance, it is quite as worthy of consideration as a reduction in the Salt-tax."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, it is a matter of deep and sincere satisfaction to me that the Government has effected a further reduction in the duty on salt, which will now stand at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per maund both in India and in Burma. In view of the language employed by the present Secretary of State for India, in speaking of this impost last year, such action on the part of the Government has not been wholly unexpected. I only wish the Hon'ble Member had spoken of this reduction with more enthusiasm than he has done. I know my Hon'ble friend holds what may be called orthodox official views on this subject. The Council will remember that last year he told us in his concluding remarks on the Budget that he 'never believed that the tax pressed with undue severity even on the poor.' Again this year he says that 'the salt-tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of the people.' Now the former statement is contradicted by the rapid rise in the consumption of salt which has taken place in response to each successive lowering of the duty and which the Hon'ble Member himself describes as 'remarkable.' No one is ever likely to stint himself in regard to a prime necessary of life such as salt, unless driven to do so by sheer inability to buy the required quantity. No one, again, is likely to purchase more of it than he needs, simply because it is cheaper than it was before. And I think that the remarkable expansion of consumption that has taken place since the duty was first lowered in 1903—from 36½ million maunds, the average for three years immediately preceding 1903, to 43½ millions, which is the Hon'ble Member's cautious

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estimate for the coming year, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in five years—is conclusive evidence of the fact that a high rate of duty entails serious privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the people. As regards the second statement of the Hon'ble Member, *vis.*, that the salt-tax is the only contribution which the poorer classes make to the Exchequer, with all deference I must dispute altogether the correctness of the contention. Why, my Lord, so far from this being the case, the fact is really the other way. I think there is no room for doubt that even now, after these successive reductions of salt-duty, our poorer classes contribute, relatively to their resources, much more than their fair share to the revenues of the State. These classes consist almost entirely of a broken and exhausted peasantry, without heart and without resource and sunk hopelessly in a morass of indebtedness. It is from this peasantry that, over the greater part of India, the land-revenue of the State is derived, and it is the same with Provincial rates. Then the bulk of the revenue from drink comes from these classes. The excise-duty on cotton-goods falls almost exclusively on them. Under Stamps and Registration they pay, certainly, their fair share, and probably more than their fair share, since the bulk of our litigation is about small amounts. Under Forests they have been deprived of their immemorial right to free grazing and free fuel, and the proceeds of these are the only burdensome part of forest-receipts, the rest being fair value realized for timber and other products. Even under Customs, where their contribution is expected to be the least owing to their excessive poverty, the Hon'ble Member's predecessor, Sir Edward Law, once calculated that they paid between 20 and 25 per cent. The only tax from which they are altogether free is the income-tax, and the proceeds of this tax are comparatively small, being under 1½ million sterling a year. Now these, together with the salt-tax, of which the main burden is admittedly borne by them, and the Opium revenue, which is contributed by the foreign consumer, are our principal heads of revenue, and I repeat there is no justification for the assertion that the salt-tax is the only contribution which the poorer classes in India make to the Exchequer of the State. It may be mentioned that Mr. O'Connor, late Director-General of Statistics, in a paper read by him three years ago, described the poorer section of Indian cultivators as a class that 'contributed most largely to the finances of the State.' My Lord, I have made these observations, not in a spirit of mere controversy, but because Mr. Morley's pronouncement of last year on the subject of the salt-tax encourages the hope that we may now look forward to the time when this tax may be done away with altogether, and this consummation is not likely to be forwarded if the Hon'ble Member's views in the matter are allowed to pass unchallenged.

"I am glad to see that my suggestion of last year that, in the general statements of revenue and expenditure, the figures under Railways and Irrigation (Productive works) should be given net has been met more than half-way in this year's Statement by the working expenses on Railways being brought over to the revenue side and deducted there from the gross Railway receipts. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and I think that the Hon'ble Member, having once begun this reform, must now complete it. He still leaves the interest on Railway debt where it was in the accounts. The result is that the figure of Railway revenue, and through it that of our total revenue, continues to be unjustifiably swollen by the amount of this interest, which already stands at about 10 millions sterling and which will increase from year to year as the capital outlay on Railways advances. The Hon'ble Member observes in this connection:—'We have left the Interest on Railway debt in its original place: to have brought it over to the Revenue side of the account as a deduction from its gross-receipts would have necessitated a large *minus* entry in the column for revenue accruing in England.' And such a *minus* entry the Hon'ble Member wishes to avoid, as it would be unintelligible to the ordinary reader. But there are *minus* entries in several other places in the Financial Statement, and if the ordinary reader does not mind them I do not see why he should mind one more. And in any case it is better to be unintelligible than to be unscientific or misleading. Again, the Hon'ble Member has left the figures under Irrigation as they were before. He says:—'We have not thought it essential to go so

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far as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested and to show the Irrigation revenue net. I quite admit that the same general principle applies to the Irrigation as to the Railway figures: but the former are not yet sufficiently large to cause any serious distortion of the true revenue and expenditure of India.' But I would respectfully ask—why allow the figures of true revenue and expenditure to be thus distorted at all? Moreover, it introduces a new element of confusion if Railway receipts and Irrigation receipts, which are both exactly in the same position, are treated in the accounts in two different ways. In these matters it will not do to alter the prescribed forms repeatedly, as that must make a correct comparative view of the financial position over a series of years extremely difficult. And, therefore, now that the Hon'ble Member has already taken in hand this reform, I earnestly hope that he will not stop half-way but will proceed to the end, and place the matter once for all on a proper scientific basis.

"Another suggestion which I had ventured to make last year was with reference to the separation of Local revenue and expenditure from Provincial and Imperial. In his reply the Hon'ble Member had stated that he himself was in favour of the proposal, as the balance of advantage lay in favour of making the suggested change and that the matter was under consideration. I am, therefore, disappointed to find that the old practice is still there, and that there is no indication in the Financial Statement as to what has been the decision of the Government in the matter. The present practice is responsible for a good deal of unnecessary and avoidable misapprehension. Especially is this the case with reference to educational expenditure. Thus in the Financial Statement we are told that the educational expenditure for next year will be 2 millions sterling. I understand that out of this about £800,000 will be Local. But there is nothing in the Statement to show this, and one is apt to imagine that the whole amount of 2 millions will come from Imperial and Provincial revenues. Last year Mr. O'Grady, a prominent member of the Labour party, made an inquiry in the House of Commons as to the amount spent in India from the Indian Exchequer on Elementary Education. The Secretary of State's reply, instead of stating the amount spent from Imperial and Provincial revenues—which for 1904-1905 was, according to a return laid by the Home Member on the table of this Council the other day, only £160,000—gave the figure of expenditure from 'Public funds,' which necessarily was much larger. Mr. O'Grady, not being satisfied with the answer, put after a few days another question asking the Secretary of State to specify how much of that total expenditure from Public funds came from Provincial and Imperial revenues. The reply to this was that the Secretary of State was not in a position to state the amount, but that he would make inquiries! Now, my Lord, this is not at all a satisfactory state of things. Surely the accounts of the Government of India ought to show what is the State expenditure on Education apart from Local expenditure. I earnestly trust, therefore, that the suggested separation, which the Hon'ble Member himself regards with favour, will soon be carried out and that the Financial Statement for next year will not be open to criticism on this account.

"Coming now to larger questions, I find that I must renew my earnest and emphatic protest against the manner in which our surpluses still continue to be expended as capital outlay on Railway construction. My Lord, I have spoken repeatedly on this subject in previous years, but I feel the injustice of the present arrangement so strongly that I must ask the Council to bear with me while I urge once again, as briefly as I can, my reasons why a change of policy is immediately called for in this matter. This is the ninth successive year when a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure has been realized, and it is clear that the era of surpluses has not yet come to an end. The total of these surpluses during these nine years stands at the high figure of 37 crores of rupees, or about 25 millions sterling, and nearly the whole of this amount has been spent as capital on Railways. Now a surplus is so much more money taken from the people, either through miscalculation or in other ways, than was needed for the requirements of the Government. And as it is not possible to return this money to the tax-

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payers in a direct form, what the Government is bound to do with it is to apply it to purposes which are most calculated to benefit the mass of the people. And the question that we must consider is this—what is the most urgent need of the mass of our people at the present day? Judging from the manner in which the surpluses are applied year after year to Railway construction, one would conclude that in the opinion of the Government what the people needed most was a vigorous extension of Railway facilities. Now, my Lord, I respectfully submit that such a view of the situation is not justified by the circumstances of the country. The claims, for instance, of Sanitation on the attention of the Government are at the present day infinitely stronger and more urgent than those of Railway construction. Already an enormous sum—no less than 400 crores, or 260 millions sterling—has been spent on Railways in India, while next to nothing has so far been expended on the construction of sanitary works. With so many towns in the country decimated by plague year after year, with cholera and malaria committing their havoc in other parts, with the death-rate of the country as high as 35 per thousand as against 16 per thousand in England, I do not see how the Government can continue to leave Sanitation practically to take care of itself. Let the Council consider what difference it would have made to the country if the surpluses of the last nine years—37 crores of rupees—had been devoted to sanitary works instead of to Railway construction! My Lord, we all know that by spending the surpluses as capital on Railways the Government is able in the final adjustment to reduce by a corresponding amount the unproductive debt of the country. And it may be contended that though the surpluses are in the first instance devoted to Railway construction, they are in the end virtually utilised for the reduction of debt. My answer to this is that our debt, by which I mean the unproductive debt of the country—for that is the only real debt—is so small in amount that its further reduction is not an object of much importance. Taking the year 1904-05, we find that this debt then stood at the figure of 60 millions sterling. The 'other obligations' of the Government of India, such as Savings Banks deposits, Service funds, and so forth, amounted in that year to 17 millions. Against this there were cash balances in the Treasuries, here and in England, amounting to 21 millions, and the loans and advances by the Government stood at 12 millions. Our net debt thus is about 44 millions sterling, or less than two-thirds of a year's revenue. This is almost a paltry figure compared with the huge debts of European countries, and the position may no doubt be regarded with satisfaction. But it must not be forgotten that such a result has been rendered possible only by throwing on current revenues for a quarter of a century the burden of all manner of extraordinary charges, which in other countries are usually met out of loan funds. The further reduction of this small debt, therefore, is not a matter of urgency and can well wait, when the money devoted to it may be far better employed in saving the lives of the people. My Lord, it will not do for the Government to say that sanitation is the concern of Local Bodies and it is for them to find the money required to improve it. Most of our towns are extremely poor and the present distribution of the resources between the Government and the Local Bodies is of a most unsatisfactory character. How unsatisfactory it is may be judged from the fact that while there has been a plethora of money in the Government Exchequer for the last nine years, most of our Local Bodies have all the time been struggling with serious financial difficulties and some of them have been in a state not far removed from bankruptcy. Without substantial assistance, therefore, from the Government in meeting the large capital outlay which modern sanitary works require, Local Bodies will never be able to grapple with the problem of improved sanitation: and to my mind there can be no more desirable object on which the Government might expend its surpluses. The Supreme Government should call upon the Provincial Governments to assist sanitary projects literally out of their own ordinary revenues, and whenever a surplus is realized, it should, as a rule, be placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments for pushing on the construction of sanitary works. I know there is the standing pressure of the European mercantile community to spend every available rupee on Railways,

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and these men are powerful both in this country and in England. But, my Lord, the Government must resist this pressure in larger interests, so far at any rate as the surpluses are concerned. Time was, not long ago, when the Government never thought of spending more than four or five crores a year on Railways. And ten years ago Sir James Westland protested sharply against the manner in which programme after programme of Railway construction was being pressed on him in breathless succession. It is true that in those days the Railways were worked at a net annual loss to the State, and that in that respect the position has now undergone a change. Still 13½ crores is a very large amount to spend in any one year on Railways, and yet the Hon'ble Member has thought it necessary to be apologetic in making the announcement! My Lord, I have no objection to the Government using its borrowing powers as freely as possible to push on Railways, which now rest on a sound commercial basis. But it seems to me most unfair that the loans thus raised should be supplemented by the proceeds of taxation. Moreover, judging from certain observations made by the Hon'ble Member last year, I believe that another resource, and that a large one, will probably be soon made available for Railway construction, and that will be a strong additional ground for devoting surpluses in future years to the improvement of sanitation.

" This resource is the profit now annually realized by the State from the coinage of rupees. For the current year it has amounted to the large sum of 4 millions sterling, or 6 crores of rupees. Last year it was nearly as large, being 3½ millions sterling, or 5½ crores. Hitherto these profits have been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, and this Fund, which will in future be known by the name of Gold Standard Fund, stands at present at over 16 millions sterling. I think, my Lord, the public has a right to ask that the Government should now state definitely what limit they propose to assign to this fund and how the profits from coinage will be dealt with when that limit is reached. This is necessary in view of the fact that the statements hitherto made on this subject by those in authority have been more or less vague and, in some respects, even conflicting. Sometimes the purpose of the fund has been stated to be merely the ensuring of the stability of exchange, and sometimes the much more ambitious purpose of preparing for a gold currency has been avowed. When the fund was first constituted in 1900, it was in accordance with a recommendation of the Fowler Committee of 1898— which recommendation had been made with a view to the maintenance of a stable exchange. In 1901-02 Sir Edward Law, in speaking of the Reserve, leaned to the view that it would serve as 'a guarantee for the conversion into gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage.' Lord Curzon, however, merely described it as a means of maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. In 1902-03 Sir Edward Law again referred to this Fund, and this time he also stated its purpose to be the maintenance of a stable exchange. In 1904 Lord Curzon reaffirmed the same view. In 1905 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker also gave this view prominence in his statement. Last year, however, the Hon'ble Member pushed the other and more ambitious view to the front, and spoke of the time when the rupees would have to be converted into sovereigns. Again, as regards the amount that is required for ensuring stability of exchange, different statements have been made by different authorities. Lord Curzon said that 10 millions sterling would suffice for the purpose. Sir Edward Law put the limit at 20 millions. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has put it still higher. In 1905 the Hon'ble Member said:—'I should like to see it (the Fund) raised to such a figure as would enable us, in the event of extreme and continued emergency, to reduce the Secretary of State's drawings by one-half for three years in succession, i.e., to something between 20 to 30 millions sterling.' Now, my Lord, all this is somewhat confusing, and the Hon'ble Member will recognize the necessity of making a full and definite statement of the intentions of the Government both as regards the purpose which the Fund is to serve and the limit up to which it is to grow. This is the more necessary because the Fund was created under mere executive sanction without having recourse to the authority of the Legislature, and also because the annual profits from coinage are now far larger than had been anticipated. I think the Government ought to adhere to the idea of the fund merely serving

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as a guarantee for the maintenance of a stable exchange. In that case, even the high limit contemplated by the Hon'ble Member would soon be reached and the profits from coinage—a matter now of five or six crores a year—would be available before long to be employed more usefully than at present. On the other hand, if the more ambitious purpose avowed by the Hon'ble Member last year is to determine the policy of the Government, no limit can be foreseen to the accumulation of the Fund. Such a course, in my humble opinion, would not be justified, and I would venture to urge the following objections against it:—

- (a) That a gold currency for India has never been authoritatively proposed as a definite object to be attained. A stable exchange at a reasonable rate is all that successive authorities have sought to ensure.
- (b) That it is wrong to pile up a huge gold reserve in pursuit of an object never proposed or defined or even regarded as attainable within a measurable distance of time.
- (c) That it is looking too far ahead into the future to anticipate the introduction of a gold currency into India.
- (d) The present margin between the value of bullion and the token value of the coin will not suffice to ensure the conversion of rupees into gold, for the moment demonetization is proposed, silver will be depreciated still further.
- (e) Even on the Hon'ble Member's assumption the Reserve can suffice only for the conversion of rupees coined since 1900. The stock of rupee coin of previous years—estimated at about 130 crores by Mr. Harrison the expert—will not be covered by it.

"I trust the Hon'ble Member will set all doubts in the public mind at rest by making a definite announcement of the intentions of the Government in the matter, if not in the course of this debate, at any rate in the Financial Statement of next year.

"My Lord, besides the reduction of the Salt-tax, there are four other interesting and gratifying features of this year's budget. They are the new arrangement for meeting Provincial Famine expenditure, the prospect of an abolition of the Opium traffic, the reduction by half a million sterling of the special annual grant for Army Reorganization and the announcement made on the subject of Free Primary Education. Of these the first does not require more than a passing reference. I think the scheme outlined by the Hon'ble Member is an equitable one and ought to work well in practice. I only hope that the commendable liberality with which the Imperial Government has treated Provincial Governments in this matter will be extended by the latter in their turn to Local Bodies, and that these Bodies, whose resources, even in prosperous years, are meagre and inelastic, will now be relieved of all responsibility for famine relief altogether. This responsibility was thrust on them when the Government of India itself had to struggle, owing to falling Exchange and other difficulties, with a chronic state of deficits. Now, however, that the very tradition of a deficit has been forgotten, no time should be lost in definitely freeing Local Bodies from a burden which should never have been imposed on them.

"My Lord, I have read with sincere pleasure the important statement which the Honourable Member has made on the subject of the Opium-revenue, coupled as it is with a reduction in the area under cultivation for the ensuing year. I confess I have always felt a sense of deep humiliation at the thought of this revenue, derived as it is practically from the degradation and moral ruin of the people of China. And I rejoice that there are indications of a time coming when this stain will no longer rest on us. I have no wish to go to-day into the historical part of this melancholy business. The Secretary of State admitted freely in his speech last year on this subject that there were few things which Englishmen had reason to regard with less pride than this. The only practical question now is, how to put an end to this morally indefensible traffic with the

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- least derangement in our finances? It has been suggested in some quarters that the British Exchequer should make a grant to India to compensate her for the loss of revenue which would be entailed by the extinction of this traffic.
- Now, apart from the fact that there is not the slightest chance of England making such a grant, I think the proposal is in itself an unfair one and ought to be strongly deprecated. No doubt there are important questions like the Army expenditure, in regard to which India has to bear serious financial injustice at the hands of England. Then, the cost of the civil administration ought to be substantially reduced by a large substitution of the Indian for the European agency in the public service. And if only justice were done to us in these matters, we could let the whole Opium-revenue go at once and yet not feel the loss. But these questions have to be fought on their own merits and they must not be mixed up with this Opium question. So far as the Opium-revenue is concerned, whatever may be the measure of England's responsibility in forcing the drug on China, the financial gain from the traffic has been derived by India alone, and we must, therefore, be prepared to give up this unholy gain without any compensation from anybody—for that would be only another name for charity—when in the interests of humanity this wretched traffic has got to be abolished. Of course we have a right to urge and we should urge that we must be allowed to spread our loss over a certain number of years—say ten years—so that our finances should not be suddenly disorganised. That would be a fair position to take up, and we should have there the support of all right-minded people. But the traffic itself must go and we must cheerfully co-operate in any reasonable scheme for its final extinction.

"My Lord, I am glad to see that the special grant of over two millions a year for the Army Reorganization scheme has been reduced this year by half a million sterling. Considering that the money comes out of the iron grip of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I think we have reason to feel thankful even for this small reduction. Of course, since the total initial outlay on the scheme is a fixed sum, this reduced grant only means that the execution will be spread over a longer period than the five years originally contemplated. Still it sets free for purposes of internal improvement a sum of half a million sterling a year out of current revenues. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker describes the circumstances which have led to this reduction in the following words:—'The present political situation and the reduced receipts we anticipate from Opium have led us to reduce the normal grant to £1,666,700 during the coming year.' I am glad to see the reference to the 'present political situation,' by which the Hon'ble Member no doubt means the improved aspect of affairs on the North-West Frontier. This is partially endorsing the view of those who have objected to the carrying out of His Excellency's scheme on the ground that it added largely to the burdens of the people at a time when, in view of the improvement that had taken place in the position of things, they were entitled to substantial relief. My other objection to the scheme was on account of its throwing on current revenues a heavy extraordinary charge which should have been met out of borrowings. The surpluses of the last nine years were more than sufficient to meet this non-recurring charge twice over, and as they had been for the most part employed in a way which eventually resulted in a reduction of our debt, it was only an act of bare justice to the tax-payers that this heavy non-recurring charge, instead of being spread over a number of years and thrown on current revenues, should have been met out of loan funds. However, I see in the papers that Mr. Morley has finally accepted the scheme. That being so, I fear no useful purpose is likely to be served by my continuing the controversy in this Council. I only trust that the view which I understand is held by the Government that the scheme will in the end make for economy will be found to be justified, when the time for judging of its correctness arrives. Meanwhile, as there is still much vagueness in the public mind about the nature and scope of the scheme, may I respectfully suggest to His Excellency that it will help to clear away unnecessary misapprehensions, if he will see his way to make an authoritative statement on the subject—as far, of course, as a public statement can be made in a matter of this kind.

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"My Lord, the military problem in India may be looked at from four points of view. There is first of all the standpoint of the military expert—the soldier—whose principal idea is to raise the efficiency of the Army to as high a state of perfection as possible, and who wants to take for this purpose all the money he can get. Then there is the standpoint of the average Englishman, who wants to feel safe about India and who is comparatively indifferent as to what burdens are imposed on the people of this country in order that he may feel so safe. That is the way the ordinary member of Parliament looks at this question. Thirdly, there is the standpoint of the Indians themselves—those who have to bear the burden, but have hardly any share in the privileges of the present arrangement. Lastly, there is a standpoint which in a way comprehends or should comprehend all these three, though not necessarily in the same degree, and that is the standpoint of the Government of India. Now, my Lord, when we, the Indian members of this Council, speak at this table on this question, we necessarily approach it from the Indian point of view. It is to express that view that we are here, and though we know that our voice is weak and that what we say is not likely for a long time yet to influence the practical decisions of the Government, that does not absolve us from what is after all our duty to ourselves in the matter. We should be guilty of presumption if we extended our remarks to technical details relating to the Army, on which we are not qualified to express an opinion. But there are certain broad questions of policy—also questions connected with the progress of humanity—which all men of average intelligence may claim to understand and discuss. My Lord, I do not believe that any serious war cloud is likely to appear on our horizon in the near future. I am fortified in this opinion by the high authority of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Haldane. The triumph of Japan in the late war, and the gradual waking up of China and even of Persia—these, if not the overthrow and exhaustion of Russia, are bound to discourage European aggression in Asia for many years to come. Moreover, wars between the great Powers of Europe—and the only war that can touch us is one between England and Russia—are daily growing less and less likely. A comparison of the history of Europe in the 19th century with that in the 18th will show in what direction things have been moving. And the 20th century is bound to be even better than the 19th. The people in Europe are no longer mere pawns on the chess-board of Kings and Ministers. And they are realizing more and more what horrors a war means to them. I think, therefore, that India may well ask to be relieved now of a part of her present Army expenditure. Further, the injustice of the present arrangement, whereby a disproportionate share of the cost of military defence of the whole Empire is thrown on her, must be remedied. Then the status of the Indian officers in the Army, which at present is admittedly most unsatisfactory, must be improved, and higher careers thrown open to them. Lastly, the wrong inflicted on all classes of the Indian community indiscriminately by keeping them compulsorily disarmed—thereby slowly crushing all manhood out of a whole race—must be cautiously but steadily set right. My Lord, I have spoken time after time on these subjects in this Council, and last year His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with perhaps a touch of impatience, observed that he had heard my arguments and assertions every year for three years. But, my Lord, is it *my* fault that these things have to be pressed again and again on the attention of the Government? If His Excellency would like to hear less of these complaints, the remedy lies to a certain extent in his own hands. A way must be found out of the present situation, which is no doubt difficult and delicate, but which must not be allowed to continue as it is, simply because it is difficult and delicate. Otherwise His Excellency may raise the Army to the highest pitch of efficiency and yet he will have left the larger military problem in India as unsolved as ever.

"I now come to what is in some respects the most gratifying feature of the present budget—I mean the statement which the Hon'ble Member makes on the subject of Free Primary Education. The statement is brief, but it says enough to indicate clearly the resolute purpose that lies behind it. My Lord, the whole country has reason to feel grateful to Your Lordship's Government for taking up this question in this earnest spirit. The circular letter

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of November last and this paragraph in the Financial Statement taken together leave no doubt in my mind that before the budget for next year is presented, primary education will have been made free throughout India; for I cannot imagine any Local Government standing in the way of the adoption of this measure, since the Government of India is going to find all the money required for it. I am sure we owe much in this matter to the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's active support of the cause. I cannot help recalling that last year when this question was raised in this Council, my Hon'ble friend expressed his sympathy with the proposal in most cordial terms. 'I have', he said, 'the keenest sympathy with every one of the objects on which the Hon'ble Member desires to see public money expended. In particular, I am greatly interested in his proposal for making primary education free with the intention of ultimately making it compulsory. I hope and believe that some great scheme of this nature will eventually be carried into execution.' This was in marked contrast to the reception which the appeal met with at the hands of another member of Government, who, by what must now be described as an irony of fate, then presided over our Education Department and who was therefore the responsible spokesman on behalf of the Government on the subject. Sir Arundel Arundel expressed himself in the matter thus:—'I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to advocate universal free primary education throughout India. That would be a large order.' And the utmost that he could bring himself to promise was that the aspiration for free primary education would be 'kept in view as the distant peak to be one day attained while the work of the present must be slow progress along the plain.' What was, however, 'a large order' in March became a very reasonable order in November, so reasonable indeed that the circular letter addressed to Local Governments on the subject showed unequivocally that the Government of India had already made up its mind to adopt the measure. The incident serves only to emphasise the necessity of entrusting the Educational portfolio to such members as feel some enthusiasm for the subject. My Lord, now that the Government has advanced as far as free primary education, I earnestly trust that no long interval will be allowed to elapse before the next step is taken, *vis.*, that of making a beginning in the direction of compulsory education. If His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has found it practicable to make primary education compulsory in his State, I cannot understand why the British Government should not be able to overcome the difficulties that lie in its path. The best plan, as I urged last year, would be to confer powers, in the first instance, on Municipal Corporations in cities, with a population of, say, a hundred thousand and over, to introduce compulsion for boys within their areas, the Government of India finding the funds required. The area of compulsion may then gradually be extended, till at last in twenty years or so, primary education should be compulsory in the country for both boys and girls. My Lord, we are already so far behind other civilized nations in this matter that no further time should be lost in making such a beginning. As an eminent German Professor points out, no real economic or social development of a people is possible without the education of the masses. Such education is 'the foundation and necessary antecedent of increased economic activity in all branches of national production in agriculture, small industries, manufactures and commerce; it leads to a more equal distribution of the proceeds of labour; and it ensures a higher level of intelligence and a larger capacity for achieving social advance among the people. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this question in the present state of India.

"My Lord, I have so far dealt with various questions arising out of the Financial Statement which the Hon'ble Member has laid before the Council. The question, however, that, in my humble opinion, transcends all others in importance at this moment is how to associate the people of this country with the administration of their own affairs, so that their growing estrangement may be prevented, and, while their self-respect is satisfied on one side, the bond between them and the Empire may be strengthened on the other. The Englishman who imagines that India can be governed much longer on

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'the same lines as in the past, and the Indian who thinks that he must seek a destiny for his country outside this Empire, of which now, for better, for worse, we are a part—both alike show an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the present situation. The main difficulty in regard to this association arises from the fact that the government of this country is really in the hands of the Civil Service, which is practically a caste, with all the exclusiveness and love of monopoly that characterises castes. My Lord, I am speaking in the presence of so many distinguished members of that Service, and I respectfully trust I shall not be considered guilty of rudeness in making these observations. These men, who give on the whole a high average of work, and who moreover feel conscious that they are doing their best, are naturally satisfied with their position, and they expect us to be satisfied with ours. And as they happen to be practically the sole advisers of both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, no reform which they do not approve has, as a rule, any chance of being adopted. Of course there are exceptions, but I am speaking now of the Service as a class. In a general way they seem to recognize that some advance is now necessary, but when you come to a discussion of different measures of reform, a majority, though not necessarily composed each time of the same individuals, is to be found arrayed against every reform that may be proposed. Thus if it is urged that judicial and executive functions should now be separated, you will be told that that will not do as that will weaken the executive power. If you say that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State should have among their official advisers one or two Indian gentlemen, the suggestion is resisted on the ground that the confidential character of the deliberations in the two Councils will no longer be assured. If you propose that the Legislative Councils should be expanded and improved and they should be entrusted with some degree of power to exercise a check over the financial and general administration of the country, the objection is raised that such a reform will strike at the root of the very constitution of the Government, which, as the Secretary of State said last year, must continue for as long as one can see autocratic and personal. If the reform suggested is that Municipal and Local Boards should now be made purely non-official bodies, freed from all immediate official control, the answer will be that Local Self-Government touches intimately the interests of the mass of the people, and you cannot allow its efficiency to be lowered. And thus we move round and round the fortress of Official Conservatism and bureaucratic reluctance to part with power, without being able to effect a breach at any point. My Lord, this kind of thing has now gone on for many years, with the result that the attitude of the public mind towards the Government—'opinion,' as Burke calls it, which is of greater importance than laws or executive power in maintaining order—has undergone a steady and, of late years, even a rapid change. Since last year, the impression has prevailed that the Government has at last decided to move forward and that important concessions are contemplated. I earnestly trust that this impression is well-founded. I trust also that the proposed reforms, when announced, will be found to be substantial and conceived in a generous spirit. My Lord, it is of importance that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter. The public mind is in a state of great tension, and unless the concessions are promptly announced and steps taken to give immediate effect to them, they will, I fear, lose half their efficacy and all their grace. The situation is an anxious—almost a critical one, and unless the highest statesmanship inspires the counsels of the Government, difficulties threaten to arise of which no man can foresee the end."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER said:—"My Lord, at the meetings of this Council in recent years very interesting statements have been made by my distinguished predecessor, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, regarding the policy of the Government of India in its efforts to improve the conditions of Agriculture, to develop Irrigation, to promote Forestry, and to deal with the constant variety of problems falling under the head of Land-revenue. I do not propose on this occasion

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to follow that example. Having only recently joined Your Excellency's Government I have not the intimate acquaintance with all those matters, or with the details of the striking developments that have taken place during the past five years, to enable me to speak with the same confidence as my predecessor; nor have I that personal knowledge which alone can give interest to a statement made for the information of this Council and the public. On these matters of departmental administration I propose, therefore, to confine myself to a few remarks of a general character.

"One subject which I thought it would not be necessary for me to notice today is that of famine Relief operations have unfortunately been found necessary in some parts of the country and are now in operation, but I did not regard the position as so serious as to require mention in this Council. I cannot, however, allow some remarks which were made by the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose to pass altogether unchallenged. I heard those remarks with regret. The Hon'ble Member claimed to set down naught in malice, but, if I understand his remarks aright, he lent the countenance of his name and the weight of his eloquence to those who will set down much in malice. It is frequently asserted, and still more frequently insinuated, that famines are now of more constant occurrence and are more serious in character under British rule than they were formerly, owing to the gradual impoverishment of the people. Statements to this effect, often repeated and suffered to pass without contradiction, have now come to be accepted as axiomatic and are taken as part of the regular stock-in-trade of journalism. And yet these statements are absolutely incorrect and misleading. I do not for a moment mean to say that the Hon'ble Member committed himself definitely to such assertions, but I say that his remarks will tend to encourage their repetition. I regret the spirit in which these remarks were made, because I have no doubt that the aim of the Hon'ble Member is the same as that of Government, namely, to prevent famine as far as is humanly possible, and where famine cannot be avoided to do everything to alleviate the misery it must cause. I have no doubt that we all give the Hon'ble Member full credit for the honesty of purpose he claims. But if he desires to obtain a reputation for absolute fairness I trust that when he next reviews the subject of the alleviation of famine in the future he will not fail to make himself acquainted with, and to give due credit for, the great strides that have been made in the past, owing to which famines, terrible as they still may be, are not comparable in the distress and misery they cause with those of former times.

"In our Agricultural policy we are now approaching the end of a period of transition. The Department was built up during a long series of years chiefly by the patient and far-seeing efforts of Sir Edward Buck, whose great interest in India makes him still a yearly visitor to its shores. He laid the foundations during years of financial stress, and he recognised that in a branch of work from which no quick and visible returns could be derived, it was the part of true wisdom not unnecessarily to attract the attention of the financial authorities by any excessive demands for pecuniary assistance. He devoted himself rather to economies in the troublesome and often protracted system of land settlement, and in the domain of agriculture to inquiry and organisation, so that when a more propitious time arrived his successors should be prepared to reap the advantage of it. The appreciation by the Government and by the public of the possibilities before the Department gradually increased, the demand for a more active policy gathered force, and at the same time the improvement in the finances of the country enabled the Government to make an entirely new departure. In all the Provinces funds have in recent years been provided on a liberal scale for the expansion of the agricultural organisation for the recruiting of trained experts, for the provision of model or experimental farms, and for the improvement or establishment of schools or colleges. At the same time the Imperial Government has made special provision at Pusa for two definite purposes:—for the highest forms of scientific research and for the higher training of Indian students. We have thus, as I said, been in a period of transition—transition from the ill-equipped state of some years ago, when the staff of the Department was as small as the duties thrown upon it were multifarious—to the

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time when we shall have a strong and, we hope, a capable staff, competent both to grapple with the research work which must be the basis of all progress, and to bring the results before the peasantry, whether with a view to actual improvements or introduction of new staples and new methods, or with a view to the avoidance of the diseases and blights which have caused and do cause almost incalculable damage every year. We have obtained now the greater part of our expert staff, not indeed all we hoped for, but nearly all that can be provided at present, and the immediate future will be a period of training, of organisation, and of consolidation both in the Provinces and in the branches of work directly under the Imperial Government. At Pusa the work of research is now in full operation, the main buildings are nearly complete, and I hope in a few days to inspect their progress. When it will be possible to open the college I am not certain, but I hope at no very distant date, as the work of training is now perhaps the most important of all we have to undertake. The expansion of our provincial staffs is more likely to be delayed by want of men than by want of funds, and I hope to see a large increase in the number and the quality of the students who resort to our agricultural schools and colleges. It is with them indeed that the future must rest; and I hope that the numbers who are willing to devote themselves to what is, after all, the greatest of the interests of India will increase, and that the best brains of the country may be found in the service of its agriculture.

"The Financial Statement deals at some length with Irrigation works. The remarkable results achieved in the Punjab must give satisfaction to all who are interested in the material prosperity of the people of the country and in the growth of its revenues. It will interest the Council, as an example of the manner in which the enthusiasm of our engineers is ever ready to take advantage of the progress of modern discovery, to know that enquiries have been started in the Punjab to ascertain the possibilities of carrying on lift irrigation by electric power. The Province which now undoubtedly offers the most promising field for further profitable extensions of irrigation is Sind. There, owing to the absence of weirs, few of the canals at present carry any cold weather supplies, but with suitable weirs across the Indus vast and promising extensions of irrigation, unequalled I am told in any other part of India, would be feasible. It is possible that three weirs would be required which would break up a long stretch of the Indus into portions of convenient lengths for canals to irrigate the Indus Valley from the confluence of the Chenab river to the sea. In other Provinces equally profitable results cannot be secured, but the Council are aware that in consequence of the Report of the Irrigation Commission we are considering not only the most profitable schemes but also those which would not in former times have been deemed sufficiently remunerative, and that ever-increasing attention is being given to the protection of insecure tracts from famine. Of the many proposals under investigation there are three large reservoir projects in Madras—the Tungabhadra, the Kistna and the Cauvery schemes, the combined magnitude of which is almost staggering to anyone but an Irrigation Engineer. I am not certain that I ought to except even the Engineer, and the Hon'ble Mr. Sim, who has pleaded the cause of Madras, will, I feel sure, admit that projects so vast must be very carefully considered in all their aspects before public funds can be devoted to their construction. In Bombay the Godavari project, estimated to cost nearly a crore, has been sanctioned, and an interesting feature of another protective scheme under consideration in that Presidency is a proposal to use the water not only for irrigation but for the supply of power, the nature of the site lending itself to a scheme for this purpose. In the Central Provinces the largest scheme under consideration is one for irrigation from the Mahanadi.

"I should like to add a few remarks on the Budget proposals from the provincial point of view—more particularly with reference to their effect on the Province I have myself lately administered. In this view I desire to express a very hearty approval of the scheme for making assignments to the various Provinces to build up a Famine Reserve, and I observe that these proposals have been cordially received by more than one Local Government. When the

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- provincial contract for the Central Provinces was under consideration, we admitted that we were treated with all the liberality we could expect. There was only one point on which we felt some hesitation, and that was our liability in the event of famine. The Government of India were good enough to make some modification, which relieved us of our more immediate anxieties, but I am very glad to see that a permanent scheme has now been devised, the terms of which are sufficiently liberal, if only we have a few good years to start with, to remove the danger of that dislocation of provincial finance which in previous years has had such a disastrous effect in impeding development. The first year of the new Provincial contract with the Central Provinces has just closed: the contract has worked out better than was expected; the provincial allowances are more than sufficient to meet the present scale of provincial expenditure, and will permit the administration to recover the ground it has lost during a long succession of lean years. That the contract has turned out so well is partly due to a cause that may be held, as the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib has pointed out in connection with another Province, to have its unsatisfactory aspects—a great development in receipts from excise. The growth of this revenue is very largely due to a change of system introduced in large areas by which the supply of liquor has been brought under better control and its price raised: and so far it is satisfactory. It is also due to good times and to a very extraordinary increase in the wages of our labouring classes, amongst whom the habit of drinking is more widespread than in other parts of the country with which I am familiar. It is possible that these good times have led them to indulge more freely than before, and, if so, this is unsatisfactory; but the possibilities of evil are being recognised, I am glad to say, by the people themselves, and in more than one district temperance societies have been formed. One of these in a remote upland district had, when I last heard of it, obtained considerable success, and its adherents had passed through the temptations of certain festive seasons without lapsing. The local authorities have given their countenance to the movement, and the Government regards it favourably and with interest. Beyond this official action cannot go, but the Hon'ble Member will doubtless be glad to hear that these movements in favour of temperance are springing up amongst the people themselves, with whom rest the social influences that alone can maintain the vitality and ensure the success of efforts at reform.

“My Lord, the Central Provinces are well and ably represented on this Council, but this is the only occasion on which I shall ever have any claim to speak specially on their behalf, and I venture therefore to say that they fully deserve the great improvement in their financial condition that has recently been allowed them. They were described long ago by a well-known Anglo-Indian poet, though in a forgotten poem, as the Cinderella of the Indian Provinces. This description still holds good, for till now they have had no funds with which to make a respectable appearance in public. But they have a keen and, in many parts, a very intelligent population, they have many tracts of unusual fertility, immense mineral resources, and forests which are rapidly improving and which will in the future be a valuable asset. They only require development, and at present their urgent need is an extension of railway communications. Their present railways cannot move even the grain crops in a good year, and even the richest tracts are entirely unprovided with feeders. I share the disappointment caused by the announcement that progress in the construction of new railways will be retarded. It is possible that in the past the provincial aim has been too much to provide railways that would be useful in time of famine. In the circumstances of the time this was only natural. The Province now requires railways in the paying tracts, railways that will assist not only in the transport of its food-grains, but of its cotton and manganese and coal and forest-produce. There is a great commercial future before the Central Provinces, but progress is everywhere hindered by want of adequate transport. I believe that local capital would, though perhaps only to a limited extent, be forthcoming for the more promising lines, and I hope that it may eventually be found possible to devise some scheme that will encourage the local or private investor in this country to come forward to supplement the funds that are provided in the ordinary course of the programme of railway construction.”

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The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY said :—“ My Lord, it is satisfactory to a member who has just assumed charge of the Commerce and Industry Department to find the position of the country so sound in regard to the interests with which he is specially concerned. The figures of the Financial Statement bear throughout clear though indirect testimony to the continued progress of the trade and industries of India. The trade returns afford direct evidence to the same effect: the imports of merchandise in the first 11 months of 1906-1907 exceed those of the same months in 1905-1906, which was itself a record year, by between 5 and 6 crores of rupees: and the exports of Indian merchandise show an excess of between 12 and 13 crores. I may perhaps add that on my return to India, after an absence of more than four years, the fact which has made the keenest impression on my mind is the very great progress which has been made by the country during the interval. In Calcutta, in Bombay, in Madras, in Cawnpore I have seen and heard striking evidence of advance in every direction, and of commercial activity and progress of the most satisfactory kind.

“ The members of this Council are aware that the Post Office in India is one of the best managed and most progressive of the departments of the public service, constantly assiduous in meeting and anticipating the needs and wishes of the public. The administration of the Post Office in this country compares favourably with that of any country in the world. I am glad that, in this year's Budget Statement it has been possible to announce some important concessions to the letter-writing public.

“ The first of these relates to letters to foreign countries. The Rome Universal Postal Conference of last summer altered the unit of letter weight from 15 to 20 grammes, and allowed the British Post Office to declare its equivalent to 20 grammes to be one ounce. India will follow the lead of Great Britain, and from October next the unit of weight for letters sent out of India will be doubled, being raised from half an ounce to one ounce. The rate of postage to countries within the British Empire will be one anna an ounce. To countries not in the British Empire the rate will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for the first ounce, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna additional for each additional ounce.

“ In almost all the countries of the world the lowest rate for which a letter is carried within the country is the equivalent of one anna. In India, almost alone, there is the specially low rate of half-an-anna. Till two years ago the weight allowed to be sent for this special rate was half-a-tola. From April 1905 this was raised to three-quarters of a tola. In the debate in this Council on March 29, 1905, the Hon'ble Sir J. Hewett stated that the Government of India hoped that the weight might eventually be raised to one tola. We are now in a position to fulfil this promise, and from October next half-an-anna will cover the postage of an inland letter not exceeding one tola in weight. This concession the Government of India intend to be final: whatever alterations may be made in the other units of weight for letters, they do not contemplate any further alteration in the weight of letters charged with the half-anna rate: nor can they hold out any hope of a reduction of the rate below half-an-anna as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis.

“ The half-anna rate is a special rate for light letters peculiar to India. The real unit of letter postage in India, as in other countries, is one anna. Till 1898 the weight covered by this rate was one tola; in October 1898 this was raised to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, which is the equivalent of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce. When the unit for foreign letters is raised to 1 oz. it would be impossible to retain unchanged the unit for inland letters. For it would be out of the question to charge one anna for a letter sent from Calcutta to London *via* Bombay and to charge two annas for a letter of the same weight sent to Bombay. From October next the letter unit of weight for inland letters will be increased to three tolas. This is the equivalent of rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and the Government of India do not consider that this increase can be considered as final: they think that the difference between the weight of an inland and of a foreign letter which can be carried for one anna should be considerably greater than 25 per

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cent. In England a letter weighing 4 oz., the equivalent of about 10 tolas, is carried for a penny; and the Government of India hope, if the Post Office revenues continue to increase, to be able to announce next year a further increase in the unit of weight of inland letters which may be sent for one anna.

"The last valuation of the Postal Insurance Fund showed a considerable surplus, and, with the approval of the Actuary who made the valuation, the Government of India have decided to increase by 10 per cent. the sums insured by the existing premia: thus the monthly payments which have hitherto effected an insurance for Rs. 100 will in future secure Rs. 110. This concession will apply to all policies in existence on April 1, 1907, as well as to new policies from that date.

"I am also able to announce a reduction in a not unimportant telegraph rate. The tariff on telegrams between India and Aden is now Rs. 1-5 a word. It will shortly be reduced to one rupee a word. The representations made by the Government of India have secured the consent of the Cable Companies concerned to this reduction, and I hope that the negotiations will before long also result in a corresponding reduction in the rate for telegrams to and from East and South Africa, and the Red Sea Littoral.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib refers to the question of making railway receipts negotiable instruments. I think he exaggerates the possible effects of this suggested change in the law, and I have never before heard that there was a clash of interests in regard to it between the large and the small trade centres. In any case I could not advise the Government to legislate on such a subject without feeling confident of the fairly unanimous support of commercial opinion.

"The same Hon'ble Member mentions the question of the purchase of stores required from England. The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the system under which Indian and English stores are purchased for the use of the various departments has been received, and the recommendations made have been carefully considered. The Government will shortly place before the Secretary of State their views on the subject. Until their proposals reach the Secretary of State, I regret to say that we are not at liberty to publish the Committee's Report.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar refer to the Ganges Bridge Committee. The report of that Committee has not yet reached the Government, but I understand that it has been signed. When it is received, no time will be lost in taking up its consideration or in forwarding to the Secretary of State the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject. In the meantime the report will be published, and attention will be paid to any public criticisms or remarks which it may elicit.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib and the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib of Nabha urge upon the Government to the claims of third class railway passengers for greater comforts and conveniences. The need for this is fully recognised, and I would refer Hon'ble Members to the remarks on the subject in the memorandum by the Railway Board appended to last year's Financial Statement. Although the Board do not recur to the matter this year, I can give an assurance that they have not relaxed their efforts to improve the comfort and convenience of third class passengers.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has commented on the reduction in the capital expenditure on railways. It is the case that the expenditure in 1907-1908 will be less than in 1906-1907, and also less than the amount entered for the year in the triennial programme which was provisionally sanctioned a year ago. The system of triennial programmes was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the following words: 'Although I am not able to pledge myself unreservedly to the provision of money for three years in advance, I am willing to adopt the plan of a programme to be prepared each year of the expenditure for the coming three years, and to give provisional sanction beforehand to the expenditure necessary for carrying out the programme, subject, however, to financial exigencies.'

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which may compel me to restrict the grant in any year. Although the Secretary of State cannot divest himself of the power of revising the programme in the special circumstances above referred to, it may be understood that the intention is that ordinarily the allocation made in advance for any given year shall not be disturbed. The programme prepared a year ago for the three years 1905-1907 to 1903-1909 was the first triennial programme prepared and provisionally sanctioned under these orders. And it is particularly unfortunate that it should have been necessary to exercise the reserved power of reduction in special circumstances in the very first year for which a provisional sanction had been given beforehand. I regret the reduction as much as my Hon'ble Colleagues. But we must bow to the financial necessities which have led to the decision. The capital expenditure on railways must clearly be limited by the amount which can be borrowed in the year: there is no possibility of escaping from that limitation, though there may be difference of opinion as to the correctness of the estimate of the amount which it will be possible to borrow in the coming year. Provision has been made for a loan of three crores in India. I believe that banking and commercial opinion in India will endorse the opinion of the Government of India that it would not be prudent to issue a larger loan in India in the coming year. But the amount that can be raised in India is only a small fraction of the sum required for capital expenditure on railways, and the restriction of that expenditure really depends on the amount of sterling borrowing in London. This must be settled by the Secretary of State, who has at his command the fullest information and the best financial advice relating to the London money market. His decision as to the amount which can prudently be borrowed in London next year necessitates the reduction of the capital expenditure on railways from 15 to 13½ crores. While we regret the decision we must accept it; and enough is known in India of the present circumstances of the London money market to explain it.

"The Government of India are fully conscious of the disadvantages which this reduction in the rate of railway capital expenditure entails, and of the disappointment with which it is regarded by the mercantile community and all who are interested in the development of the country; and they recognise that the reduction is particularly inopportune at the present time when trade is exceptionally active, and when the Indian railways are proving increasingly remunerative. It has been necessary to omit from next year's estimates any provision for starting the construction of new lines, to retard slightly the progress of lines under construction, and to reduce to a small extent the expenditure on special works of open lines. The expenditure on rolling stock and on ordinary works of open lines has not been reduced, and the capital expenditure on open lines absorbs nearly three-fourths of the total provision of 13½ crores.

"If we are to reap the full advantage of our large past expenditure on railways and to avoid causing grave inconvenience to trade, we must be prepared to face an increase in the annual capital expenditure on open lines; and, in view of the urgent need for new lines in many parts of the country, we cannot long continue to restrict the expenditure on new construction. Must we then admit that the task of financing Indian railways has attained such a magnitude as to be beyond the power of the Government of India to undertake successfully? Or may we hope to devise some means by which we shall be enabled to fulfil our responsibilities, and avoid in future years a retardation of progress such as that which the state of the money market in London has forced upon us for next year? The Government of India do not despair of finding a remedy and will address themselves to the task.

"One means of relieving the Government of a portion of its difficulties and of increasing the progress of railway construction I may mention. It is private enterprise. In most other countries railways have been built without the direct intervention of the Government; and it has always seemed to me unfortunate that the Government of India has been required to take so large a share in the work of providing India with railways. The policy of giving guarantees was, no doubt, necessary at the beginning. But I myself believe that if during the last

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- • thirty years or so the Government had sternly refused to give guarantees or any special assistance to private enterprise, and promoters had known that it was useless to ask for special assistance, real private enterprise would have come forward, and we should by this time have had more railways in India than we have built under the system of almost complete dependence on Government assistance. By private enterprise I do not mean the enterprise which would, while accepting the chance of profit, throw on the Government the risk of loss: I mean enterprise which accepts both the risk of loss and the chance of profit. If private promoters make proposals of this nature, they will find that they are welcomed both by the Railway Board and by the Government of India, and they will not have any unreasonable conditions imposed on them. But I confess that I am not sanguine that private enterprise will come forward so freely as to admit of the adoption of the very radical change in railway policy recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis.

"There is one remedy for the defects of the existing system often suggested in vague terms which I will mention only to reject. It is the separation of railway finance from the general finance of the Government. My Lord, the difficulties in the way of raising money for railway construction are real difficulties, and not difficulties which can be avoided by any book-keeping device. It will not make it any easier to raise the total amount of the loans that the Government require if the loans are divided into two classes, one of loans required for railways and the other of loans required for other purposes; and it would be impossible to give the first class precedence over the second, for when loans for other purposes are required, they are of an even more urgent nature than railway loans. In ordinary years we borrow practically only for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation, and the suggested separation of railway from general finance would have no effect whatever on the only real difficulty of our present system—the difficulty of raising the money required for railway construction.

"The restriction on the amount of our loans, which leads to the limitation of our railway programme is exercised by those responsible for the decision on consideration of the price at which the loans are likely to be floated, that is, of the effect on our credit in the money market of loans of any required amount. At present our sterling loans are issued at 3 per cent., and at a discount. We cannot largely increase the amount of the loans without increasing the discount. But if we were prepared to pay a higher rate of interest, or to offer subsidiary advantages,—such as a share in the profits of our railways in addition to the fixed interest,—we should probably be able to raise in the London money market larger sums than are now considered prudent. There are of course objections and difficulties in the way of the adoption of either of these suggestions; but they are worthy of consideration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has today made a suggestion which, if adopted, would place at our disposal a considerable annual amount without in any way affecting the credit on the London money market of the Secretary of State. It is, in effect, that further investments on account of the Gold Standard Reserve should be made in our own railways instead of in sterling securities bought in the open market. The annual profits on coinage are, the Council is aware, invested in sterling securities in order to form a fund to be used, when occasion arises, for the purpose of preventing the rate of exchange falling below 1s. 4d. the rupee. Till the sterling investments have reached an amount which shall be unquestionably large enough to secure the object of the fund, no one would propose to divert the profits on coinage to any other purpose. The sterling investments now amount to over 12½ millions; and in addition the Government of India hold in the Currency Reserve and the Treasuries between 10 and 11 millions of gold, which would be as readily available as the investments, or more so, for use for the purpose for which the Gold Standard Reserve exists. In view of these figures the question arises whether the time will not shortly come when it will be unnecessary to continue to add to the sterling investments, and to incur the annual loss of the difference between the rate of interest secured from the investments, and the rate at which our annual loans are issued. That is a question which must be decided without

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reference to the need of further expenditure on railways, and with reference solely to the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve Fund for the purpose for which it was formed. But if it should be decided in the affirmative, the Government will be relieved of some of its difficulties in raising adequate funds for the construction of railways.

"I have mentioned some possible means of preventing an undue restriction of our capital expenditure on railways in the future: and there may be others. I do not wish to commit myself to advocate the adoption of any of them. But I can say this, that the Government of India will give the matter their early and careful consideration.

"Since I assumed charge of my present office the most important and most urgent question that I have had to deal with has been the deficiency of rolling stock on Indian railways. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has today given forcible expression to the general feeling of the public on this subject, and I have no fault to find with the accuracy of his description of the situation. I have received verbally and in writing complaints on the subject from Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These representations and the information supplied by the Railway Board leave no room for doubt that there is a serious deficiency in rolling stock, not confined to any particular railway but on practically all railways. The Government of India fully recognise the gravity of the situation which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has portrayed. I will not take up the time of the Council by discussing the past causes of this deficiency, except to hazard the suggestion that it is very largely due to the fact that the prosperity of India and the increase in the traffic offering have been very much greater than was foreseen or could reasonably have been assumed in forecasting our future requirements. Neglecting the past, we may confine our attention to the present and the future. As to the present, unfortunately no full remedy is possible: rolling stock takes time to build, and all that can be done is to make full use of the existing stock. I have the assurance of the Railway Board that they and all the Railways concerned have in the last few months been doing and are now doing their utmost to mitigate the present inconvenience by removing any defects in the methods of working the traffic, and to see that the fullest possible use is being extracted from every wagon at their disposal.

"As to the future, the figures given in the Financial Statement show that the Government are taking steps to make good the deficiency in rolling stock. The provision under this head amounts to 568 lakhs. The corresponding amounts in recent years were:—

	Lakhs.
1903-1904	291
1904-1905	292
1905-1906	279
1906-1907	382

"The deficiency in rolling stock was recognised a year ago, and the grant was largely increased in the current year. It has been still further increased for next year. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has called attention to the statement of the Railway Board that the provision has met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling stock. Special efforts will be required on the part of the India Office to spend the whole of the grant, and no doubt they will be made: the Government of India have impressed on the Secretary of State the urgency of the demands.

"In order to reduce in future years the difficulty of obtaining within the year the rolling stock for which funds are provided, the Railway Board are taking a special step this year a step which will meet with the approval of my friend Mr. Apcar, as it goes a considerable way in the direction which he has just recommended. The Secretary of State has provisionally sanctioned, subject to revision on financial grounds, a programme of railway capital expenditure of 15 crores in 1908-1909 and of 15 crores in 1909-1910. These figures include certain provision for rolling stock—474 lakhs in 1908-1909 and 368

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in 1909-1910. The Railway Board have now addressed all the Railway Administrations, informing them of the amount provided in the triennial programme for rolling stock in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, and have urged on them the necessity of preparing and obtaining sanction to estimates for the rolling stock required in those years, and of sending home indents as soon as possible. This will enable the India Office to make timely arrangements for placing the orders for supply in the two later years covered by the triennial programme. The same instructions will apply to purchases in India. For I may explain—and this has an important bearing on the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's remarks regarding the encouragement of Engineering firms in India—that in September 1905 the Railway Board issued instructions to the State Railways to call for tenders in India for the supply of 25 per cent. of any sanction for goods stock. I think the Hon'ble Member will admit that this is as great an assurance of steady employment as it would be proper for the Government to give. In addition to orders for goods stock, large and important orders are given to firms in India for structural iron work and ferry plant by the administrations of both State and Companies' lines.

"The above remarks state what is being done to meet what may be termed the current demands of the railways, and to bring the stock of each railway up to its requirements. The Government of India, however, think that the situation demands a further measure of a special character, and they are proposing to the Secretary of State the formation of a central reserve of rolling stock to be at the disposal of the Railway Board for issue to any railway which may from time to time require its own stock to be temporarily supplemented.

"So much for what the Government is doing. Now, I have a suggestion to make to the various coal and other companies who have felt the stress of the shortage of wagons. Could they not take some share in the steps to prevent the recurrence of the grave inconvenience of the past few months? In England and Scotland it is the almost invariable practice of such companies to supply their own wagons: they do not depend entirely on the railways to meet their demands. Cannot Indian companies do likewise? There may be difficulties, but I can assure the various companies that if any of them are ready to supply rolling stock for their own use their proposals will be welcomed by the Railway Board and the Government of India, and that reasonable conditions for the use of private wagons on railways will be agreed to."

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley has expressed his disappointment that the Government of India have not been able to move faster towards the Settlement figure for Police expenditure. The figure for the whole of India was 150 lakhs to be worked up to at the rate of 25 lakhs a year. In the first year the Government of India gave 50 lakhs instead of 25, and the yearly rate of 25 lakhs has been maintained and even exceeded since. Up to date the Bombay Government have received 9½ lakhs for recurring expenditure, a much greater sum than they have been able to spend on the purposes for which the grant was made. In consequence of this inability they diverted part of it to the building of the Central Police Training School, an object for which it was not originally intended. The Bombay Government have not been delayed in their reorganization schemes owing to references to the Secretary of State. The superior establishment was sanctioned with retrospective effect, and though the Subordinate Police scheme, owing to a further reference has not yet been despatched to the Secretary of State, the Government of Bombay have been allowed to bring part of the scheme into operation. I may add that it is, of course, the case that the balances of previous years are available for future expenditure. It is quite true that it is desirable that the changes advocated by the Police Commission should be brought to completion at as early a date as possible, but I believe that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is moving as fast in this matter as his resources will reasonably permit him to do.

"The subject of decentralized administration referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley is already under the consideration of the Government of

[*Sir Harvey Adamson.*]

India. It is a big subject, and all that I can say at present is that the Hon'ble Member's valuable contribution will receive careful examination.

"With reference to the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga's remarks on the subject of cleansing and beautifying Calcutta I am glad to announce that as the result of a conference held at Belvedere, at which I was present, there is every prospect of the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta soon coming to a successful issue.

"The Maharaja has referred to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. It is a few years now since Local Governments reported on the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. I am afraid that it will be necessary to address Local Governments again on the question, not for the purpose of ascertaining what can be said for and against it, for that has already been fully discussed, but for the purpose of ascertaining what progress has been achieved during past years in separating the functions owing to the general effect that increase of work always exercises in the division of labour, and what still remains to be done in this direction. There can be no doubt that in many parts of India increase of work, both Executive and Judicial, has tended to a separation of the functions. In the meantime I may say, and I am only stating my own individual opinion formed on a perusal of the reports, that both the Maharaja and the gentlemen who were the authors of the memorial of a few years ago that opened the question are taking rather too serious a view of the present position, and that their arguments refer to a time when the District Magistrate was also the Police Superintendent of the district rather than to the present time when the District Magistrate seldom tries a criminal case and rarely takes part in the investigation of a crime. The District Magistrate who combines in his own person the duties of thief catcher, prosecutor and judge does not exist in India, and has not existed for the past half-century. Still I am not prepared to say that the present footing is in all respects a satisfactory one. I hope that the question will be brought to a solution before the return of the Government to Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca has referred to the present condition of political feeling in India and to the license of a section of the Press. I say without fear of contradiction that there is no country in the world in which the Press enjoys greater liberty than in India. It has from time immemorial been the policy of Government to refrain from putting the law in motion against the Press except in the extremest of cases. It is unfortunately only too true that in recent years, in the tension of political feeling, a section of the Press has stooped to scarcely veiled sedition. It is a matter that has seriously attracted the attention of Government. I venture to commend its careful consideration to the Native leaders of political thought in India, in whose desire for an enlarged representation of Natives in the administration of the country I can cordially sympathise, and whose loyalty to the British Crown I have never doubted. In particular I would draw their attention to the disastrous influence that a section of the Press exercises upon higher education. It is no light matter that the rising generation of students, to whom, when they are grown up, a large share in the administration of the country will be entrusted, should be taught by their daily reading during their most impressionable years to resent discipline, to condemn authority, and to hate the Government to which the destinies of India have been committed.

"I should have been glad to reply to the remarks made by other Hon'ble Members on matters that concern the Home Department. But in a Department which embraces thousands of subjects it is obviously necessary that a Member of the Executive Government should have at least a day's notice of the subjects that are to be criticised before he can be in a position to answer the criticisms with the authority that attaches to his position in the Government of India. I hope, therefore, that Hon'ble Members will excuse me from replying to criticisms of which I have had no notice.

"But I cannot pass in silence the concluding portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech, in which he represents the Indian Civil Service as a caste whose only aim is to retain a monopoly of power for themselves. The

[*Sir Harvey Adamson.*]

Hon'ble Member forgets that the Indian Civil Service is the custodian of the interests of the three hundred millions who inhabit India, and not merely of the small party of perhaps a few millions of whom he is the spokesman. The Hon'ble Member in his tours through India has formulated his demand, namely, self-government for India in the lines of a self-governing colony. We all may be allowed to look forward to the day, far distant, when education will have permeated through India, when the hundreds of races that inhabit it will have attained some measure of homogeneousness, and when such form of administration may be feasible; but to set up that type of government at the present day as a plank of practical politics is as illogical and absurd as it would be for a teacher to instruct a pupil in the differential calculus immediately after he had mastered the principles of simple addition. If the Indian Civil Service allowed themselves in the present conditions of India to countenance such fads as this, they would indeed be worthy of even greater denunciation than they have received from the Hon'ble Member.

"I will now refer to one or two subjects which may be of some interest to the public. The first of these is the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer.

"In August 1900, when the preliminary operations were being undertaken in connection with the Census of 1901, the Government of India decided to take advantage of the special facilities which these offered for the effective and cheap revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India through the agency of the provincial superintendents of the Census. These officers had been selected with an eye to their literary aptitude and would, it was thought, on the completion of the Census, be well equipped with material for compiling articles dealing with provinces, states, districts, large cities, etc. The proposal to carry out the scheme of revision on these lines was accepted by the Secretary of State. Under the general plan of revision Mr. J. S. Cotton was selected by the Secretary of State as the English Editor and Sir Herbert Risley was appointed as the Indian Editor, but, owing to the latter's selection in September 1902 as Home Secretary, Mr. W. S. Meyer was appointed Editor for India; and on the latter's appointment to be Finance Secretary, Mr. R. Burn, then provincial superintendent in the United Provinces, was entrusted, in February 1905, with the work. The result of the entire operations will be as follows:—

There will be issued in the first place the new Imperial Gazetteer embracing (a) four volumes on India as a whole, dealing respectively with descriptive, historical, economic and administrative matter: (b) twenty volumes containing, in a general alphabetical arrangement for all India, articles on provinces, states, mountains, rivers, districts, towns, etc., and (c) a concluding index volume for the whole work. The four India Volumes, while forming a component part of the Imperial Gazetteer, will also be issued separately as the Indian Empire series, and each volume will have its own index. In addition there will be the provincial gazetteer, which will be a collection for each British province and Native State of the articles relating thereto which are scattered through the volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer. These articles will be brought together for each province, and the whole series will consist of twenty-five volumes, each volume containing a full table of contents and a separate index. Finally there will be a district gazetteer series, comprising two separate volumes for each district, *viz.*, a main volume containing descriptive matter, and a subsidiary volume giving the more important district statistics. It is also proposed to issue a special atlas in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer. The atlas will consist of 64 plates or separate sheets: and a folding map of India will also be inserted in a pocket in each of the volumes of the Indian Empire series. The work of printing the Imperial and provincial gazetteers has been entrusted to the Clarendon Press, Oxford, but while the former will be published in England the latter will be published in India. The work in connection with the atlas has been entrusted to Mr. J. G.

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Bartholomew. Volumes I, III and IV of the Indian Empire series will be published very shortly.

"I will next briefly relate the progress that has been made in the reorganisation of the police.

"The reorganisation of the *superior* police establishment for all provinces received sanction during the year 1905 and effect is now being given to the reforms. Sanction has also been received to the entertainment of *deputy superintendents*. The complete reorganisation of the *subordinate* grades of the *district* police has been sanctioned in Bengal, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and Coorg. The scheme for the revision of the Burma subordinate police has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State; that for the United Provinces is about to be submitted. Final proposals on certain branches of the subject are still awaited from Madras and Bombay. Meantime sanction has been accorded to the carrying out of immediately necessary reforms on lines suggested by the Government of India. Proposals for the reorganisation of the city police in Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The revision of the similar force in Bombay has been deferred at the request of the Local Government. Proposals for the revision of the railway police in Bengal, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Central Provinces were included in the schemes for the revision of the subordinate police of those provinces and have been sanctioned. The Burma general proposals (like the United Provinces general proposals) also include the railway police. The Bombay proposals and the Madras proposals are now under consideration. Proposals are still awaited from the North-West Frontier Province. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs of rupees was allotted during 1905-06. A grant of 25 lakhs of rupees was made during the year 1906-07, and for 1907-08 a further grant has been made of 30½ lakhs of rupees for the furthering of such reforms as have already been sanctioned.

"It may interest my Hon'ble Colleagues and the public to hear what progress has been made in the scheme for the endowment of a Research Institute for India, which owes its origin to the munificent liberality of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata. The last information communicated to the public was contained in the Bombay Government Resolution No. 431, dated the 8th March 1905. As related in the papers then published, the Government of India accepted Mr. Lowndes' valuation of the endowment properties, agreed to the proposals regarding the guarantee fund, and consented to make an annual grant to the Institute of a sum equal to one-half of the local assets, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000, and to make an initial grant of Rs. 2,50,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and the provision of scientific apparatus. They also agreed that the administration both of the endowment property and of the Institute itself should be carried out by a scheme under the Charitable Endowments Act providing for the vesting of the endowment property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and the formation of a Council in which would be vested the general administration of the Trust, the management of the property, and the executive administration of the Institute. Such being the accepted arrangements, the Messrs. Tata were asked to submit an application under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act embracing the whole scheme. This they did through their solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., on the 6th June 1906. The scheme was necessarily one of exceptional intricacy and it required careful and detailed consideration.

"Some months before this scheme was submitted to them the Government of India had, at the request of the Messrs. Tata, moved the Secretary of State to enlist the assistance of the Royal Society in nominating a Director for the Institute in the hope that this would materially facilitate the settlement of the remaining details of the project, and would afford a definite guarantee of progress. Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the University College, Bristol, was selected for the appointment, and arrived in India about the middle of November last. Since then he has been engaged in revising the scheme for the Institute in consultation with the Government of India and the representatives of the Messrs. Tata, and his assistance has been of the utmost

[*Sir Harvey Adamson ; Major General Scott.*]

- value in working out the numerous points which called for decision. There are now good grounds for hoping that at no distant date the Indian Institute of Science, planned by the foresight and philanthropy of the late Mr. Tata and promoted by the generosity of the Mysore State, will pass beyond the stage of preliminary discussion, which has lasted so long, that a suitable governing body will be organized, and that the actual construction and equipment of the buildings at Bangalore will be commenced. The funds available for this purpose consist of Rs 5,00,000 from the Mysore State and Rs 2,50,000 from the Government of India, in all Rs 7,50,000 for objects estimated to cost Rs 6,57,000. For the working expenses of the Institute there will be available Rs 1,25,000 derived from the endowment property, grants-in-aid of Rs 50,000 from the Mysore State, and Rs 87,500 from the Government of India, making up a working income of Rs 2,62,500 as compared with Rs 1,75,000 mentioned by Sir William Ramsay in his report of 1900 as the minimum sum required for an adequate commencement. With an assured income of this amount it is believed that the governing body will be in a position to procure the most competent teachers, to retain their services for long periods, and to found research scholarships for the encouragement of students. They will in fact be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment had in view. While sympathising cordially with these aims the Government of India have no desire to associate themselves directly with the actual administration of the Institute or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed or the methods of instruction to be employed. They realise that the results of the experiment that is now about to be tried will depend mainly upon the character and energy of those who come forward to take advantage of the facilities for advanced study which it will offer. They are anxious not to interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise the Institute may encourage or create, and they will therefore confine themselves strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified, and indeed rendered obligatory, by the grant-in-aid which they are giving from public funds."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT said :—" My Lord, the majority of the important measures with which the Department of Military Supply is concerned have already been referred to in the Military Finance Secretary's memorandum, which will be found embodied in the Hon'ble Finance Member's statement. I do not propose therefore to take up the Council's valuable time by repeating information which is already at their disposal, but merely to invite attention to one or two matters which may be of general interest.

" In regard to the delay in manufacture which has occurred in some of the ordnance factories, I should like to mention that this is mainly due to the scarcity of trained labour, the demand for which has become very great all over India owing to the increasing number of mills, factories, and other works which are being installed. The country has doubtless every reason to be gratified at the general prosperity which this demand for skilled labour indicates, but at the same time the scarcity causes considerable inconvenience to superintendents and managers, and it is recognised that every endeavour must be made to attract labour by providing suitable accommodation and healthy surroundings for the native workman.

" The explosions of cordite which occurred at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepore have demonstrated the importance of adopting a more rigid system of periodical expert inspection of this and other war stores, and Government will shortly consider proposals which are being submitted by the Director General of Ordnance for the constitution of an expert Inspection Branch. He is also about to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department generally, by which it is anticipated that a more complete decentralisation of factory and arsenal administration will be secured.

" In furtherance of the policy of Government to encourage private enterprise, it is intended in the future to obtain from private local manufacturers many articles of army clothing and ordnance equipment which have hitherto been

[Major General Scott; the Commander-in-Chief.]

made in Government factories, and with this object in view it has been decided to abandon the scheme for the permanent establishment of a third Army Clothing Factory at Fategarh.

"The Military Finance Secretary has dealt in his memorandum with the expenditure incurred in the Military Works Services, and I would merely observe that out of the fixed grant of 100 lakhs, approximately, only a small part is expended on new works of a comparatively minor character, the remainder being required to meet ordinary demands for establishment, maintenance of existing buildings, and the other items referred to in paragraph 13 of the memorandum.

"We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress which is being made with horse-breeding operations in the various districts to which stallions under the control of the Army Remount Department have been allotted. The selected young stock resulting therefrom will eventually prove a valuable source of supply for army remounts.

"The operations in connection with the establishment of stud farms at Ahmednagar and Mona with the object of preserving the pure Eastern breeds of horses, and of providing pure bred animals which will be fit for use as Imperial stallions, have so far been very successful. This and the establishment of young stock depôts and runs are the direct outcome of the recommendations of the Horse-Breeding Commission.

"During the past year marine survey work was carried out in the Persian Gulf and on the Burma coast, and in the archipelago to the eastward of the Middle Andaman Islands. One of the vessels was subsequently detailed for special work in the neighbourhood of the pearl banks near Mergui and Tavoy."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—"My Lord, as Your Excellency said at the last Budget debate:—

'The price paid for an army is the premium paid for the insurance of the country. The huge armies of modern nations are not due either to any tendency to over-insure, or to the promptings of mere military ambition. They exist in the first place for the maintenance of peace, because nations must know that on their armed strength depends their immunity from attack. No nation can hope to be great and prosperous without being strong amongst its fellows. Its wealth, the welfare of its people, its commerce, its investments, its interior development, depend on its security from hostile pressure—a security guaranteed only by the efficiency of its military forces.'

"Those words, my Lord, rightly define the principles of our military policy in India. Our arrangements are made to maintain the security of this country and its teeming millions of inhabitants, whom we have undertaken to protect, and for whom we are determined to ensure tranquillity in their homes. Our policy is, therefore, a purely defensive one, for it is most unlikely that we shall ever attack any other Power, or, indeed undertake any military operations, unless the necessity is forced upon us through aggression, or acts which compel us to defend what we hold.

"But whilst it is our duty to maintain adequate forces for the defence of this country, it is equally our duty to see that we obtain the best value for our money. As I pointed out last year, we are seeking to make the best use of the means at our disposal, by overhauling the machinery and reorganising our existing materials; and I can fully understand the interest that has been taken by the public (as Mr. Gokhale has shown today) in the Redistribution Scheme that is one of the projects on which we are now engaged.

"I have seen it stated that we intend to place a large portion of the Indian forces on the North-West Frontier, whilst others seem to be under the impression that the troops are to be collected together in certain great cantonments. Neither of these statements are in any way accurate. The principles on which we have been working are totally different. The distribution of the Army in India, as it stood before the present changes were introduced, has hardly seen any practical improvement since the days of the Mutiny. The Military areas into which the country has hitherto been

[The Commander-in-Chief.]

sub-divided have been mere geographical divisions of varied extent, with a different number of troops in each. They were not such that peace formations were in any degree adapted to the requirements of war. The troops for the various Brigades and Divisions of the field army had to be drawn from widely separated localities, and from different Commands. They could not be trained together in the tactical formations in which they would be employed in the field, and the numerous administrative details, on which every army must depend for its success and very existence, were extremely complex and unsatisfactory.

"These are some of the reasons, my Lord, which rendered it necessary for us to examine the disposition of our forces, and try to remedy some of the most glaring defects.

"We have been attempting to form Divisions self-contained in all respects—not only ready and able to take the field themselves, but also to leave behind, when mobilised, sufficient troops to provide adequately for order and tranquillity in the areas from which they are drawn on mobilisation. It has also been necessary to establish these Divisions on the main lines of railway, in such a manner that they can be transported rapidly when required. For this purpose it is manifestly unnecessary and inadvisable to locate the army on the North-West Frontier. The Divisions will be established 'en echelon' one behind the other on our various railway lines, so that we carry out the principle of conveniently dispersing our troops in peace whilst providing for their rapid concentration in war. It must not be forgotten that distance is a factor of comparatively minor importance in the railway concentration of troops for war. Every one knows that for the successful conduct of military operations many other things are needed besides the actual troops. Stores, food and ammunition have to be supplied; transport collected; remounts arranged for; and numerous other details, such as hospitals, field parks, etc., have to be provided. All these have to be delivered at the various bases of operations—that is, they require 'train-power'; and, however excellent our train service may be, it requires most careful consideration and organisation to enable all requirements to be delivered in a moderate time. It is, therefore, essential that we should so distribute our forces and material in time of peace as to enable a thoroughly equipped army to pass rapidly into a state of war, when required, without unnecessary dislocation and confusion.

"I have already referred to the provision of the necessary internal garrisons that have to be left behind for political purposes when our Army takes the field. Besides these there are two other important considerations which have to be provided for in any scheme of redistribution. These are health and training. We want to move the troops from unhealthy stations, or where they are scattered in isolated detachments, and are no longer required for political or military purposes, and place them in more healthy localities where they can be of greater value in the general scheme of defence. In order to make the best use of our existing material it is not only necessary that we should do all in our power to mitigate climatic effects as far as possible, but it is of equal importance that we should distribute our available forces so as to secure their efficient training in fighting formations in time of peace.

"The ideal would be to have the Brigades organised in peace time in the formations in which they would take the field in time of war—each commanded and trained under its own Brigadier. But this ideal is not entirely obtainable. It is, however, practicable to arrive at an organization and distribution which will meet the essential requirements of the case, enabling the troops to be highly trained on a divisional basis in tactical formations in peace time, and pass rapidly into their war organisation when war occurs.

"These are the main principles of the scheme. It is not one which has been accepted without the most prolonged consideration of all the numerous and complex conditions involved; nor can it be carried to completion for some time, as each step has to be carefully considered in the fullest detail. In every instance sites have to be examined and surveyed; medical conditions have to be reported upon; the water-supply, cost of labour and building materials, facil-

[The Commander-in-Chief.]

ities for training, questions of forage and rations, and numerous other considerations must necessarily be examined. It is obvious, therefore, that the matter is one which will take some time to complete. But if carried systematically to a conclusion, we shall be able to deploy approximately double our former strength in half the time—which appears to be worth a moderate expenditure simply in the form of an insurance. Of course it must be understood that the redistribution of the troops costs only a small proportion of the total grant that has been authorised for the redistribution of the army and its reorganisation on a divisional basis.

“ Closely connected with the training and organisation of the troops themselves, is the equally important subject of staff organisation and training, for however efficient the regimental officers and men may be, however brave and devoted—and we can confidently pay that tribute to the magnificent material of which the Army in India is composed—they can only be heavily handicapped if the staff work fails or is found wanting. We have been trying, therefore, not only to improve our staff organisation by an improved distribution of duties; but, by the establishment of the Indian Staff College, we hope gradually to obtain a large body of highly trained staff officers who will be of the greatest value both for peace preparation and in the ordeal of war.

“ Several little difficulties had to be faced at first; but they have all been satisfactorily disposed of, and the new buildings at Quetta will be ready in time for the College to be transferred there next term, where they will have the best possible facilities for learning their important duties, both theoretically and in a thoroughly practical manner. With the permission of the Secretary of State and the courteous assistance of our gallant allies, the Japanese, we are arranging to send a party of these young Staff Officers to Manchuria, where they will be able to study on the ground the course of those recent great military operations and learn the many remarkable lessons which that campaign disclosed. Their tour will, I feel sure, have the best results, and be well worth the small expenditure incurred on their passages.

“ At the Budget debate last year I said that I felt sure my Hon'ble Colleagues do not consider the sepoy overpaid—indeed, having regard to the increased cost of living, I should be somewhat surprised if they did not think the converse to be more correct. Whilst systematically proceeding with our schemes for the general improvement of the Army and its preparedness for war, we have therefore been also considering how we can ameliorate the conditions of the troops themselves within the means at our disposal. The kit money of Native troops is being raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, which will give each man a free kit, instead of his having to pay a large part of the cost himself; a boot allowance will also be given to all unmounted combatants; free passages will be granted to a certain number of native soldiers proceeding to their homes on leave; and revised pension rules for the Native Army have been recommended to the Secretary of State. All these measures will be of great assistance to the native ranks, and will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect.

“ The British officers, also, have not been forgotten. A revised scale of travelling allowances for all officers has been introduced, which will prevent their being subjected to pecuniary loss, as has frequently been the case hitherto when transferred or ordered on out-station duties. The question of the pay of the British officers of the Indian Army is now under consideration, and I hope that before long it may be found possible to do something to improve the position of the junior ranks.

“ My Lord, I am sure we all fully realise that there is no finality in military arrangements. It is an unfortunate necessity that our measures of defence must be periodically revised, in order to keep pace with the progress of other nations and the improvements in their armaments if we intend to maintain our high position in the world. An army is an extremely complicated machine, which becomes more and more complex as new inventions are produced and requires constant overhauling, not only to ensure that each part is thoroughly sound, efficient and suited for its intended purpose, but that all that is not proved to be really

[*The Commander-in-Chief; The Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Baker.*]

- necessary shall be rejected and got rid of. By carefully observing the latter precaution, the cost of essential improvements may be largely counterbalanced by savings effected in other directions; and, if these principles are constantly adhered to, I feel sure that any increased expenditure anticipated from our schemes of re-organisation will be greatly reduced by a sound system of economical administration in the Army."

- His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I congratulate Your Excellency's Government and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Baker on the favourable and exceedingly lucid Financial Statement which he has been able to submit, and on the cordial and appreciative reception with which it has met. I think it is only necessary for me to say generally that I find myself in full accord with the remarks which fell from my Hon'ble friend at the last meeting of this Council, in regard to all the important features of the budget. I may be permitted to state, in regard to one important subject which is receiving the earnest attention of the Government of India, that I recognise with great pleasure the spirit, at once sober and sympathetic, in which questions affecting Opium revenue and cultivation are being approached.

"Passing to matters affecting the Province of Bengal, I desire especially to express the feeling of satisfaction and gratitude with which the arrangement for meeting expenditure on famine relief has been received. The arrangement seems to me to have been very carefully considered in view of all the circumstances of the case. The immediate result, so far as the Province of Bengal is concerned, is that we shall be relieved of our famine expenditure next year. We can only regret that this considerate measure had not been conceived a year earlier; but of this we cannot complain.

"I desire also to say that the fixed assignment to Bengal seems to me satisfactory, and to acknowledge the fair share of the grants for Police reforms which has fallen to the Province.

"In common with the rest of India, we hail the decision to reduce the salt-duties and the postal rates with great satisfaction. We are also gratified with the practical assurance given in the Financial Statement, that the question of free primary education is receiving careful and sympathetic consideration, and that, although no provision has been made for it in the Budget, Government is prepared to carry into effect at once, even in the course of the next financial year, any suitable scheme that may be adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"My Lord, with one exception, I mean the provision of funds for railways, the present Budget has on the whole been favourably received both in this Council and by the public. With reference to the latter, as represented by the Press, I have been struck by the comparative indifference that has been displayed in some quarters towards the reduction of the salt-tax. Some of our friends in the Press seem almost to regard this measure as of less interest and importance than the lowering of postal charges. I do not at all suppose that they really mean to imply anything of the kind; but, in any case, the comparatively languid approval extended to this reduction is in marked contrast to the vigorous appreciation with which the first reduction was received in 1903. It would be possible to draw the inference that the salt-tax at its present, or even at its recent, rate is so low as not to be felt as an appreciable burden, and that its reduction is no longer a matter of pressing consequence to any one. There may be something in this, and the present incidence of the tax is unquestionably very low; but I suspect that the true explanation is quite different. I believe the attitude of the Press means nothing more than that reduction of the salt-tax, now thrice repeated, no longer possesses the virtue of novelty, and has ceased to impress the imagination of the journalist. This view derives some colour from the comments made by most of the Hon'ble Members in Council to-day. They have left us in no doubt as to the way in which they regard the measure. Their view seems to me by far the juster and sounder of the two; and I venture to think that if we had adopted a course which I have seen hinted at in one

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newspaper, and instead of reducing the duty had spent the money on new railway construction, the observations of most Hon'ble Members would have been very different from those which we have heard to-day.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose and the Maharaja of Darbhanga and I think also Mr. Gokhale go so far as to ask for the entire repeal of the salt-duty altogether. These gentlemen are entitled, if they please, to claim the high authority of the present Secretary of State as an adherent of their view. I would, however, remind the Hon'ble Members that on the occasion to which I allude Mr. Morley offered the salutary advice that we should do well to accept the half-loaf which is better than no bread.

"The Hon'ble and learned Doctor has put forward the highly interesting suggestion that in place of the salt-tax we should impose a succession-duty on the estates of deceased Hindus and Muhammadans. This is the second time that a similar proposal has been made in this Council, for it was advocated some ten years ago by the late Sir Griffith Evans. Independently of this it has been considered by Government on at least three separate occasions, once at the instance of Sir Henry Maine, once on the initiative of Sir Edward Law, and again more recently on a limited scale in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. On all these occasions the verdict was that though possible on paper it was unworkable in practice. The Hon'ble Member will doubtless note that this justifies his reference to Noodle's celebrated oration. The difficulties anticipated arose mainly, though not entirely, out of the Hindu joint family system. Personally I have never felt very confident on the matter, and it is significant that the project should now have again been raised by a distinguished member of the Bar who is himself a Hindu. I will merely say that if the Hon'ble Member is desirous of assisting us to elucidate the matter, we shall be very pleased to discuss it with him in Simla; though whether the proceeds of the proposed duty would be applied for the purpose he has suggested is quite another question, and one on which I can give no assurance whatever.

"The Hon'ble Member has devoted a great part of his powerful speech to the advocacy of a measure on which he justly claims, as a lawyer, the right to speak, *vis.*, the separation of judicial and executive functions. Now, on the merits of this proposal, it would be quite out of place for me to say anything on this occasion. I have my own opinions—they are on record elsewhere—and they will be brought forward at the proper time. But when the Hon'ble Member advocates it on the score of economy, and on the ground that it will directly save money to the State, then I must assure him that to the best of my knowledge and belief he is merely deceiving himself. The Maharaja of Darbhanga seems to me to take a sounder and more cautious view. I have seen Mr. Dutt's scheme, and I have also seen more than one variant of it; and so far as I am able to judge, not one of them could possibly be carried out without an increase of expenditure. I do not say that the cost would be greater than we could afford, or that the representatives of the tax-payers would not be willing to accept it. Neither do I suggest that if the measure is right in itself we should be deterred from adopting it by reason of its cost. But I do affirm that in itself this measure is not a measure of economy, and that it spells greater expenditure and not less.

"The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib of Nabha has urged the formation of a strong reserve for the Native Army. The Hon'ble Member will, I think, be interested to learn that the strengthening of the present reserve (for a small reserve already exists) is a matter to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has devoted much attention, and it has for some years past been included in the list of measures to which the grant for special military expenditure is applied. It is hoped eventually to raise the strength of the reserve to 50,000 men, and though we are still a long way short of this—we have between 29,000 and 30,000 men—still a good beginning has been made.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, while welcoming the new scheme for adjusting Provincial Expenditure on famine relief, is of opinion that the maximum

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limit of 30 lakhs proposed for the United Provinces is insufficient. The Hon'ble Mr. Sim expresses the same view in regard to the assignment of 25 lakhs for Madras. I have explained in the Financial Statement the way in which these various maxima were fixed. I admit, however, that the precise figures are empirical, and if we find in practice that they are unsuitable, we shall not hesitate to revise them.

"Both Mr. Reynolds and the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal have renewed the appeal made by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and Mr. Porter last year for additional assistance to the United Provinces. I readily admit that the wants of this Province are many, and also that the terms of its present settlement are less favourable than those of settlements made more recently with other Provinces. Still, I hardly think the Local Government is quite so badly off as the Hon'ble Members paint it. It should be remembered that we have just reimbursed Provincial finances the considerable sum of 28.35 lakhs which they had spent on famine relief. We have also made over to them Rs. 9,80,000, which was the balance of the Patwari fund, and is available for general provincial expenditure. Including these windfalls, the Province starts the new year with a cash balance to its credit of over 62 lakhs, and it only proposes to draw upon this by a little less than 5 lakhs in the course of the year. The proposed outlay on public works is greater than that of any Province except Burma, Bengal, and Bombay, and its educational budget, though it may be as small in proportion to population as Mr. Reynolds asserts, is nevertheless greater than that of any Province except Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. In these circumstances, I hardly think it can fairly be regarded as being in serious financial straits.

"However, I have a crumb of comfort for the Hon'ble Members. Last year I threw out a hint that we might possibly undertake the revision of the settlement before long. During the past year I have had some discussion with Sir John Hewett on the subject, and it was agreed between us that this should be taken up during the ensuing year. I shall then take care to see that the new settlement incorporates all the latest improvements, and is framed on the most liberal scale which the state of our finances will permit. It is also our intention to revise the settlement with Madras, if the Local Government desires it. It is true that Madras is extremely well-off at present, having an opening cash balance of 103 lakhs of rupees—larger than that of any province except Burma. But the settlement is one of the older ones, and is less favourable than those made more recently, and we desire to place all Provinces as far as possible on equal terms.

"The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal has evidently formed a magnificent conception of the obligations of the British bridegroom towards his Indian bride. His princely dream of a grant of 50 millions a year from the British treasury, even for a few years only, opens up an alluring prospect to us who are responsible for Indian finances. But I fear the suggestion is likely to meet with a chilling response from the House of Commons and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Hall thinks that the Settlement recently made with Burma is not sufficiently liberal. We recently received a representation from the Local Government to the same effect, and the terms were again fully considered, with the result of confirming us in our view that the settlement is not only fair but generous. I am not prepared to admit that the cost of all public works in Burma is or ought to be double that of similar works in India; but even if that were conceded, I would observe that no other Province in India has received a larger standard assignment for this purpose than 45 lakhs—and only one has received so much. The standard of 80 lakhs allotted to Burma in our judgment is quite adequate. But if the Local Government wishes to spend more, it has ample funds for the purpose, and it has in fact provided for a grant of more than 100 lakhs during the ensuing year.

"I am quite unable to follow the Hon'ble Member's argument that the export-duty on rice entitles Burma to compensation. If this duty does tend to keep down the land-revenue, which is open to argument, this effect is already allowed for in full in the estimate of land-revenue assumed as the

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standard. The Hon'ble Member does not allude to the fact that Burma oil is admitted into India free of duty, and that our Customs receipts are suffering in consequence. I do not propose to make any claim on Burma for compensation on that account.

"In the interesting and suggestive speech of Sir S. Edgerley a number of questions have been raised, some of which will no doubt engage our attention during the summer. I am glad that he, in common with every Member who has referred to the subject today, approves of the new arrangement for the adjustment of famine relief charges. I do not, however, quite understand his regret that we have not moved faster in regard to police reform. As Sir Harvey Adamson has explained, it was contemplated from the outset that we should work up to the full charge of 150 lakhs in 6 years, at the rate of 25 lakhs a year: and as a fact, we have gone rather faster than this. The reason why the additional grants to Bombay and Madras for 1907-1908 are somewhat small is that those Governments have so far failed to spend the grants already allotted to them. I have every reason to believe that, within the next two years, grants will be made which will enable each Local Government to work up to its final settlement figure; and perhaps this assurance will encourage the Bombay Government to use part of its exceedingly large cash balances in pushing on with the schemes it has in hand.

"As regards the debts of the Thana circles in Kathiawar and Guzerat, the position is one of considerable difficulty. It seems unfortunately to be clear that some of these petty estates are absolutely unable to meet the cost of protecting their own people from famine. Where that is the case, there seems no option but to accept the liability as a charge against Indian revenues. But such a result is neither just nor logical, and before it can be admitted we must make very sure, in justice to the general tax-payer, that it is really impossible to recover the whole or part of the charge from the proprietors.

"I am in cordial agreement with the Hon'ble Member in his desire for greater devolution of financial authority to Local Governments, and I am convinced that some such measure is essential if we are to effect a material reduction in the ever-growing mass of official business. I may take this opportunity to mention that we have recently addressed the Secretary of State, in the hope of obtaining an extension of our own financial powers, and if our proposals are sanctioned, it is our intention to pass on a corresponding increase of power to Local Governments. I do not however feel particularly drawn towards one specific proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Member. I can well believe that the condonation of financial irregularities is a matter of greater importance in some provinces than in others. If the Hon'ble Member considers that the mass of business in the Bombay Secretariat would be greatly reduced if they were no longer required to send up cases of infringement of financial rules, I shall certainly bow to his superior knowledge. But I have not observed that any other province has experienced the same necessity; and I am disposed to think that most legitimate requirements are covered by the powers embodied in Article 278A of the Civil Account Code which came into force a few years ago, and to which the Hon'ble Member has made no allusion.

"I have listened with great interest to the Hon'ble Member's suggestions for a broad and elastic measure of devolution—financial, administrative, and statutory—for its periodical examination by a Committee of this Council, and for the eventual formation of local Committees to be associated with Commissioners and heads of districts. These important and far-reaching proposals would require to be considered by the Government of India as a whole. Speaking for myself alone, I will merely say that I heartily concur in the principles underlying them, and if a workable scheme based thereon can be evolved, I do not doubt that it will tend to the unqualified advantage of the administration.

"The Hon'ble Nawab of Dacca and also Mr. Chitnavis have urged the claim of India to receive compensation from the British treasury for the possible loss of our opium-revenue, and has reminded us of the remarks made by the

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Secretary of State on this subject in the House of Commons. On the other hand the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has vigorously maintained an entirely contrary view. The Hon'ble Members may rest assured that this aspect of the question has not escaped our attention; but it is not one on which it would be appropriate for me to make any statement. Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has reminded us that threatened men live long, and he at least evidently has little expectation that the revenue will be lost at all.

"I have heard the Hon'ble Nawab's demand for an all-round increase in the numbers and pay of the public services with astonishment and something like dismay. I have now been connected with the Finance Department of the Government of India for five years continuously, and during the whole of that period I do not believe that a single day has passed on which I have not been called upon officially to assent to an increase of pay of some appointment or group of appointments, to the reorganization of some Department, or to an augmentation of their numbers. All experience proves that wherever revision is needed, either of strength or emoluments, the Local Governments and the Heads of Departments are only too ready in bringing it forward. Nor are the members of the various services at all backward in urging their own claims. I cannot in the least recognize the necessity for imparting an additional stimulus to this process. On the contrary, I believe that all that is necessary is continuously being done. In this view I welcome the remarks of the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad, though I am not very sanguine that the urgent needs of India will permit of any actual reduction.

"The Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga has made some remarks regarding the food-grain supply of the country and the regulation of exports of grain. There is no doubt that prices have ruled very high during part of the past year and some inconvenience has been caused to certain classes of the population. I am not in a position to assign the cause of the rise, though some reasons have lately been suggested in reply to an interpellation in the Bengal Council, but at all events it is certainly not due to any increase in exports. The total exports of rice during 1906-07 are estimated at 37½ million cwt. compared with 43 millions last year and 49½ millions in the year before, and I have explained in the Financial Statement how considerably this has affected the receipts from the export-duty.

"I have seen it stated in the papers that a committee has been formed under the presidency of the Hon'ble Maharaja to consider the situation and, if possible, to devise measures to meet it. It will be of interest to see what comes of this movement, but personally I should hesitate to express a sanguine view. The price of rice, like that of other staples, is dependent on economic laws, and attempts to interfere with the operation of these are not likely to achieve much success. I think it probable that my Hon'ble friend will find, as a result of his enquiries, that the inconvenience which undoubtedly exists is confined to a comparatively limited number of people. For instance, it can scarcely extend to the agricultural classes, who form 80 per cent. of the whole population, and who must be gainers in the long run by the rise in value of what they produce. The principal sufferers are, I expect, the smaller salaried classes, the poorer *bhadra-lok* on fixed incomes. These are certainly deserving of sympathy and assistance, and if the Hon'ble Maharaja's Committee is able to devise any means of mitigating their difficulties, its labours will be deserving of encouragement. Until we see what the Maharaja's Committee elicits, I do not think that there is any occasion for a Government Committee of enquiry.

"The cost of the Army has, as usual, formed the subject of adverse comment. One Hon'ble Member has reminded us that, while a man in a small way of business may insure, yet a man with a great business often does not insure. The inference suggested seems to be that a small country might properly maintain a strong Army, but that a great country with world-wide interests should only keep up a small one or none at all. I would merely observe that no civilized country of modern times has ever acted on such

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a principle. The Army of India is not excessive for its area or population. It numbers less than 230,000 men, all told, which is barely one fighting man per 1,000 of the population. Even the petty Kingdom of Belgium, whose population is under 7 millions, has an army whose peace strength is 50,000, equivalent to one per 140 of the population. It may be alleged that the cost of our Army is heavy in proportion to its numbers. I admit the fact: I regret it, and I would gladly see the cost reduced. But I will venture to assure the Council that, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, at no time with which I have personal acquaintance has India received better value for every penny she spends on her Army than she is receiving at the present time.

"I am not sure that I follow the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis's remarks regarding the loss which he apprehends results from our sterling loans. It is quite true that during the current year the sterling loan is likely to be raised at an exceptionally unfavourable rate. But even if it should be floated at so low a rate as 90, the true interest works out to only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whereas it will be seen from the Financial Statement that our Railways are now returning nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while our Irrigation Canals yield a still more favourable return.

"Neither do I understand the complaint that the Railway surplus is only 1 per cent. on the capital charge. It almost seems as if the Hon'ble Member had forgotten that this surplus of 2 millions sterling means the excess after deducting all charges for interest and for annuities for the purchase of Railways that have been brought under this system. This has frequently been pointed out on former occasions. Our Railways do not now impose any burden whatever on Indian revenues; but on the contrary afford considerable relief to the taxpayer. Why it should be suggested on financial grounds that we should hand them over to private enterprise I am unable to understand.

"There is much in Mr. Gokhale's speech which does not fall within my province to deal with. With many of his observations I am in hearty agreement, but I do not propose to refer to these matters at present, and shall confine my remarks to those points in which I have the misfortune to differ from him.

"The Hon'ble Member takes exception to my statement that the salt-tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure which many of the people pay. I hardly think that the Hon'ble Member correctly quoted my remarks; I did not say that the tax was the only contribution which the poorer classes pay: that is quite a different matter. I must adhere to my view. I am happy to believe that there are many millions of people in India who do not contribute a penny towards the excise-revenue; and though Indians are often said to be litigious, yet every district officer knows how many there are who never enter a Law Court during their whole lives, and who are wholly innocent of any share in the revenue from stamps. Grazing dues and fees for firewood are payment for services rendered. It would be as unreasonable to regard them as a contribution to the State Exchequer as money spent on buying postage stamps or railway tickets. The case of land-revenue is different and more debatable, but the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware that many authorities, including Sir Henry Fowler, hold that land-revenue in India is not taxation but rent, and it is in that view that my statement was made. When the Hon'ble Member mentions provincial rates, he must surely have forgotten that since the abolition of village service and famine cesses during the last two years, the only provincial rates that remain are those which appertain to local, and not to general revenues. Cotton Excise-duties I must admit that I forgot when making my statement: but as these amount, only to 29 lakhs spread over a population of nearly 300 millions, the incidence works out to approximately one rupee among 100 of the population. I concede that point to the Hon'ble Member. As regards Customs, I well remember Sir Edward Law's statement; but he was then endeavouring to enumerate those of our imports which were imported for the benefit of the poorer classes, and it was in this view that he included such articles as railway material, machinery, and mill work. I am prepared to maintain that there are numbers of the people who do not contribute towards the Customs-duties, even indirectly. At the

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- Same time I am glad to believe that this state of things is slowly passing away with the growing spread of prosperity among the masses.

• “Mr. Gokhale is quite correct in saying that the present method of showing the charges for interest on Railway debt involves a minus entry on the expenditure side of the account. To have transferred this minus entry to the revenue side would not, I think, have been an improvement, and that is one reason why we have decided not to do so. But I am not satisfied that the existing method of exhibiting interest charges is altogether satisfactory, and the matter is receiving attention.

• “As regards the exclusion of local figures from our accounts, I may explain that the work involved is exceedingly laborious. It necessitates the detailed examination of the receipts and expenditure of many hundreds of local funds scattered all over India, in order to determine which items should properly be incorporated in general revenues, and which should be excluded altogether. This examination is being made, but it will take some time longer, and I am unable to say when it is likely to be completed. Moreover, as I intimated last year, it is impossible to predicate what view is likely to be taken of the measure if it is eventually submitted for the decision of the Secretary of State.

- “I am not at all sure, however, that this measure, if it should ultimately be adopted, will give the Hon'ble Member what he apparently requires. Our accounts do show the expenditure incurred under each head of charge, but they are not constructed to show the sources from which the expenditure is met, and, broadly speaking, they could not do so without being entirely recast, if at all. For instance, a large part of the so-called local expenditure is met from funds placed at the disposal of local bodies by Government, and does not represent expenditure from the proceeds of local taxation. If any one wishes to get more minute details, I think he will have to refer to the departmental reports.

• “The Hon'ble Member has renewed the criticism which he made last year on the disposal of our surpluses. He objects to their being spent on railway construction or applied to the reduction of non-productive debt; and he urges that they should be devoted to large schemes of water-supply or drainage to improve the health of the people.

• “I will not stop to observe that a great part of the surpluses of recent years has arisen from unexpectedly large receipts from opium and great development of our railway earnings and has involved no burden upon any one. It is quite true that during the last nine years we have been favoured with a succession of surpluses, some of which have been of large amount: and that during this period the process of transferring debt from the non-productive to the productive account has proceeded apace, perhaps more rapidly than is really required. But if we take a longer survey, the position is entirely altered. I have looked up the figures for the last 30 years, beginning with 1877-78. During this period, there have been 19 years of surplus, 10 years of deficit, and one year of practical equilibrium. If we deduct the aggregate deficits from the sum of the surpluses, we shall find that the net surplus for the whole period amounts to just over 31 crores, i.e., it has averaged a trifle more than one crore per annum during the whole 30 years. I do not think it can be reasonably affirmed that that is an excessive sum to apply out of surplus revenue towards the reduction of our non-productive debt. If any one should argue that we are more concerned with the present than with the somewhat distant past, I would remind him that in 1896-97 the non-productive debt was increased by £162,000, that in the following year it was further increased by £2,195,000, and that in 1900-01 it was again increased by £2,713,000. This has all happened within the past 10 years, and it would be a rash thing to predict that it will never happen again. However, I do not wish to press this argument unduly. Having regard to the very moderate figure at which our non-productive debt now stands, I am disposed to think that an average annual reduction by one crore or perhaps a crore and a half is sufficient to pay it off within a reasonable time, and that so far as sinking fund operations are concerned we need not attempt to go faster.

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"That however is not all. We have to consider the matter from the standpoint of railway construction. The Hon'ble Member, has referred to a suggestion which I made last year, and which my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Finlay has mentioned today, to the effect that possibly future accretions to the Gold Standard Reserve might be used to provide adequate funds for financing the Railway programme. I certainly think myself that this is a promising resource. But there are two points to be considered in regard to it. In the first place, it will not become available until the invested portion of the Fund is considerably larger than it is now. At present the investments are a little less than 13 millions, and until the figure reaches 20 millions or such larger sum as may be found necessary, I do not think we should be justified in locking up future additions in a non-liquid form. It will probably be several years before this limit is reached. The other consideration is of a different nature. The earnings of our Railways and Canals are received in rupees: and if we invest any part of the Gold Standard Reserve in them, we must expect to be told that we are placing the Fund on a silver basis instead of a gold one. I am myself disposed to think that after the Fund has reached a certain figure this might quite safely be accepted; but there can be no assurance that such a course would commend itself to the public or to the Secretary of State. Unless and until these two objects can be attained, *i.e.*, until we can provide adequate funds for productive public works, and can also reduce our non-productive debt by about a crore of rupees a year, I cannot agree that the proposals of the Hon'ble Member are a matter of practical politics. If we can arrange for them both, and still have a surplus, then I agree that we shall have to consider how to dispose of it. It must be spent and must not be hoarded; it may be that some of the objects to which he has referred may be selected. But even then I venture to doubt whether any really large scheme of sanitary reform can properly be financed from a series of fortuitous and fluctuating windfalls. Revenue surpluses are necessarily wanting in the essential feature of regularity and continuity: and if we relied on them to finance such measures as the Hon'ble Member advocates, we should speedily find him or his successors expressing the most lively dissatisfaction at the wasteful stoppage of work or curtailment of funds. If these measures are as urgent as the Hon'ble Member holds them to be—and I certainly do not dispute his contention—then the best prospect of getting them promptly accepted and continuously carried into effect is to get them placed on the regular Government programme and financed from current revenues in the ordinary way.

"The Hon'ble Member will excuse me if I decline his invitation to make an announcement of the intentions of Government as to the purposes and limits of the Gold Standard Reserve on the present occasion. I admit that the time is approaching when it will be necessary to consider whether any, and if so what, limit should be put on the amount of the invested portion, and this question we shall take up without delay. Until that has been done it would be premature, and possibly embarrassing, to make any public declaration of policy.

"I do not propose to notice further the remarks of Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis regarding the Gold Standard Reserve. I think that, if he will take the trouble to study what was said in the Financial Statement both this year and on former occasions, he will find an answer to most of his questions and a full explanation both of the genesis of the fund and of the objects for which it was originally established.

"With regard to the provision of funds for Railway construction, I desire to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay and I will not go over again the ground he has traversed. In particular I entirely agree in his criticism of the suggestion, of which we often hear, that Railway finance should be separated from our general finance. I should like to add a few remarks on my own account on this subject. I suppose the idea is that if the requirements of Railways are treated as part of the loan requirements of the country as a whole, the Railway Administrations are hampered in some way in obtaining the full amounts they require. People perhaps argue to themselves

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somewhat as follows: a Railway Administration applies for half a million for rolling-stock. The Railway Board, however, replies that the total allotment for the Railway programme is only so much, and that the share which falls to the lot of the particular Administration for rolling stock is only £300,000. The Railway therefore gets £200,000 less than it wanted; and the inference is that if Railway borrowings were treated as a thing apart from our loans for other purposes, it would have got the full amount.

"I doubt whether there is any foundation for this inference, and my belief is that if the suggestion is followed up to the end, it will be found to resolve itself into the proposition that we ought to increase our borrowings for Railway construction, even though we may have to pay a higher rate for the money. That may be a perfectly legitimate conclusion, and even a necessary course of action. But it is an entirely different thing from the suggestion to separate Railway finance. The latter measure by itself would not, I believe, in any way tend to increase the sums available for Railway construction, and might even have the contrary effect.

"The essential thing to remember is that we cannot in any year raise on reasonable terms any larger amount than the market is able to supply. That is the final and ultimate limit on our borrowing, and it applies with exactly the same force whether we raise a single consolidated loan for all purposes, or whether we issue a separate loan for railways only and another one for other purposes. If we attempt to get more than this in the aggregate, the result will be either that we shall fail to get the full amount, or that we shall have to pay more for it.

"It is not possible to give priority to Railway loans. Apart from railways, the only objects for which we borrow are irrigation, war and famine. Irrigation may be left out of account for the present purpose, for the amount we ordinarily spend on it is only 125 or 150 lakhs a year, and this is covered, and usually more than covered, by the supplementary funds provided from non-loan sources as explained in paragraph 71 of the Financial Statement. There remain only war and famine. Manifestly, if we had a war or a famine on hand, and were unable to finance it from current revenue, we should be forced to borrow for it: and the need would be imperative and urgent, and must be given priority over the demands for railways. If, therefore, the market is only prepared to supply, let us say, 10 millions in a particular year on reasonable terms, and 8 millions are required for famine relief or for war, the latter demand must first be met in full, and there remains only 2 millions available for railways. The result is exactly the same whether we raise the Railway loan separately or amalgamate it with the other loans for famine or war.

"If it is supposed that better results would be obtained by enabling Railway Administrations to borrow for themselves, I would point out that we already do so to a large extent, and that actual experience shows that they constantly fail to obtain the funds they want. Thus in the current year three Railways proposed to raise an aggregate sum of 2½ millions for capital outlay. The market conditions, as is well known, were very unfavourable, and in the event the railways were unable to raise anything at all, and were forced to fall back on the Secretary of State for the funds they required. Similar results occur almost every year. In 1905-06 four railways desired to raise rather over 2½ millions, but they were only able to get less than 2 millions. In 1904-05 they wanted £2,900,000, but obtained only £2,417,000. In 1903-04, seven railways proposed to raise £3,178,000, but not one of them was able to get anything at all. I certainly make no reflection whatever on the action of the Railway Administrations concerned. On the contrary, I fully believe that they were well-advised in the course they adopted. The point I wish to press home is that by merely imposing the duty of raising capital for Railway development on private agencies, we do not seem at all likely to facilitate the provision of the funds required.

"It is manifest that what I have said by no means exhausts the subject. It would be an entire mistake to suppose that Government intends to assume

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a merely *non possumus* attitude in this matter. New railways must be built, and money must be found for them. As the mileage increases and traffic develops, more money must be provided for the equipment and expansion of open lines, and their requirements must continue to grow until they swallow up the whole and more than the whole sum which is available according to present standards. It follows of necessity that those standards must be raised. The practical question is to discover the best way of doing so. We are sometimes told that if we utilize properly the security of our splendid Railway property, we shall have no difficulty in obtaining as much money as we want. Those who offer this advice evidently contemplate that in issuing loans for Railway purposes, we should offer to investors not merely a fixed rate of interest but some share in the net earnings in addition. In other words, that in order to raise more money we should be prepared to pay more for it. This comes back to the proposition with which I started. Like my Hon'ble Colleague, I am not authorized to make any pronouncement on this subject. It is a serious question, for even though our railways as a whole are earning more than 5 per cent on the sum at charge, and we could certainly get what we want at a considerably lower figure, yet it by no means follows that this particular method is the most economical that can be devised. The idea of having recourse to future increments of the Gold Standard Reserve appears *prima facie* much more promising, but even here, as I have already indicated, the matter is not all plain sailing. In any case it is certain that India alone will not be able to provide the large sums required, and the question resolves itself into the most advantageous way of approaching the London money market, with which the advisers of the Secretary of State are naturally in much closer touch than we can be in this country. I will, therefore, merely say that, for our part, the matter is engaging our earnest attention, and that I am hopeful that a solution may be found without having recourse to any heroic measures.

"I am disposed to agree in the principle of Mr. Apcar's suggestion that Railway Administrations should be enabled to forecast their requirements beyond the limits of one budget, and to receive sanction to place orders for more than one year. As a matter of fact, existing arrangements do enable them to do this in practice to a far greater extent than the Hon'ble Member is apparently aware of; but I believe that more can be done.

"When a private company embarks on a large scheme in which the expenditure is to be spread over two or three years, they do not as a rule raise all the capital at once. They arrange to call it up from time to time as required. Something analogous to this ought to be possible in the case of our Railways, and possibly Mr. Finlay and myself may be able to devise a workable scheme before long.

"I fear that Mr. Apcar and I must agree to differ in regard to the limit of exemption from the income-tax. I wonder whether my Hon'ble friend is aware that in Germany, where they are said to manage things with high scientific accuracy, the income-tax is imposed on incomes as small as £48, or R720 a year? Yet the standard of living in Germany is certainly a good deal higher than it is in this country.

"The last matter to which I propose to refer relates to the action that has been taken in regard to the recommendations of the Excise Committee which, as Council are aware, was appointed 18 months ago to enquire into the practical working of the Excise Department and to submit proposals for its improvement in its various branches. The Committee was composed of gentlemen possessing peculiar qualifications for the task; they did their work in a most efficient manner: and I desire to express the cordial acknowledgments of Government to Sir James Thomson and his colleagues for the valuable service they have rendered to the Administration.

"The Committee's Report was presented in August last, and has recently been published. For some months we have been considering it, and we have already issued orders, or are about to do so, on most of the principal points with which it deals. It may be of general interest if I lay before the

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Council a brief summary of the conclusions at which we have arrived, and of the action which is being taken upon them. I shall only refer to matters of importance, and shall make no allusion to the many minor points which have come before us.

"The chief matters on which a course of action has already been decided include the treatment of country spirit, its consumption, and the methods by which its production and taxation should be controlled; foreign liquors, *tari*, and the disposal of licenses for retail vend.

"It should always be borne in mind that the main object underlying the reforms which the Committee were called on to consider is the regulation and restriction of consumption, and that while it is necessary to make due provision for the requirements of persons whose habit it is to use alcohol in moderation, it is the settled policy of Government to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess in those who do. Fiscal considerations in connection with the liquor traffic are important, not as an end in themselves, but because, as was stated in the Resolution appointing the Committee, the most effective method of forwarding the policy of Government in regard to consumption is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor.

"In regard to country liquor, which is on the whole the most important exciseable article in common use, the more important reforms in course of adoption or already introduced include the following:—

- (1) The gradual curtailment of the areas under the outstill system, which is, as I explained in Council two years ago, admittedly a bad one, until they are confined to the block of feverish and inaccessible country lying between Chota Nagpur and the Godavari and to certain small tracts of the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Baluchistan, which, for special reasons, cannot be brought under more advanced arrangements.
- (2) Stricter control of the manufacture and sale of liquor in areas where the outstill system may be retained, by preventing the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas; prohibiting the sale of liquor to children and drunken persons; preventing drunkenness in the neighbourhood of shops; stopping the hawking of liquor and its sale in weekly markets, etc.; and exercising greater supervision over licensed shops.
- (3) Gradual abolition of the Central and Sadr Distillery and the District Monopoly systems, and their eventual replacement by a system of supply (except in the Punjab) by a Contract Distillery system on the lines of that at present in force in Madras. The essence of this system, which has been found by the Committee to be the best working system and that most suited to the conditions of India that has yet been devised, is that the monopoly of supply in a district or other selected area is given out on contract, the contractor issuing his liquor at the rate of excise-duty in force and supplying vendors at a fixed rate, determined by tender, over and above this duty, while the right of vend is generally disposed of by auction for each shop sanctioned. This system possesses admitted advantages over the systems for which it is proposed to substitute it.
- (4) Improvement of the quality of the country spirit sold in distillery tracts by greater concentration and more adequate supervision of distilleries; by the adoption of certain detailed improvements in the methods of manufacture recommended by Major Bedford; by securing, where necessary, the guidance of skilled distillery officers; and by requiring periodical analysis of samples of liquor produced at the distilleries. In furtherance of these

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objects it is proposed to appoint three excise distillery experts, such as the Madras Government already possess, for the supervision of distillery work (a) in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, (b) the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Frontier Province, and (c) Bombay and the Central Provinces, and to establish distillery schools for the training of the local distillery officers and distillers. The maintenance as an experimental measure of a Central Excise Laboratory at Kasauli till the end of March 1908 has also been sanctioned.

- (5) Enhancement of the existing local rates of duty so far as this may be found to be feasible without giving rise to grave danger of illicit practices. An advance in this direction should be possible in most provinces. It is admittedly desirable that the still-head duty should be the main factor in taxation, and that the revenue to be obtained for the disposal of vend licenses should be subsidiary only.

- (6) Adoption of adequate measures, including the maintenance of an efficient preventive staff, to prevent the production of illicit liquor.

"In respect of foreign liquors, the following reforms are proposed:—

- (1) It is the policy of Government that these should be taxed in such a way as to avoid any undue stimulation of their sale in preference to country spirit. In this connection there has been some diversity of practice as to what classes of liquors should be treated as 'foreign' and what as 'country' liquor. The Government of India, following, with unimportant modifications, the recommendations of the Committee, think that the proper line of division for excise purposes is as follows:—All spirits of Indian manufacture, which are coloured or sophisticated so as to resemble imported liquors, or which describe themselves by the names of such liquors and are obviously intended to give the consumers the impression of being identical with them in character, should be treated as such and taxed at the tariff rate. Plain spirit spiced so as to meet special Indian tastes without any attempt at the imitation of imported liquor should be treated as ordinary country spirit and be taxed at the local rates leviable on such spirits. In connection with this decision it is proposed in future to restrict the manufacture of toddy spirit to one distillery in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and to tax it adequately as compared with plain spirit manufactured from *mahua*, molasses, etc., and further, as soon as possible, to treat it as foreign spirit and to tax it accordingly. Similarly, *tari* and the so-called country beers should be classed for Excise purposes as 'country liquors,' while all others, for instance, wines made in Kashmir and genuine beers made in India, should be treated as 'foreign liquors' and be taxed as such.
- (2) The manufacture and quality of 'foreign liquors' as above defined and the assessment of duty thereon should be regulated by (a) the control of the flavouring and colouring of locally produced liquors; (b) a periodical examination of samples of imported liquors with a view to the prohibition of the sale of those that are impure or otherwise undesirable; (c) the control of the arrangements for compounding and bottling of imported liquors; (d) a prohibition of their sale below prescribed minimum strengths; and (e) the exercise of more efficient supervision over breweries on lines already in force in Madras.
- (3) One of the matters into which the Committee was asked to enquire was the truth of an allegation commonly made that some particular varieties of imported liquor are specially deleterious as compared with country liquor. The result of Major Bedford's enquiries has

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shown that so far as cheap imported spirit is concerned there is no reason to prohibit its importation on the ground that it is unwholesome, since from a hygienic standpoint it compares quite favourably with the more highly priced imported liquors. Nor again, so long as it bears a due indication of the country of its origin, can it be criticised on the ground that it is a patent-still product falsely described as whisky, brandy, etc., since even the higher priced spirits are now very largely the products of patent-stills. The real objection to this class of spirit is that owing to its extreme cheapness it competes to an undesirable extent with country spirit, and that it is becoming increasingly popular among the natives of India as being in essence the drink of the European classes. The increase made last year in the duty on imported spirit must necessarily have a proportionately greater effect in the case of a cheap article and should already have told against spirit of this nature; and the further restrictions referred to above will work still more strongly in the same direction, since the cheapness of the spirit is mainly due to the ease with which it is put on the market and the low strength at which it is sold.

- (4) As regards 'foreign' spirit produced in India it has been decided to introduce a system of inland transport in bond, so as to place the local trade on an equal footing with imported spirits.
- (5) The existing arrangements for the vend of foreign liquor will be improved, where necessary, (a) by the grant of wholesale licenses and retail licenses for consumption off the shop premises on fixed fees sufficiently high to keep the business in respectable hands, but not so high as to hamper legitimate trade; (b) by the restriction of the number of licenses for consumption on the premises and of beer tavern licenses within the narrowest possible limits; (c) by better regulation of other classes of licenses; and (d) by the prohibition of the sale of 'foreign' and 'country' liquors on the same premises.

"As regards *tari*, the principal reform in contemplation is a tentative move in the direction of introducing the tree-tax system. It has generally been supposed that toddy is the least noxious of all the forms of alcohol in common use in India, and that it would be a great evil to discourage its use if this result should be purchased at the cost of driving the people to more deleterious intoxicants. The Committee have, however, pointed out that toddy is considerably stronger than has sometimes been imagined; that statements as to its relative harmlessness apply only to cases in which it is drunk fairly fresh and in moderate quantities; and that if it is consumed stale or to excess it acts to the detriment of the consumer. The Committee have further found that the consumption of toddy in parts of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar and Coorg is considerable, and requires more adequate check by improved excise methods and enhanced taxation than it has yet received. As already explained, measures are in course of introduction to restrict the consumption of country spirit by an enhancement of taxation throughout large parts of the country, and there will therefore be a considerable risk of increased consumption of toddy in the areas referred to, unless steps are taken to check this also by increase of taxation and by restrictions on its use. The Committee have expressed the opinion that the necessary check would best be imposed under a tree-tax system, and the Local Governments concerned are being consulted as to the desirability of adopting such a system, subject to the necessary safeguards. In the Central Provinces and Berar its experimental introduction in one district has already been decided upon, and the Committee suggest a similar experiment in the case of Bengal. The final decision as to the adoption of the system or otherwise will be left entirely to the discretion of the Local Governments. In the case of the tree-tax systems in force in Madras and Bombay, the Committee have expressed the opinion that certain improvements are

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necessary in points of detail, and these will be brought to the notice of the Governments of those Provinces.

"As regards the method of disposing of licenses for retail vend, the Government are not altogether in agreement with the Committee. In the case of country liquor, the general method of disposing of the right of retail vend is that of sale by auction. The Committee have expressed their preference for a non-competitive system, and discussions as to the relative merits of these systems have recently appeared in the Press. The Government of India consider that the best system is a properly regulated auction system, under which the period for which shops are auctioned would be extended up to three years at the discretion of the Local Governments, and that, though the existing system doubtless requires some modifications of detail in its working, it would be a retrograde step to seek to replace it generally by one of fixed fees. This is not the occasion for an elaborate justification of the reasons for this opinion, but I may quote from a letter addressed to the Government of the Punjab four years ago as giving a succinct view of the position which the Government of India have taken up in this matter:—'The leading principle of the auction system is that as large a portion as possible of the total revenue on country spirits should be derived from the fixed duty, but in addition to the fixed duty a subsidiary and variable revenue is drawn from the fees for licenses for retail vend which are sold by auction. The disposal of vend licenses by auction serves as a simple but sure guide to the local demand and indicates whether the still-head duty is adequate or otherwise. In the opinion of the Government of India it is inadvisable to obtain more than a subsidiary amount of revenue from this source, and disproportionately large receipts from vend rents would indicate that the still-head duty was too small and might be raised, and not that the system should be changed. The objection to fixed vend fees is that experience has shown that it is practically impossible to fix such fees with due regard to the interests of the revenue, and that they generally tend to a level at which they yield large profits to the licensees, with the result that there are several applications for a single shop, constant and troublesome appeals from disappointed candidates, and the risk of collusion with the office establishment. With a system of competition fees which should, as already stated, be a mere subsidiary receipt as compared with still-head duty, these difficulties are avoided, though for the successful working of such a system it is necessary that the preventive arrangements should be such as to debar shopkeepers from making a profit by the use of illicit liquor.'

"These include, I think, all matters of importance on which we have up to the present arrived at definite conclusions. Other matters still remain for consideration, including the number and location of liquor shops, restrictions on the retail sale of liquor, excise establishments, and legislation. These are now receiving attention, and I am hopeful that orders will issue regarding them within a few weeks of our reaching Simla."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I rejoice that the continued prosperity of India enables me to renew my congratulations of last year to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the pursuance of a well-considered financial policy, the details of which he has placed before us with so much clearness and which has again enabled him to announce a substantial remission of taxation in the coming year.

"But in the midst of these good times—these times of comparative plenty before which the spectre of famine is falling back—we must not shut our eyes to the misery that is still amongst us—the perennial harvest of the plague. I confess to some surprise at hearing so little mention of its ravages in today's speeches. Recent reports are most depressing. The marked decline in the mortality which occurred in 1906 has not been maintained in the present year. Taking the months of January and February, the figures for the last five years show a progressive increase during those months up to the year 1905 when 252,567 deaths were recorded. In 1906 the mortality for these two months fell to 47,505. It has now suddenly

[The President.]

risen to 157,640, more than three times the number of deaths recorded last year. The disease is at its worst in the Punjab and the United Provinces, whence no fewer than 102,529 deaths have been reported during January and February. A similar rise of mortality has occurred in the Bombay Presidency. Excluding Bombay city, where there has been no increase, there have been 19,841 deaths during the last two months against 6,071 in January and February 1906. In Burma, which escaped plague entirely until two years ago, the deaths in January and February reached a total of 3,574 compared with 1,370 in the same months of 1906.

"In the United Provinces the city of Lucknow is suffering severely from the disease. During the week ending the 16th March, 521 deaths occurred, while in the previous weeks 513 and 266 deaths were recorded. The Government of India have done their best to combat it. In a Resolution published on the 17th January 1906 they stated the results of the practical experience which had been acquired in the previous five years of actual plague administration. They indicated the preventive measures the utility of which appeared to have been established, and they pointed out that their application must depend upon the circumstances of the locality, the character of the people, the stage which the disease has reached and the agency available for dealing with it. In view of the great variety of conditions in different provinces they declined to lay down a uniform scheme of plague administration, and they left it to the Local Governments to determine which of the various measures admissible are practicable or expedient at particular times and places, and finally they observed that in the last resort all preventive action depends for its success upon the hearty co-operation of the people themselves. It is needless to go now into the efforts Government have made and are making to trace the origin of the disease. Much admirable work has been done, and we must hope that scientific investigations may at last help us to check it. I only tell you the sad story of today.

"Yet there is much to be thankful for. The Monsoon showered the breath of life almost impartially throughout India and the land has brought forth in plenty. Mr. Baker tells us that the area under the cotton crop is more than a million of acres in excess of that of last year, whilst the estimated yield exceeds that of any previous year by over a million bales; that the cultivation of jute has grown in area by 200,000 acres and in outturn by 600,000 bales as compared with any former return, whilst it is estimated that the jute crop of last year realized 40 crores of rupees. Our land revenue tells a tale of increasing wealth—of wealth to great proprietors, but still more, I hope, of abundance of the necessities of life to the small tiller of the soil. He is the man we must strive to help. He is to a great extent the backbone of the population of India. On his welfare depends much of the happiness and the contentment of the people. And we have been able to do something for him. The reduction of the salt-tax to Re. 1 a maund throughout the whole of India means very palpable relief. Certainly the tax cannot be termed a heavy one, and it is really the only obligatory tax which falls on the great mass of the population. As I understand my Hon'ble Colleague, the incidence of the duty will now work out to less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population, and yet in a poor household the amount is very appreciable. It means a loss of £1,266,700 in our revenue for 1907-1908, but in addition to the boon we are conferring on the people our experience of former reductions fully justifies us in assuming that the consumption of salt will more than respond to the reduction in duty.

"But we have undertaken this reduction in the salt-duty in the face of another loss to our revenue—a very serious loss. My Hon'ble Colleague tells us that 'proposals have been submitted by the Chinese Government for the gradual reduction of the imports of Indian opium into China *pari passu* with the gradual contraction of the production of opium in that country, the object in view being the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese', and in recognition of China's proposals we have already notified a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal opium for sale in 1907-1908 to 49,200 as compared with 52,800 last year. We are also reducing the area of opium cultivation. The intention of the Chinese Government, apparently, is that

[*The President.*]

the reduction of imports of Indian opium into China should be spread over ten years, at the end of which period they should cease. At first sight, I grant that China's proposals are very alarming as to their possible effects on Indian revenues. But I am afraid I am unable to follow the Hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca in his sweeping assumption that India is about to be sacrificed for the pleasure of a few faddists. Neither do I think we are entitled to doubt the good faith of the Chinese Government as to the objects of their proposals. Papers which I have had recently before me indicate every intention on the part of China to reduce with a strong hand the consumption of opium, and the growth of the poppy in her own territory. I am no opium faddist. I quite admit the hardship a proscription of opium would entail on those who use it in moderation as many in this country do, and I am well aware of the difficulties surrounding any attempt to reduce its production. But there is no doubt throughout the civilized world a feeling of disgust at the demoralizing effect of the opium habit in excess. It is a feeling in which we cannot but share. We could not with any self-respect refuse to assist China on the grounds of loss of revenue to India.

"I notice that the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib recognises the harm that intoxicating drugs are already doing amongst the manly race from which he springs and welcomes the orders to reduce cultivation of opium as beneficial to his people.

"I admit that the task China has set herself may be greater than she can accomplish, and that we have a perfect right to require that in agreeing to the reduction of imports from India we should be satisfied of the results of China's efforts to reduce her own internal opium production. But notwithstanding the prospect of a heavy loss in revenue, I hope we may accept what I believe to be my Hon'ble Colleague's view, that provided the transition state through which we must pass is spread over a sufficient number of years, we need apprehend no financial disaster, and may reasonably believe that the expansion of our sources of revenue will continue to guarantee our future prosperity. For the coming year at any rate we are, I think, entitled to look with satisfaction on much that it has been possible to provide for—a reduction in postal rates, a largely increased expenditure on education, and assistance to Provincial expenditure on Famine Relief, are all measures which should prove of far-reaching public benefit.

"In respect to Railways, the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay has explained the reasons which have made it necessary 'to omit from next year's estimate any provision for starting the construction of new lines, to retard slightly the progress of lines under construction and to reduce to a small extent the expenditure on special works of open lines.' It has been necessary to provide for a very large expenditure upon rolling-stock, and I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, speaking on behalf of the trading interests of Calcutta, welcomes the provisions which have been made to meet a deficiency which have naturally elicited much bitter criticism from the commercial world. However, we may do well to remember that a shortage in rolling-stock has often before now been the evidence of a sudden prosperity which it has been momentarily impossible to meet. I am inclined to ask with my Hon'ble Colleague, if, judging from the custom of great trading companies elsewhere, it would not be possible for Indian Companies to relieve the pressure which exists by supplying their own wagons to a certain extent? I am afraid I cannot find it so easy to follow him in his view that Government guarantees are detrimental to private enterprise. I have seen not a little of rapid railway development by private enterprise, but I have never suspected that such development was likely to be delayed by a Government guarantee. My experience has rather been that Government guarantees have very largely encouraged private enterprise. Indeed, with my short acquaintance with India I am rather inclined to suspect that private enterprise may have suffered from want of Government support.

"In respect to Military expenditure I congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the very clear statement he has given to us. His explanation of the manner in which the Army in India is being redistributed will, I trust, assist to disabuse the public mind of many misconceptions. I doubt whether the value of Lord Kitchener's attempt to create a self-contained

[The President.]

Divisional organization has ever been sufficiently appreciated, whilst all that he has done and is still doing to improve the position of the sepoy cannot be too widely known. He has also told us that conditions affecting the pay of British officers of the Indian Army is under consideration.

"I am convinced that though the initial outlay of Lord Kitchener's scheme is necessarily heavy, its completion will tend not only to increased efficiency in many directions but will save much of the waste of past years and ensure what I know the Commander-in-Chief has warmly at heart—a sound system of economical administration in the Army.

"The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, in his very interesting speech, dealt with many topics requiring much more detailed consideration than it would be possible to devote to them today, but I can assure him of my full agreement with the views he has expressed of the sympathetic treatment we owe to the Bombay Chiefs, whilst in all he said as to the evils of centralized administration he will find himself in entire accord with many an overworked public servant in this country. Perhaps I speak feelingly as one who is called upon to overrule a Local Government on such a weighty matter as the extravagant purchase of a horse valued at Rs. 70, or to check the heavy expenditure entailed by the unpardonable demand of some distant Collector for the erection of a bath-room, and simultaneously to guard the interests of India in connection with the administration of a world-wide Empire. I do not think we can go on as we are. We can, I hope, do something to shake off the unnecessary chains that bind us. Perhaps we are on the eve of new possibilities.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale tempts me to foreshadow the future. I am afraid at present I can only do so faintly. I recognise with him that politically India is in a transition state, that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its people, which the ruling power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land, and we cannot afford to dally. And to my mind nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times. I have deemed it all important that the initiative of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to British administration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of their own, but simply in submission to agitation in this country and in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from home. If there has been misconception as to this, I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of correcting it. The story as far as I can tell it at present is simply this: that last autumn I appointed a Committee of my Council to consider the possibility of a development of administrative machinery in accordance with the new conditions we were called upon to face. The Committee's report was considered by my Council, and a despatch expressing the views of my Colleagues and myself has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. What I would impress upon you is that this move in advance has emanated entirely from the Government of India, and that we are justly entitled to deny any accusation of 'an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the present situation.'

"We have now to await the reply of the Secretary of State, and there is no intention that any legislation should be undertaken before the public in India and at home have had ample opportunity for an expression of opinion on the proposals we have placed before him. I can assure all those who are interested in this great question that the despatch we have recently addressed to Mr. Morley is fraught with great possibilities, and I earnestly trust that the suggestions it contains may go far towards satisfying the pressing requirements of the Indian Empire."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

• J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 28th March 1907.

APPENDIX C.

(Vide page 44.)

No.	States.	Annual revenue.	Annual cost of maintenance of Imperial Service Troops.	Percentage of cost.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kashmir	89,00,000	9,20,076	10.3
2	Patiala	61,00,000	6,33,631	10.3
3	Jindh	15,00,000	1,07,822	7.1
4	Nabha	12,00,000	1,29,347	10.7
5	Kapurthala	13,00,000	1,25,130	9.6
6	Bahawalpur	24,00,000	2,00,000	8.3
7	Faridkot	4,00,000	54,854	13.7
8	Sirmur	5,00,000	48,119	9.6
9	Maler Kotla	3,00,000	34,500	11.5
10	Alwar	30,00,000	4,38,676	14.6
11	Bharatpur	37,00,000	2,43,980	6.5
12	Jodhpur	50,00,000	4,18,000	8.3
13	Bikaner	20,00,000	1,55,537	7.7
14	Jaipur	62,00,000	2,52,001	4
15	Rampur	33,00,000	1,49,238	4.5
16	Gwalior	1,48,00,000	12,90,707	8.7
17	Bhopal	25,00,000	2,02,007	8
18	Indore	48,00,000	2,41,314	5
19	Mysore	2,15,00,000	6,17,485	2.8
20	Hyderabad	3,59,00,000	5,01,656	1.3
21	Bhavanagar	30,00,000	1,79,962	5.9
22	Navanagar	32,00,000	59,460	1.8
23	Junagarh	27,00,000	68,547	2.5

NOTE :—

- (a) Minimum percentage 1.3 (Hyderabad).
 (b) Maximum percentage 14.6 (Alwar).
 (c) Average percentage 5.2.